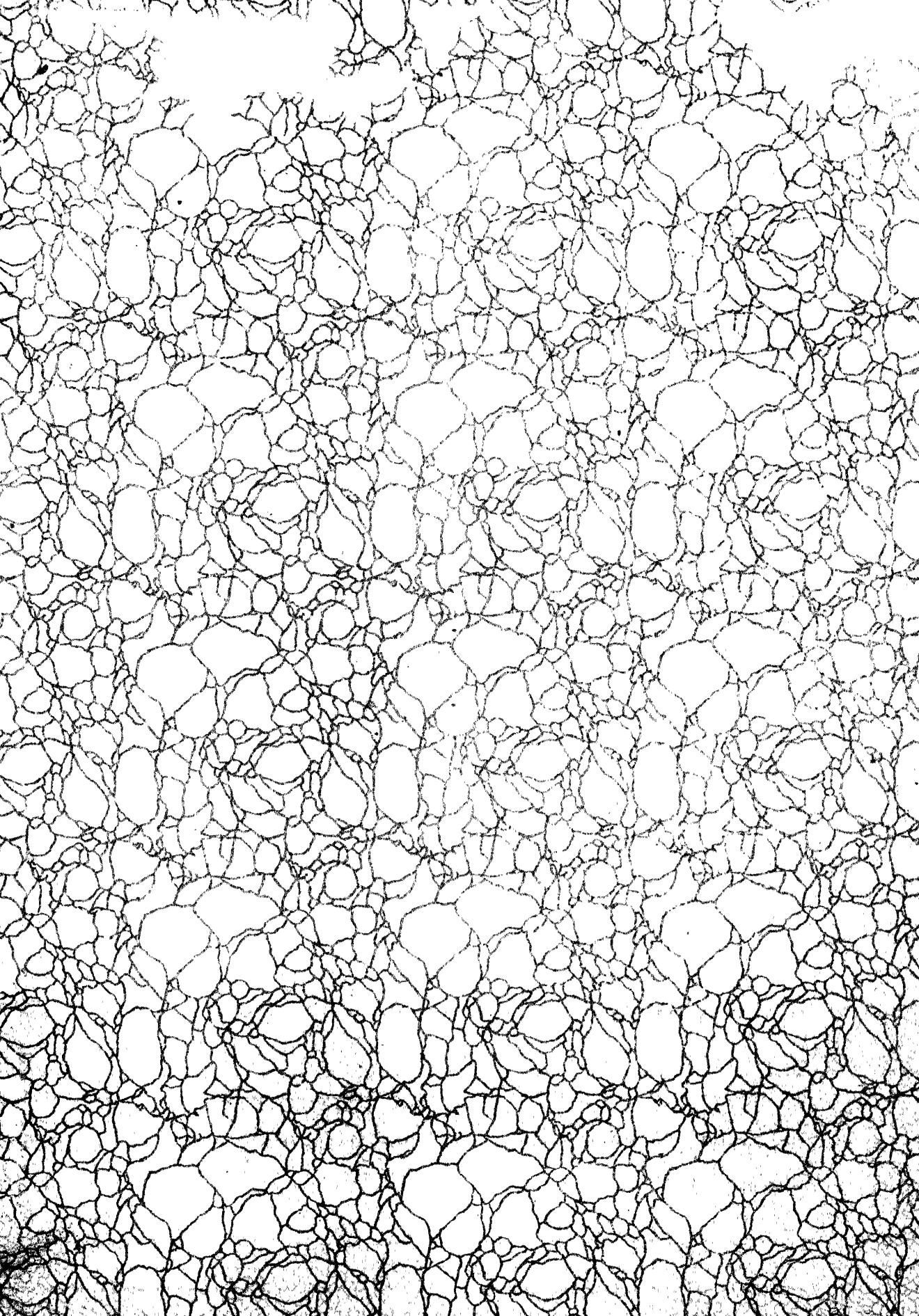


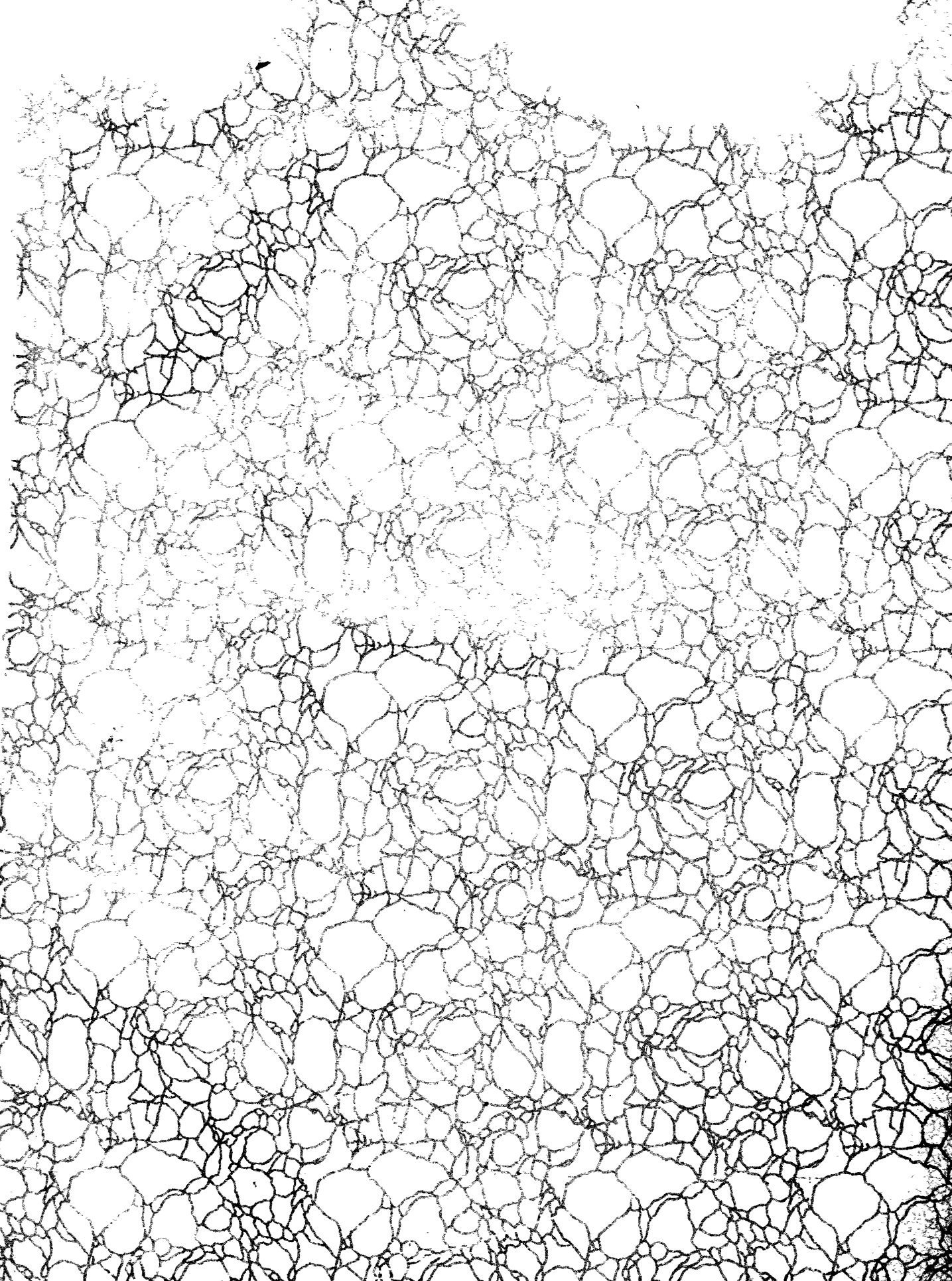
DETROIT

MICHIGAN

VOL III

LEAKE





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History of DETROIT

Chronicle of its Progress, its Industries, its
Institutions, and the People of the
Fair City of the Straits

BY
PAUL LEAKE

VOLUME III

ILLUSTRATED

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HISTORY OF DETROIT

CLARENCE M. BURTON. Student, historian, lawyer and man of affairs, Clarence M. Burton has such status in the Michigan metropolis that no publication of the province assigned to the one here presented can be consistent with itself if there is failure to accord to this honored citizen specific recognition within its pages. No resident of the state has a wider and more intimate knowledge of Michigan history, even to the most obscure details, than has Mr. Burton, and his contributions to its records have been of inestimable value. A man of the highest literary appreciation, of most comprehensive reading and study, and of distinctive intellectual force, he has given in most generous measure to perpetuating matters of historic interest in Detroit and Michigan. He is a member of the bar of the state, though not engaged in the active work of his profession; is a citizen of intrinsic loyalty and public spirit; and is known as one of the representative business men of Detroit, where he has provided and assembled most complete and authoritative abstracts of land titles for Wayne county, the same affording the best of reference facilities. For a number of years he has also been an extensive operator in the local real estate field.

Mr. Burton is a native of Sierra county, California, where he was born on the 18th of November, 1853, and he is a son of Dr. Charles S. and Annie E. (Monroe) Burton, both of whom were born and reared in Seneca county, New York. In 1855, when he was but two years of age, his parents came to Michigan and established their home at Hastings, the judicial center of Barry county. The father devoted the major part of his active life to the practice of medicine and both he and his wife continued to reside in Michigan until their death.

Clarence M. Burton secured his preliminary education in the public schools of Hastings, and in 1869 he entered the literary department of the University of Michigan, in which he continued his studies for three years. In 1872 he became a student in the law department of the same institution, in which he was graduated in March of the following year, after a creditable examination. The day succeeding his graduation and incidental acquiring of his degree of Bachelor of Laws, Mr. Burton came to Detroit. As he had not yet attained to his legal majority, and was therefore ineligible for admission to the bar of the state, he entered the law office of Ward & Palmer, under whose directions he continued his study, with incidental professional work of a preliminary order, until the 19th of November, 1874, when he was admitted to practice in the circuit court of Wayne county,—the day following his twenty-first birthday. The firm with which he had been associated made a specialty of extending loans on real estate securities, and his duties had been largely in the examining of land titles. John Ward, the senior member of the firm, was also a member of the firm of E. C. Skinner & Com-

pany, engaged in the abstract business, and in the well ordered offices of this latter firm Mr. Burton found employment in otherwise leisure moments and at night, with the result that he so soon made himself an indispensable factor in the enterprise, which was one of large proportions. In 1883 he secured an interest in the business, of which he became the sole manager in the following year. Since that time he has given the major part of his time and attention to the abstract business, in which his has recognized priority over all other similar concerns in Wayne county. He was associated in this enterprise with his former employer, John Ward, until 1891, since which time he has maintained the entire ownership and control of the large and splendidly organized business to the upbuilding of which he has contributed in maximum degree. It has been said with all of consistency that "a Burton abstract is considered by all dealers in real estate, either sellers or purchasers as good as a deed itself." The perfect system of conducting the business finds exemplification in simplicity and absolute exactitude, and neither time nor labor has been denied in the preparation of the abstracts, which number fully one hundred and fifty thousand. Research and investigation have been most careful and exhaustive, so that the business is founded on a basis absolutely authoritative.

Mr. Burton has an eminently judicial mind and a clear and ample knowledge of the science of jurisprudence. He has gained no slight prestige in the practice of law in the earlier period of his independent career, and success in his profession was practically assured had he not found it expedient to direct his energies in other fields. He has handled large and valuable properties in Detroit and Wayne county, and his real estate operations have been most successful, as may be inferred from his intimate knowledge of values. To his fine abstract files recourse is had by practically all leading real estate dealers in the county, as well as by those making individual sales or purchases of realty.

While never imbued with political ambition, Mr. Burton has ever accorded a staunch allegiance to the Republican party, and he has given effective service in behalf of its cause. He was a member of the state constitutional convention in the spring of 1908 and had much to do with shaping the new constitution which was presented to the people of the state for ratification in the autumn of the same year. He has been an influential member of the Detroit board of education since 1902, and his interest in the work of the public schools of the city has been shown in a determined advocacy of effective measures of control and administration. In the matter of religion Mr. Burton has ever shown a deep respect for the spiritual verities, but he is not a supporter of creeds or dogmas, as he bases his opinions upon scientific data and holds practically to the agnostic belief. He recognizes the various religious denominations as valuable and worthy moral factors in every community and has been a liberal contributor to their work, though far from being in accord with their canonical tenets.

It is with special gratification that the writer adverts at this point to a work which has engrossed much of the time and intellectual resourcefulness of Mr. Burton,—that of historical and general literary research and study. In this field his achievement has been almost phenomenal, in view of the exactions placed upon him by business affairs. A mind particularly enriched and illumined by discriminating reading and study of the best in classical and historical literature, as well as that of contemporary order, has found its greatest recreation in deep research work and in the accumulation of a most extensive and valuable private library, in which are found many rare and unique works of

special value. Mr. Burton's pride in his library, one of the best of private order in the middle west, if not in the entire Union, is well justified, and no man in Michigan is more intimately informed concerning its history, from the earliest period to the present time. His interest in literature has not, however, been hedged in by selfishness or the narrow reserve of the *helluo librorum*. This is shown in a significant way by his presentation to the University of Michigan of a great collection of works pertaining to the French revolution and of early installments of that colossal and monumental publication, "Stevens' Facsimiles of European Archives Relating to American Affairs at the Era of the Revolution." A fitting recognition of his benefactions to the university, as well as of his profound delving in the field of literature, was given by that institution when it conferred upon him the degree of Bachelor of Arts, which would have been his had he completed his prescribed course in the university in his youthful days. Later the University also conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts, and it will be recalled that as a young man he had received from the same institution the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He is now the incumbent of the office of city historiographer of Detroit. It is deemed consonant to reproduce in this connection an estimate of Mr. Burton that was given by one who knew him intimately from his childhood and who has regarded his career with admiring interest. This estimate originally appeared in the *Cyclopedia of Michigan*, edition of 1900, and is as follows:

"Mr. Burton is a man of large physique and dignified bearing, of pleasing address, of genial disposition and cordial manners; loyal to his friends, generous to his employes, and courteous to everybody. He has indomitable energy, good judgment and excellent executive ability. His mind has a natural legal bent and a fair degree of judicial aptitude, coupled with a fondness for historical research. He attained to a good standing while at the bar and would doubtless have grown to a high position in the profession had he remained in it. He seems to have had an early taste for the intricate and knotty problems of realty law, which may have had something to do with diverting his footsteps into their present pathway. He has taken hold of the abstract business with an earnestness that indicates an intention to make it a life work, and with that purpose in view he has laid his plans on a broad and comprehensive scale; every item of the work is planned and carried out not with reference to the immediate profit alone but also with a forecast of future needs and requirements. Everything that bears on land titles, whether historical, topographical or biographical, is sure to find in him an interesting investigator. Working at his desk from eight in the morning till six at night, or later if need be, he will then sit up till the small hours come around again, tinkering in his great library upon some literary scheme that had attracted his attention. His researches have taken him to the early archives of Canada and France, whence he has unearthed some very interesting information bearing upon the early history of Detroit and Michigan. He is never happier than when delving into some old, musty records of the past. Few men have anything like his knowledge of the early history of Detroit in its minute details. He combines in an uncommon way the qualities of a business man who pursues literary investigations without injury to his business, and of a student whose business does not interfere with his researches."

On Christmas day of the year 1872 Mr. Burton was united in marriage to Miss Harriet J. Nye, daughter of the late Nelson B. Nye of Ann Arbor, Michigan, and they had eight children. After the death of his

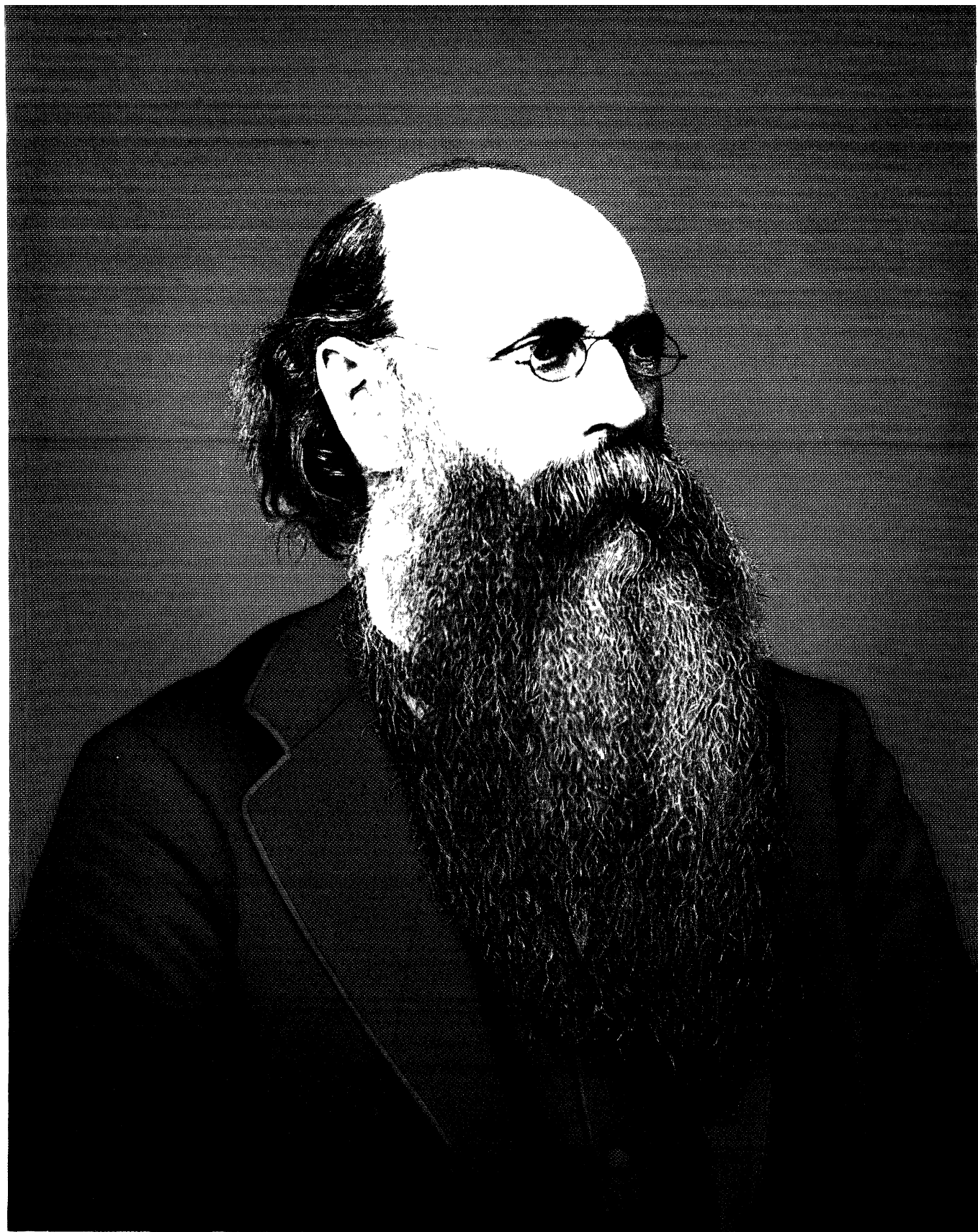
first wife Mr. Burton wedded, on the 21st of June, 1900, Mrs. Anna (Monroe) Knox, and they have one child.

CHARLES CARROLL HODGES was identified with one of the greatest industries of the city of Detroit, the Detroit Steam Radiator Company, which was later merged into the American Radiator Company and which he assisted his brother, Henry C. Hodges, in founding. One of the most energetic, enterprising, upright business men of Detroit, distinguished for his civic patriotism and broad minded views on all questions, the late Charles Carroll Hodges left behind him a memory which is still honored by all those with whom he came in contact. A man of indomitable energy, strictest integrity and of the most loving disposition, he was loved and admired by all who knew him, and it was not necessary for post-mortem praise, as he was accorded the friendship and admiration of his associates while he lived.

Born at South Hero, Grand Isle county, Vermont, on July 22, 1830, he was the son of Nathaniel and Clara (Phelps) Hodges. He received only the rudiments of a common school education in his native town. Being of an independent, aggressive disposition, he left the shelter of the paternal roof at an early age and when little more than a child sought a means of livelihood, taking a position in a general store in St. Albans as a messenger and minor clerk. He was a gifted penman and early showed an adaptability that was remarkable, with the result that he was soon transferred to the bookkeeper's desk. After performing his work for several years to the full satisfaction of his employers, he desired to see the west and become a part of that great army of pioneers which was to transform a wilderness into a thriving commonwealth with great cities and greater possibilities. Going to Battle Creek, Michigan, where he had relatives, he accepted a position in a general store conducted there by the firm of Wallace and Collier, the latter, V. P. Collier, later becoming treasurer of the state. Keeping his books with the neatness and fidelity which won him a splendid reputation in the east, he remained with Mr. Collier for a short while, when he saw an opportunity to go into business for himself. He and a Mr. William Andrus bought out a large drug store at Battle Creek, which they conducted with gratifying success until 1862, when Mr. Hodges sold his interest and in 1863 removed to Detroit, in which city his real career in the business world was to begin.

In Detroit he and his brother were made general agents for the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, with an immense territory to cover. Their field of operations included the most of Canada, all of Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, and later Ontario was added. The business, under their careful management, became so large that they were compelled to sell part of the original territory granted to them. During this period of successful operations in the insurance field, Mr. Hodges and his brother entered the real estate business, in which they were very successful. They bought and platted that portion of the Woodbridge farm lying North of Grand River avenue at a time when such a venture was looked upon as risky, but in this they also met with success, and disposed of the land at a pleasing profit. They founded the Detroit Lubricator Works, and from its inception the enterprise was a success. Mr. Charles C. Hodges was treasurer of the firm, and his brother, H. C. Hodges, was its president.

In 1853 Mr. Hodges was united in marriage with Miss Harriet Pew, of Battle Creek, and four children were born to them, two of whom, with their mother survive him: Dr. Rollin C., of Houston, Texas, and Fanny Hodges Withington, Mr. Withington being one of the prominent bankers of Cleveland.



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Chas. C. Hodges

Although Mr. Hodges led the life of a hardworking, tireless business man, yet he found time to think of other things and to indulge his tastes, which were of an artistic order. He was a painter of genuine talent, both in water color and oils, and it was his custom to spend a portion of the summer in travel every year with his easel. He assisted in the organization of the Water Color Society of Detroit, and was its president at the time of his death, which occurred on January 8, 1901. He traveled quite extensively in this country and also in foreign lands, and while abroad he gathered many art treasures, which now adorn the home of which he was so proud. He was not only an artist, but was a cultivated musician and he had a voice of exceptional purity and sweetness of tone. He was one of the founders of the Philharmonic Society, and was also one of the original members of the Prismatic Club, and in spite of his business cares, managed to keep in touch with all that was best in English literature. And all this despite the fact that he had received no early education. He was a self-taught man in the best and highest acceptance of the term.

Mr. Hodges was a devout Episcopalian. There was no ostentation about either his religion or his charity, but the evidences of both were everywhere apparent, and he enjoyed the love of his associates in the highest walk of life.

He was a member of the Detroit Club and of a number of philanthropic and social organizations. In politics he was a strong Republican, and he attended the meeting "Under the Oaks" at Jackson, Michigan, at the formation of the Republican party. One of the great business men of Michigan, he took his citizenship seriously, and believed that in thus discharging his duty he had done all that was required of him and asked no reward in the shape of patronage or emoluments of office.

In speaking of him a daily newspaper printed the day after his death, said: "By the death of Charles C. Hodges, Detroit has lost an excellent citizen in all that the term implies. It is doubtful if there was a citizen of Detroit who possessed a greater variety of interests or lived a more rounded life than Mr. Hodges. None of his tastes were warped or dwarfed. Personally he was a singularly charming man. Broad in his religious views and utterly without ostentation or affectation of any kind, scrupulously honest in all the affairs of life and charitable in the extreme, he gave gladly and freely, but his was not the charity that loves to parade itself in the newspapers. All in all, Detroit has sheltered no kindlier, gentler, nobler, manlier man."

ROBERT FLOWERDAY enjoys a leading position among the florist fraternity of Detroit. It is safe to say that no one could be found, from Maine to California, better versed in the details of this delightful enterprise than he. Three generations of Flowerdays have been florists, his father having preceded him and tutored him and his son followed in his footsteps and received the benefit of his tutelage. This prominent gentleman was born in county Norfolk, England, in the year 1858 and now, at the dignified age of fifty-three, he and his son, Robert Flowerday, conduct a prosperous business at 470-482 John R. street, the same being one of the most extensive and up-to-date in the country. The subject's parents were Robert and Mary Flowerday, scions of the best English stock, and now both deceased. The mother journeyed to the Great Beyond nine years ago and the father's death occurred three years later. Both died and are buried in their native England. One of the happy events in their useful lives was a visit they made to their son in this country.

Robert Flowerday spent his boyhood and youth in "the right little,

tight little island," receiving his education in the national schools, Norfolk county. He was a remarkably good student and was naturally fitted for a professional life, but chose rather to adopt the calling with which he had become familiar as an assistant in his father's florist shop. He spent his summer vacations engaged in this wise until the age of fourteen years. When a very young man he concluded to try his fortunes in the newer land across the Atlantic and so severed the home associations. His first business connections after arriving in the United States in 1874 was with Davis & Taplin, the leading florists of Detroit, who at that time were located at the corner of Fort and Twenty-fourth streets. He worked for them for two years and then in the year 1875 went to New York city. He remained in Gotham, however, but a comparatively short time, and then went to Toronto, Canada, where he secured employment from David Fleming, a Scotchman. In course of time he left Toronto and proceeded to East Saginaw, Michigan, where he remained for a few months. He was then offered the management of the greenhouses of Julius Strelinger, of Detroit, located on Davenport street, between Woodward and Cass avenues, and he came back to the City of the Straits, whose charms had ever remained vivid with him. He conducted the aforesaid business very successfully until 1883 when he entered into business relations with John E. Carey at 470-482 John R. street. Messrs. Flowerday and Carey conducted this floral establishment with signal success as partners for ten years, and in 1894 Mr. Flowerday bought out Mr. Carey, and has since had an independent business, making the Detroit Floral Company a "top-notcher" among its kind, and being eminent among the followers of floriculture. Last March he branched out by establishing a retail store at 747 Woodward avenue.

At the age of sixteen Mr. Flowerday became a member of a volunteer artillery company in England and he remained in service for two years. He is now interested in public affairs, and that very helpfully. He is at the present time and for the past two years has been general superintendent of parks and boulevards of Detroit. This is indeed a notable distinction, for the city is noted far and wide for its beautiful parks and their destiny, it goes without saying, would have been intrusted only to one whose artistic ability, executive force and trustworthiness were unusual and well-known to be so. The choice of Mr. Flowerday has already been proved a wise one, many improvements having been inaugurated in the past two years. He is active in politics and is one of the standard-bearers of the Republican party. He has a number of affiliations, in all of which he takes great pleasure, for he is of an essentially social nature. He is a member of the Detroit Floral Club and one of its ex-presidents. He is a Mason, holding membership in Ashlar Lodge, No. 91; Peninsular Chapter, No. 42; Monroe Council, No. 1; Damascus Commandery, No. 42. He is a Knight Templar and has "traveled east" with the Shriners. His latter connection is with Moslem Temple. He is a member of Damon Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and Bagley Council, National Union of Detroit.

Mr. Flowerday laid the foundation of an independent household by his marriage in Detroit to Miss Mary Elder, daughter of Henry and Esther Elder, natives of Ireland and for many years residents of this city. Her mother still resides in this city, at the age of eighty years.

Robert H. Flowerday is the only child of the subject of this sketch and his birth occurred August 6, 1881. He is a graduate of the public schools here and is interested in the floral business with his father. He was married in Detroit to Miss Ada Peterquinn, January 4, 1911.



E. J. Panzner

EDWARD J. PANZNER, M. D. As one of the representative physicians and surgeons of the younger generation in his native city, Dr. Panzner is distinctively eligible for recognition in this publication, within the pages of which will be found represented a large percentage of the successful medical practitioners of Detroit.

Dr. Edward Joseph Panzner was born in Detroit, on the 11th of January, 1874, and is a son of Frank and Theresa (Pospeshil) Panzner, both of whom were born and reared in Bohemia, whence they came to America when young folk, and they were pioneer representatives of their nationality in the Michigan metropolis, where they continued to reside until their death and where they were known as persons of sterling character and assuming worth. Dr. Panzner gained his early education in private schools in Detroit and in preparation for the work of his chosen profession he was matriculated in the Detroit College of Medicine, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1893 and from which he secured his degree of Doctor of Medicine. He was one of the youngest members of his class, in which he had made an admirable record as an undergraduate, and he was but twenty-one years of age when he received his degree. Thereafter he passed eighteen months as a professional attache of St. Mary's Hospital, in which he held a position as interne in the department devoted to the treatment of diseases of the lungs, nose and throat, and after his withdrawal from this position he took effective post-graduate courses in leading institutions in Chicago, Paris and Vienna. While abroad he had the privilege of attending the most important clinics in the cities mentioned. After his return from Europe Dr. Panzner engaged in the general practice of his profession in Detroit; but for the past several years he has specialized in surgery, in which his business has been notably marked and in which he has to his credit a large number of delicate and involved operations. With a few other physicians in 1912, he began the erection of what is known as the Samaritan Hospital. This is a fire-proof building of steel construction and so planned as to permit additions being made as required. It is fitted with the latest appliances for the treatment of medical and surgical cases and has accommodations for about fifty patients. The structure when completed will cost over \$50,000.

The doctor holds membership in the American Medical Association, the Michigan State Medical Society, the Mississippi Valley Medical Society, the Congress of American Surgeons and the Wayne County Medical Society.

Dr. Panzner is most loyal to his native city and takes a lively interest in all that tends to advance its civic and material prosperity, the while his genial personality has here gained to him staunch friends in professional, business and social circles. He is a Republican in his political adherency and his religious faith is that of the Catholic church. The Doctor still remains in the ranks of the bachelors.

THOMAS CAMPAU. By the very name itself Detroit pays a tribute of honor to its early French settlers, and of the old-time French line, so prominent and influential in the founding and initial development of the Michigan metropolis, there yet remain many sterling representatives, while there must ever be held as due a debt of gratitude to those who have thus wrought nobly in the past and left the gracious heritage of good lives and good deeds, their names and achievements being a very part and parcel of the history of the fair "City of the Straits." Here are found at the present time, representative of the best citizenship and of definite power in the industrial and commercial world, those who trace their genealogy through long and distinguished lines of French ancestry,

and in the honored subject of this review is found one of the most venerable scions of a family whose name has been one of great prominence in the annals of Michigan. The Campau family was numbered among the earliest in Detroit, and of the representatives of the older generation of the same Thomas Campau is one of the few surviving—one of the most venerable of the native sons of Wayne county. In the generic history given in this publication will be found adequate reference to this distinguished family and thus it will not be necessary to repeat the data in the present sketch. The character and services of Thomas Campau have been such as to add new dignity and distinction to the honored name which he bears, and as one who has long been numbered among the leading business men and influential citizens of Detroit he merits, on this score alone, special consideration in this work.

Thomas Campau was born in Hamtramck township, Wayne county, Michigan, and the old homestead which was the place of his nativity occupied a site that is now within the city limits of Detroit—only a short distance from his present home, at 472 Fort street, East. He is a son of James and Josette (Chéne) Campau, both of whom were likewise born in Hamtramck township. How far back the identification of the Campau family with the history of Wayne county may be traced is indicated by the fact that the old pioneer homestead in which Thomas Campau was ushered into the world was also the birthplace of his father, his grandfather and his great-grandfather. He was the fifth in order of birth in a family of twelve children—six sons and six daughters—and of the number he is now the only survivor, a patriarch in very truth, and one of the few remaining of those whose memory links the early pioneer epoch with the present period of opulent prosperity and progress. Many representatives of the Campau family have been prominent figures in civic and industrial affairs in Detroit, and the name is perpetuated in street nomenclature, as is also that of the Chéne family, another of the old French families of Detroit.

Thomas Campau was born on the 6th of February, 1827, and thus has passed the eighty-fourth milestone on the journey of life. He has been a resident of Wayne county from the time of his nativity, and well remembers the conditions and incidents of the territorial epoch. He was a lad of eleven years when Michigan was admitted to the Union, and he has witnessed virtually the entire upbuilding of the beautiful city of Detroit, which was a frontier town at the time of his birth. He early began to assist in the work of the homestead farm, virtually all of which is now included within the corporate limits of Detroit, and he thus continued to be associated with his father in agricultural pursuits until he had attained to the age of eighteen years. In the meanwhile he availed himself of the advantages of the primitive common schools of the period. He completed a two years' course in surveying and civil engineering, in which line he received his instruction at a private school in Detroit kept by Prof. William F. Hughes, a cousin of Bishop Hughes of New York, and in 1849 he became assistant to John Almy, who was then civil engineer for Detroit. In 1852 he himself was elected to this office, as a candidate on the Democratic ticket, and he retained the incumbency for ten years, within which he did much important work for the city. Upon his retirement from this municipal office Mr. Campau engaged in the lumber business at Manlius (near Kalamazoo), in this state. In 1884 he became associated with John McLaughlin in civil engineering, under the firm name of McLaughlin & Campau. This alliance continued four years, at the expiration of which Mr. McLaughlin retired and Mr. Campau admitted his younger son, Thomas Moran Campau, to partnership. During the long intervening years the business

has been consecutively conducted under the firm name of Thomas Campau & Son, and it stands as one of the oldest and most important of its kind in the Michigan metropolis, with a record for scrupulously fair and honorable dealings and progressive policies. Thomas Campau continued to be actively identified with business affairs until 1907, when, venerable in years, he retired to enjoy that dignified repose which is his just due. His son has had the active supervision of the business for a number of years and has well upheld the high prestige of the name which he bears. Though the enterprise noted engrossed the major part of Thomas Campau's time and attention for the long period of sixty years, he did not permit its exactions to withhold him from showing a deep and helpful interest in all things touching the welfare of his native city, and he has contributed in generous measure to its civic and material progress, though he has never had aught of aspiration for public office since his retirement from that of city civil engineer, in the days of his youth. A dignified, patrician representative of the gracious "ancient regime," Mr. Campau is known and honored of men, for his life has been one marked by large accomplishment and by the most kindly and generous of impulses. A thorough gentleman of the old school, his life offers both lesson and inspiration, and well may he be honored in the city which has owed so much to those bearing the name of Campau.

In politics Mr. Campau has never wavered in his allegiance to the Democratic party, and he is a man of broad views and well fortified opinions—representative of fine intellectuality and broad culture gained through long years of association with men and affairs. Reared in the faith of the Catholic church, of which he is a communicant, he has exemplified the same in good works and consistent devotion, having long been one of its most prominent laymen in the city of Detroit. He holds membership in St. Joachim's church, on Fort street, East, and is a member of the local organization of the Society of the Blessed Sacrament, of which he served as president for several years, besides having held for some time the office of treasurer. His cherished wife, a woman of noble character and gracious refinement, was likewise a devout communicant of the great mother church of Christendom, and in the faith of the same she passed to the life eternal on the 21st of October, 1897, this constituting the great loss and bereavement in the life of the venerated subject of this review.

On the 17th of May, 1852, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Campau to Miss Mary Ann Mellon, who was born at Fort Gratiot, this state, on the 29th of April, 1824, a daughter of Major Charles Mellon and Eliza (Scott) Mellon. Her father was an officer in the United States army and was in active service in the Seminole Indian war, in Florida, where he died. Mrs. Campau was the eldest in a family of five children, all of whom are now deceased. William Charles James Campau, the eldest of the children of Thomas and Mary Ann (Mellon) Campau, emigrated to Superior City, Wisconsin, and continued to maintain his home there until his death, in 1906, his life having been sacrificed in a railway accident. He married Hannah Smith, who survives him and still resides there; he is also survived by seven children, five daughters and two sons. He was numbered among the representative business men of his native city. Eliza Louise Campau is the wife of Byron W. Parker, of Detroit, manager of the White Star Line of steamships on the Great Lakes and one of the prominent and popular business men of Detroit. Mr. and Mrs. Parker have three children—Marie, Aaron and Gladys. Thomas Moran Campau, younger son of him to whom this sketch is dedicated, continues the business established by his father many years ago, as has already been stated in this context. He married Miss Anna Schmidt, of Detroit, who

was born in the town of Mühlhausen, Prussia, where her father died about thirty-five years ago. She came with her widowed mother to Detroit when a girl, and she has one sister and one brother—Mary, who is the wife of William L. Barber, of Detroit; and Augustus, who is a prominent business man in the city of Saginaw, Michigan. Mr. and Mrs. Campau have no children.

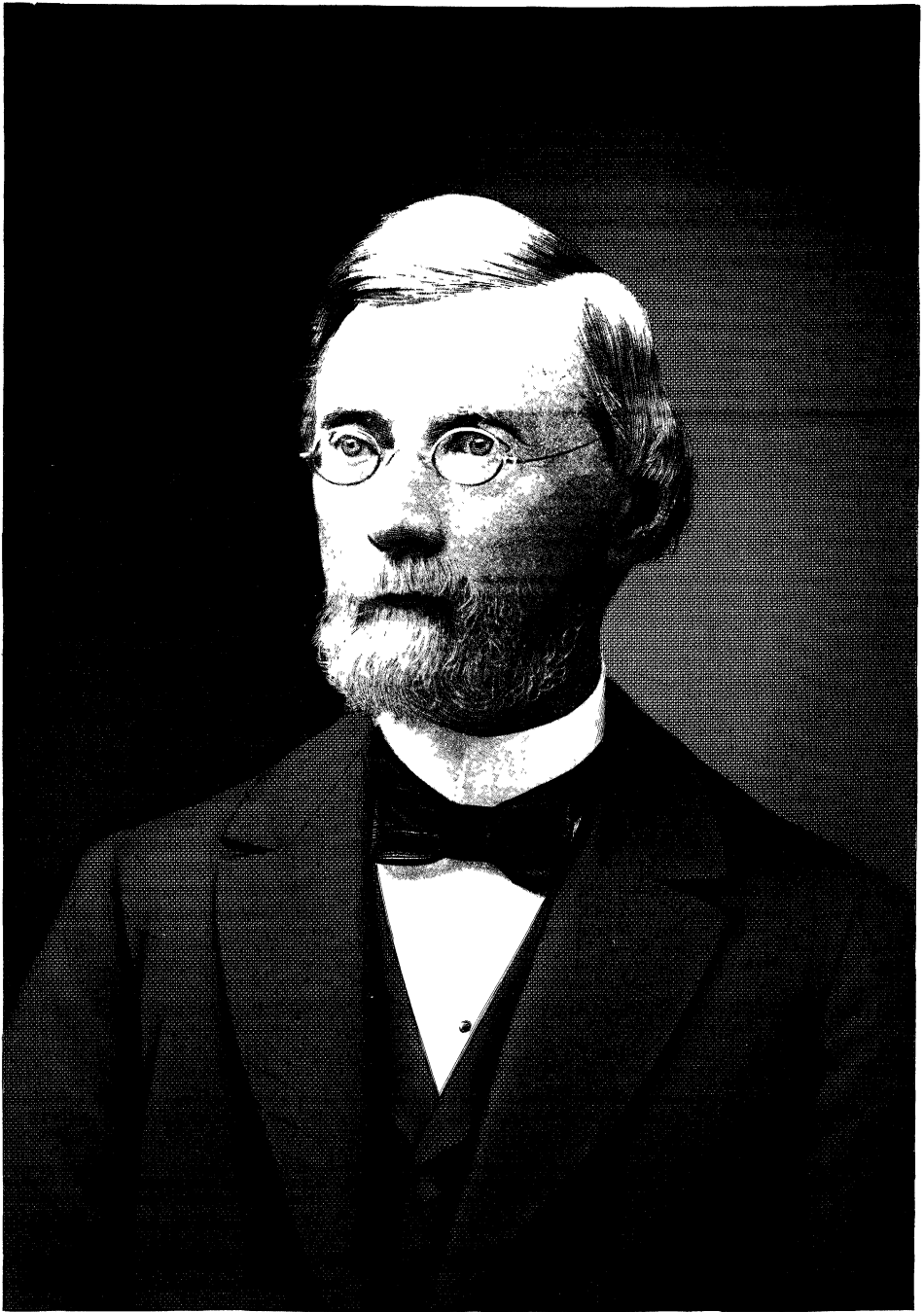
ORIN D. KINGSLEY. Distinguished alike for his brave services as a soldier in the Civil war and for his faithful work as a public officer in after years, Orin D. Kingsley, late of Detroit, Michigan, is eminently deserving of mention in this biographical work. A native of Ohio, he was born November 7, 1841, in Newark, Licking county, but as a boy came with his parents to Inkster, Wayne county, Michigan, where he grew to manhood, and was educated, being fitted for teacher.

In the spring of 1862, just ten years after coming to Wayne county, Mr. Kingsley enlisted as a private in Company D, Twenty-fourth Michigan Volunteer Infantry, in which he served until the close of the conflict, being mustered out as corporal of his company. Locating then in Detroit, he was made turnkey of the jail, and served as such under Sheriff Codd for four years. Very soon afterward Mr. Kingsley was appointed to an official position in the United States Custom House, at Detroit, and held the office until his death, on January 23, 1909. His funeral, which was held January 26, 1909, was conducted by Fairbanks Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of which he was at one time commander, and to which he had belonged for many years. Fraternally Mr. Kingsley was a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Order of Masons, and religiously he was an active and valued member of the Preston Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. Kingsley was twice married. He married first Julia E. Pullman, who bore him four children, namely: Jack, Orin, Mrs. Jennie Branton and Mrs. Robert Kelsey. Mr. Kingsley married, in 1899, Mrs. Julia (Isard) Froude, who was born in Hamilton, Ontario, and was there reared and educated. Her father, the late Frederick John Isard, whose death occurred in Hamilton, Ontario, in 1901, married Elizabeth Russell, who is now a bright and active woman of seventy-nine years, and is still living in Hamilton, Ontario. Mrs. Kingsley married for her first husband Philip W. Froude, and to them four children were born, as follows: Mrs. Frances Grove, Philip Froude, M. D., Frederick Froude and Albert E. Froude.

Mrs. Kingsley is well known throughout the country in fraternal circles, being an active member of various organizations. She is a member and national councillor for the state of Michigan, of the Ladies' National League, and is a member and past president of the local lodge of the League; is a member and treasurer of the local camp of the Ladies' National League; a member and also treasurer of Detroit Circle, No. 1, Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic; a member of the Woman's Relief Corps; of the Pythian Sisters; and of the Order of the Eastern Star. Mrs. Kingsley has been a resident of Detroit since 1888, and is well known and highly esteemed, not only in her home city, but among the various lodge workers of the country.

GEORGE W. FERRIS. In the sudden death of George W. Ferris, which occurred February 16, 1894, Wayne county lost one of its most highly esteemed and respected citizens, while at Highland Park, which had long been his home, every house became a house of mourning, his loss being deeply felt throughout the entire community. A native of the Empire state, he was born February 15, 1844, in Junius, Seneca county, and was there brought up and educated. His father, John Ferris, who



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was of English descent, married Harriet Gilbert, who was a direct descendant on her father's side of Judge Jeffery Gilbert, a distinguished jurist of Kent, England.

When about twenty years old George W. Ferris, having revolved in his mind the question of location, decided to come to Detroit, Michigan, and for sometime thereafter he was in the employ of the Michigan Central Railroad Company. Subsequently going still farther west, he visited what is now known as Cripple Creek, Colorado, and was there a prospector and miner, likewise working for several years in an assay office. During the time Mr. Ferris made frequent trips to Detroit, being called here occasionally to look after his property interests at Spring Wells and Greenfield, in Wayne county. An able business man, farsighted and progressive, he accumulated considerable wealth, and was living practically retired from business pursuits at the time of his death, his time being devoted to the care of his personal interests. He was a sunny tempered, genial man, who, quietly, did many deeds of kindness and won many friends, being popular with the young and the old.

Mr. Ferris married, at Bay City, Michigan, October 22, 1881, Lydia Loyde Little, who was born in Ontario, Canada. Her father, Thomas Little, was a son of Peter Little, who was born in Scotland, where the family name was known as Lytle. Thomas Little was reared in Ontario, where he was for many years successfully employed in business as a contractor and builder. His wife, whose maiden name was Eunice Walton, was born in Ontario, of English ancestry. As a child Mrs. Ferris was taken to New York state to live, but subsequently was sent to Peace Dale, Rhode Island, where she grew to womanhood, having there been brought up by a widowed aunt. Shortly before her marriage she came to Michigan, and until her union with Mr. Ferris resided with friends in Bay City and Detroit. To Mr. and Mrs. Ferris three children were born, namely: Georgia, who married R. J. Dotson, and they have one child, Ferris Dotson; Vivian, wife of Alexander E. Sorum; and Thomas Alden, who is associated with the Jones-Laughlin Steel Company. Mrs. Ferris and her children are members of Highland Park Presbyterian church and have been since its days as a mission Sunday School.

In 1893, but a short time prior to his death, Mr. Ferris sold that part of his estate through which Ferris avenue now passes for the snug little sum of twenty-three thousand dollars. The panic, which lasted from 1893 until 1897, caused a depreciation in values, and Mrs. Ferris, when left a widow, had a hard struggle to straighten out affairs satisfactorily and is entitled to a great deal of praise and credit for the able manner in which she managed the estate. Mr. Ferris was ever actively interested in educational matters, and served for many years as a member and the secretary of the Highland Park Board of Education, occupying that position at the time the school buildings were erected. He was very influential as a man and a citizen, and on the day of his funeral, as a mark of respect, the public schools were closed, and the City Council passed resolutions of respect and of sympathy for the family. Several years later, in memory of his labor on the Board, the new school on Cortland avenue was named in his honor, attesting again this truth: "Their works do follow them." Rev. 14; 13.

MORSE STEWART, M. D. In the life of the late Dr. Morse Stewart, who died at his home in Detroit on the 9th of October, 1906, there was indeed shown "the inward surety to have carried out a noble purpose to a noble end," and the record of his career as a physician and as a man among men offers much of lesson and inspiration. In offering in this publication a tribute to the memory of this distinguished physician and surgeon, this man of exalted character, this citizen of loyalty and be-

nignant influence, it is considered most consonant to utilize in practical entirety the appreciative estimate prepared shortly after his death by one of the honored contemporaries and fellow practitioners in Detroit, Dr. Leartus Connor, A. B., who read the memorial before the Wayne County Medical Society on the 5th of November, 1906. In reproducing the article there will be slight paraphrase and elimination but the estimate will be given virtually unchanged and without formal indications of quotation.

To practice medicine sixty-four years, retaining the confidence of clients, the affection of friends and the respect of all, is a record worthy of careful study.

Dr. Morse Stewart's ancestors were Scotch, and representatives were early found in the north of Ireland, one of the number having been Alexander Stewart, who came to America in the colonial era. He settled in Connecticut in 1719 and with his descendants took active part in events which led up to the War of the Revolution. Early in the nineteenth century Dr. Stewart's parents migrated to the then wilderness of western New York, where, in Penn Yan, Yates county, he was born on the 5th of July, 1818, so that he was eighty-eight years of age at the time of his death.

Dr. Stewart fitted for college at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, where he had the advantages of an excellent preparatory school. On one of his journeys from his home to this school he was a passenger on the first railway train which ran from Albany to Schenectady, one of the first railways in the United States. Though he was but a lad at the time of his father's death, strenuous effort enabled young Stewart to complete a course in Hamilton College, at Clinton, New York, in which he was graduated in 1838, at the age of twenty years. The following incident of his college life showed that "the boy was the father of the man." After he had successfully fulfilled all conditions for the degree of Bachelor of Arts he accidentally saw some boys commit a boyish prank. The faculty insisted that he name the perpetrators, but he declined. For this inconsistent reason his degree was withheld for many years and his name omitted from the lists of Hamilton College alumni. After he had won a distinguished place in his profession the faculty of Hamilton College made tardy reparation by conferring upon him the degree of Master of Arts.

He began his medical studies in the office of Dr. Samuel Foote, of Jamestown, New York; took two courses of lectures in the College of Physicians & Surgeons of Western New York; and one course at Geneva Medical College, from which he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1841. After spending some time in post-graduate work he settled in Detroit, in November, 1842, at the urgent request of several of his sisters who had married and were living in this city. So slowly did practice come to him that he was often on the point of giving up the struggle and moving elsewhere. Finally, as he became quite discouraged, his close friend, the late William N. Carpenter, went to Rev. George Duffield and told him that Detroit was likely to lose a finely educated physician unless he was assisted to get patients. The case appealed to Dr. Duffield and he took the matter up in such a way that paying patients began to flock to Dr. Stewart's office, a condition that continued until his death. His sensitive shyness made it quite impossible for him to push his way into practice. Dr. Stewart never learned of Mr. Carpenter's friendly act at this critical point in his career. Except a year spent in Europe, for study and recuperation, he practiced medicine continuously until October 3, 1906. On that day he said he felt weary and he lay down, growing weaker and weaker till he became

unconscious. On October 9th he passed to the land whence no traveler has returned.

When Dr. Morse Stewart began practice in Detroit, the state of Michigan and its university were but five years old. Detroit's population was about ten thousand, eight thousand being French who lived by farming, hunting, fishing and collecting furs. The rest were army people and their families, with mechanics needed for such a population. To these must be added a motley swarm of land-lookers, numbers of the suddenly rich, boomers, speculators, sharpers, merchants, lawyers and doctors. By decision of the supreme court any person could become a doctor by assuming the title. As may be inferred from the character of the population, the fees of the doctors were meager, if any, and often had to be taken in "store pay," which meant a discount of twenty-five or more per cent. for cash. The practice of medicine was quite unsatisfactory, both from the popular ignorance of sanitary conditions and the absence of those aids which characterize modern practice. With the practical application of the discoveries and inventions which transformed Detroit from a measly little village to the peerless metropolis of to-day, and the practice of medicine from a series of guesses to accurate knowledge based on demonstrated facts, Dr. Stewart kept such close touch that at the close of sixty-four years of continuous labor in his profession his actual practice was wholly modern. Time forbids proof of the proposition that the medical profession of Michigan has been a very large factor in the building of the state. Educated, clean, strong physicians like Dr. Stewart have ever exercised large influence upon currents of state life and invariably for their benefit.

In 1852 Dr. Stewart married Miss Isabella Duffield, daughter of the late Rev. George Duffield, D. D., whose name is held in reverent memory in Detroit, where numerous descendants have given further honors to the family name. Mrs. Stewart was summoned to eternal rest in 1888, and upon his death Dr. Stewart was survived by three sons and two daughters,—Dr. Morse Stewart Jr., Dr. G. Duffield Stewart, Robert S. Stewart, Mrs. Charles B. Lothrop and Miss Mary Stewart.

To promote the interests of the charitable institutions of Detroit was one of the great pleasures of Dr. and Mrs. Stewart. How much the Detroit Orphan Asylum, the Home of the Friendless and the Thompson Home for Old Ladies owe this couple the public will never know. Without them Harper Hospital would never have existed. Briefly, the story of its inception is as follows: One day as Mrs. Stewart was calling on her father, he remarked that a parishioner of his, Mr. Harper, had decided to endow the First Presbyterian church with his entire estate. This was reported to Dr. Stewart, who at once exclaimed, "The First Presbyterian church needs no endowment, but the Detroit sick poor need a free hospital." Mrs. Stewart carried this opinion to Dr. Duffield, who persuaded Mr. Harper to leave his estate to found a free hospital. It was a matter of regret to both Dr. and Mrs. Stewart that the hospital could not have been entirely free to the sick poor, as was the mind of the donor and his advisers.

The present generation of physicians has rarely seen Dr. Morse Stewart in medical society meetings, because deafness prevented his hearing the reading of papers or listening to their discussion. His last paper was read before the Wayne County Medical Society, in conjunction with papers from the late Dr. George B. Russel and Dr. Herman Kiefer, all relating to personal recollections of their past medical careers. That paper showed large mental vigor and a philosophical dealing with facts in whose enactment he was an active participant.

Immediately after his arrival in Detroit we find Dr. Stewart a member of the Michigan Medical Society and he also became identified with

its Wayne county branch when organized. On the dissolution of the latter he aided in organizing the Detroit Medical Society, in 1853, and he was its first president. Within the years of his long and active professional career Dr. Stewart contributed many papers and discussions. They exhibit a ready command of forceful English, close observation, logical reasoning and tireless devotion to his profession. In illustration of some of these characteristics are offered the following brief quotations from an address delivered by him to the graduating medical class in the University of Michigan:

"The truth is that the better instincts of our nature always brings us, when yielding to them, into such sympathy with suffering as only a high valuation of human life will avail to explain, and this way sympathy hath its compensations in its reflex influence, developing the purer and better qualities of our nature. For it is a wise provision that the more favored class in all communities should feel impelled by their sympathies to care for their less favored fellows. Does not the office of ministering angel in soothing pain tend to the cultivation and development of the aesthetic and moral nature of man?"

"To you, my young friends, this subject especially addresses itself. Introduced as you are this day into the fellowship of physicians, the dignity and honor which this association brings, implies also a consecration of yourselves and all your powers to the one subject of your calling. If you come to the discharge of your high and responsible duties with a due appreciation of them and a proper estimate of the importance of the great work you have undertaken, then be assured of a great success awaiting you. In the attainment of this end yours will be no idle hands, and your brains no indolent, listless workers. Your rounds with your patients will be but a small part of what you will find to do and will do, for thought and study will be your constant occupation. It can not be otherwise if you enter earnestly and properly upon your calling.

"A word of admonition, and I have done. You have made a choice of a noble profession. There is before you a sphere of great usefulness. Henceforth your business is to save human life. If your vocation is to be as tireless and exacting as I have represented, you will need, in order to gain the fullest success, to begin with a systematic ordering and managing of all your work. Much is lost in every industry through want of system. Let not this be your mistake. Remember that to do well anything you undertake, it should be done thoroughly. Do not be in haste to complete the matter essayed by slurring over and neglecting details. Do anything, and every part of the thing attempted, in its place and in its order. Have no spare time and do not waste opportunities. With plans all made so as to use any moment, be ready when one thing is disposed of promptly to apply yourself to its successor. It is wonderful what an accumulation of work will in process of years come of this careful husbanding of the small fractions of time."

In his first paper before the Detroit Medical Society Dr. Stewart discussed "Our Relations and Responsibilities," and though written more than half century ago its propositions hold now almost as then. In May, 1854, he read a paper on "The Value of a Knowledge of Medical History to the Modern Physician." All then claimed for medical history as of exceeding value to the physician, has even greater force to-day. In the same year he read a paper on "Acute Rheumatism" which shows how little actual progress has been made since that far-off day. On March 29, 1855, Dr. Stewart gave the valedictory address to the graduating class of the department of medicine and surgery of the University of Michigan. For graceful diction, profound analysis of the

ideals which should mould the young physician, and for persuasive phrase this address easily takes its place with the best of its class. To the exuberant discussion on the removal of the medical department of the University of Michigan to Detroit, Dr. Stewart contributed one of the most thoughtful and temperate articles. After more than half a century the question is still unsolved and bids fair to furnish material for discussion an hundred years hence.

On July 12, 1855, Dr. Stewart read a paper on "Is Scrofula a Temperament in which Inflammatory Action Develops Certain Morbid Forms, or is it a Disease?" The profession is still asking, what is scrofula? The unpublished papers of Dr. Stewart show that at one time he was an active worker in medical societies and for other general professional interests. They awaken a regret that the same scholarly habit, the same power of forceful writing could not have been continued to our time. A visitor to the office of Dr. Stewart, from the beginning to the end of his sixty-four years of practice, would find him employing his leisure moments in studying the latest medical journals and books, so that he was able to discuss recent events of practice.

During Dr. Stewart's career many epidemics swept through Detroit. Thus during the summer of 1849 Asiatic cholera raged three months. During July there were three hundred and fifty deaths in a population of less than twenty thousand. Another outbreak of the same disease occurred in 1854, lasting three months, but was milder in type. In the spring of 1850 a severe epidemic of cerebro-spinal meningitis broke out, attacking chiefly children—rapid in course and extremely fatal. As there had been no reports of similar epidemics elsewhere, the physicians were bewildered as to its proper management. In a milder form the disease continued for many years, and even now a sporadic case occasionally appears. About 1850 the first cases of diphtheria appeared and were horribly malignant. The helplessness of attending physicians is evident to all who consider that they were without serum. In connection with the havoc wrought by cerebro-spinal meningitis, Dr. Stewart's sensitive nature was much distressed at the death and suffering of the multitudes of babes, and he did what he could to inaugurate the measures which stopped these yearly holocausts.

In caring for the victims of these various epidemics Dr. Morse Stewart was never known to shirk an obligation or to hesitate a moment in exposing himself to the worst infection. He was tireless in service to his patients, whether rich or poor, even to exhaustion. In common with fellow doctors, he incessantly taught the means of preventing these diseases by proper sanitary provisions and precautions. By reducing such teaching to practice Detroit has gained a deserved reputation for healthfulness during the entire year.

Religiously Dr. Stewart was a Presbyterian, a Puritan flavor being added to the original Scotch-Irish article by long residence of his ancestors with the Connecticut Yankees. He was never disturbed by the onslaught of the higher criticism, but read his Bible, studied the questions involved, associated himself with those of his faith and was ever ready to give a reason for such faith.

Politically Dr. Stewart was a Democrat of the Jeffersonian type, but he gave other gentlemen the same liberty of opinion which he claimed for himself. The only political office he ever held was that of member of the Detroit board of health, from 1880 until 1886, under the late Mayor Thompson. In such position he was instrumental in securing for Detroit as health officer the late Dr. Wight, who did so much in laying correct foundations for future developments of the service.

Medically Dr. Stewart disliked all "isms" and "pathies," especially homeopathy, but no tribute to his memory was more hearty than

one from a leading homeopathic physician, reciting the occasion when Dr. Stewart spontaneously expressed warm sympathy with his bereavement and misfortunes; thus he often showed himself larger than his religious, political or medical creeds. He was never a hospital physician, or a medical-college professor, or a post-graduate instructor, or the editor of a medical journal. In his earlier days such institutions did not exist, and when they came to Michigan he was fully occupied in his own professional duties.

Personally Dr. Stewart was clean in thought, word and deed; a purifying element in social, civic and professional life. He looked and bore the manner of the old-time gentleman that he was. His word was equal to his bond; both inviolable. While genial with his friends he never sought social position and accepted with unusual modesty that which fell to his lot. It was foreign to his nature to seek preferment by emulating the "good fellow" or by the cultivation of clubs or other festive places. Of extreme nervous temperament, he was sensitively shy, too much for his comfort. Generally this powerful engine was kept under perfect control, but occasionally it broke loose, to the dismay of offenders. Dr. Stewart loved a fine horse, and in his prime he drove the best obtainable, and drove fast.

What of the financial side of Dr. Stewart's life? He actually practiced continuously about sixty-three years. His clients included all classes, but, more than in the case of most physicians, they were of those able to pay for service. He maintained the rate of fees formulated by the old Wayne County Medical Society, and collected with unusual exactness. He lived well, contributed to the support of many charitable institutions, to the needy poor and to the assistance of others. He had no expensive habits. His dress, professional equipment and home were models of neatness and good taste, but there was no waste anywhere. From all these years of work the net result did not exceed fifty thousand dollars; this apart from inheritances of Mrs. Stewart and himself.

Dr. Stewart had his full share of trials and misfortunes, but with mien erect and step firm he trod life's pathway, sustained and soothed by an unflinching trust, and on approaching its end, "wrapped the draperies of his couch about him and lay down to pleasant dreams."

Finally we have seen that he inherited a large capacity for industry, thrift, honesty and fear of God, as well as a body of exceptional endurance. He acquired a full literary training, a medical education of unusual thoroughness for his time, a sympathetic, talented wife, and close association with the best physicians and educated laymen. He was crippled by deafness early in his career, but this infirmity did not militate materially against his success in his chosen profession, in which he stood representative as one of the pioneer physicians of the beautiful city which was so long his home and to which his loyalty was on a parity with his deep appreciation. Those most thoroughly conversant with the facts agree that for sixty-four years Dr. Morse Stewart ranked with the leading citizens of Detroit and its best general practitioners; that his career exhibited those characteristics which make for a medical profession that shall be the corner-stone of a republic of intelligent, broad-minded, liberty-loving, God-fearing people.

Such an estimate as that given in the foregoing paragraphs gains in emphasis and significance when it is known that it represents the appreciative dictum of one who has long been numbered among the leading representatives of the medical profession in Detroit and one who knew Dr. Stewart well during the later part of the latter's long and noble career.

ROBERT S. STEWART. A native son of Detroit and a scion of one of the city's honored pioneer families, Robert Stuart Stewart holds prestige as one of the representative consulting engineers of the state and in his profession has secure status as an authority in the profession of electrical engineering, to which he is devoting practically his entire time and energies. He is a son of the late and distinguished Dr. Morse Stewart, who was engaged in the active practice of medicine in Detroit for more than sixty years and who was one of the pioneer representatives of his profession in Michigan, where he established his home shortly after the admission of the state to the Union. He whose name initiates this paragraph is a representative of pioneer stock in the maternal line also, his mother having been a member of the Duffield family, the name of which has been most prominently and benignantly linked with the history of Detroit since an early period.

Robert S. Stewart was born in Detroit, on the 10th of September, 1869, and his early educational discipline was obtained in the public schools of his native city. After completing the curriculum of the high school he entered Princeton University, at Princeton, New Jersey, from which historic institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1891, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1894 his alma mater conferred upon him the degrees of Master of Arts and Electrical Engineer. In his chosen profession Mr. Stewart has gained specially wide and varied experience, and, as previously intimated, his standing in the same is of authoritative order. From 1894 to 1897 he served as assistant engineer of the Public-Lighting Commission of Detroit, and thereafter he was associated with the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, until 1901. In the year last mentioned he went to Manchester, England, and assumed a responsible position with the British Westinghouse Electrical & Manufacturing Company, with the affairs of which he continued to be actively concerned until 1904, in the meanwhile having done a large amount of important work for that corporation, in various parts of Great Britain. Upon resigning his position with this company Mr. Stewart returned to Detroit, and here he has been continuously engaged in business as a consulting electrical engineer since 1904, his office headquarters being maintained in the Penobscot building, on Fort street. His success in his chosen vocation has been on a parity with his fine ability therein and he now controls a substantial business of broad scope and importance.

In politics Mr. Stewart gives his allegiance to the Democratic party, though he has never cared to enter the arena of practical political activities. He is a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, and in his home city, which is endeared to him by many gracious associations and memories, he is identified with such representative social organizations as the University Club, the Detroit Boat Club and the Detroit Country Club. He is popular in both business and social circles and yet remains aligned in the ranks of eligible bachelors.

WILLIAM H. CATTERMOLLE. Prominent among the leading business men of Northville, Wayne county, is William H. Cattermole, who is actively identified with the promotion of the mercantile interests of the village, and by engaging in the manufacture of harness and saddlery, as a dealer in agricultural implements of all kinds, and of cement, lime, brick, paints, gasoline engines, etc., has acquired wealth, his patronage being extensive and exceedingly remunerative. A native of Michigan, he was born February 10, 1863, at Saint Johns, Clinton county, where

his father, Arthur Cattermole, was a pioneer settler and the first to engage in the manufacture of wagons and carriages.

Having completed his studies in the public schools of his native village, William H. Cattermole began work with his father, and as a carriage painter became an expert. Subsequently locating at Detroit, Wayne county, he secured a position with the Detroit Carriage Woodwork Company, and when that concern, under the name of the Prouty and Glass Carriage Company, transferred its interests to Wayne, Michigan, he accompanied the firm to that place as a painting contractor. In March, 1892, Mr. Cattermole secured a contract with the Globe Furniture Company, at Northville, with which he was thereafter connected for eight years, in the meantime, in addition to his work with that company, becoming an extensive dealer in real estate, buying and selling many valuable pieces of property. When ready to embark in business on his own account, Mr. Cattermole opened an agricultural implement shop, and to his original stock he has since made many additions, almost everything needed for successfully conducting a farm after the latest improved and approved scientific methods being found in his establishment, including rex lime and sulphur solutions for spraying purposes, and Buick automobiles, for which he has the agency.

In 1891 Mr. Cattermole was united in marriage with Hattie Collins, and they are the parents of two children, namely: Ruth Estelle and Helen Mae. Mr. Cattermole is a trustee of the Northville Building and Loan Association which has obtained a good standing in the community. He has served acceptably on the Board of Village Trustees, and is now a member of the Village School Board. Fraternally Mr. Cattermole belongs to the Ancient Free and Accepted Order of Masons and to the Woodmen of the World.

FRANK A. MILLER. One of the prosperous business men of the village of Northville, and a substantial representative of both the mercantile and agricultural interests of Wayne county, Michigan, Frank A. Miller is a self-made man in every sense implied by the term, his success in life being entirely due to his own ability and energy. He was born, in 1845, in Germany, and in 1851, a lad of six years, came with his parents to America, locating in the city of Detroit, Michigan.

In 1862 Mr. Miller entered the employ of Peter Eberle, one of the leading meat dealers of Detroit, and while with him and other practical men obtained a knowledge of every branch of the meat business. Coming to Northville in 1881, he opened a meat market, and in its management met with such good success that he now conducts the leading meat business of this part of Wayne county, his patronage including not only the residents of Northville, but of the surrounding country.

Mr. Miller has accumulated some property and is identified with various financial and industrial organizations, and as an agriculturist owns a valuable farm of one hundred and fifty acres. He is one of the charter stockholders of the Northville State Savings Bank; and is a stockholder of the Bell Foundry Company, which is carrying on a prosperous business. Fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Miller married in 1877, Mary Lercher, a woman of intelligence and refinement, who presides over his pleasant home with ease and dignity, welcoming their many guests with a gracious hospitality.

V. D. CLIFF. An active and conspicuous factor in advancing the interests of Detroit, V. D. Cliff is especially prominent in business,

and in the social life of his home city occupies an assured position. As president of the Federal Casualty Company he stands at the head of one of the leading organizations of the kind in Wayne county, and is widely known in many parts of the Union. A man of broad capabilities, energetic and persevering, he is ever ready to take advantage of offered opportunities, and seemingly has no trouble in carrying forward to a successful completion whatever he undertakes. He was born at Zumbro Falls, Minnesota, December 21, 1866, and although a comparatively young man has the distinction of being a pioneer in the Health and Accident Insurance business.

At the age of eighteen years, having asquired a practical education in the public schools, Mr. Cliff became bookkeeper for a mercantile house in Duluth, Minnesota, in 1887, and continued thus employed until 1891, when he became a charter member of the Northwestern Benevolent Society, which was formed for the purpose of carrying on industrial, health and accident insurance, it being the first organization of the kind to successfully conduct that line of work. He was elected cashier and office manager of the company, and filled the position so ably that at the end of eighteen months he was made secretary and general manager of the concern. In 1900 the Northwestern and Metropolitan Accident Association of Chicago, Ill., were re-insured by the Metropolitan Casualty Company, which assumed control of the affairs of the former associations, and made Mr. Cliff general manager of the entire organization. During the later months of the same year the Metropolitan Casualty Company consolidated with the Continental Assurance Company under the name of the Continental Casualty Company, with a capital stock of three hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Cliff accepted the position of general manager of the company, but resigned it in 1901, having purchased an interest in the United States Health and Accident Insurance Company, of Saginaw, Michigan, of which he became secretary immediately following its incorporation as a stock company. During the six years that he was officially connected with that organization its annual premium income grew from \$300,000 to nearly \$800,000, and its assets, in addition to the substantial dividends paid out, increasing from \$200,000 to \$700,000.

On January 1, 1907, Mr. Cliff tendered his resignation to the United States Health and Accident Company, retaining, however, his financial holdings in the same, and became president of the Federal Casualty Company of Detroit, Michigan, which has since been his home. Resourceful and enterprising, Mr. Cliff conceived and put in force the so-called profit sharing contracts for agents, which has proved especially popular.

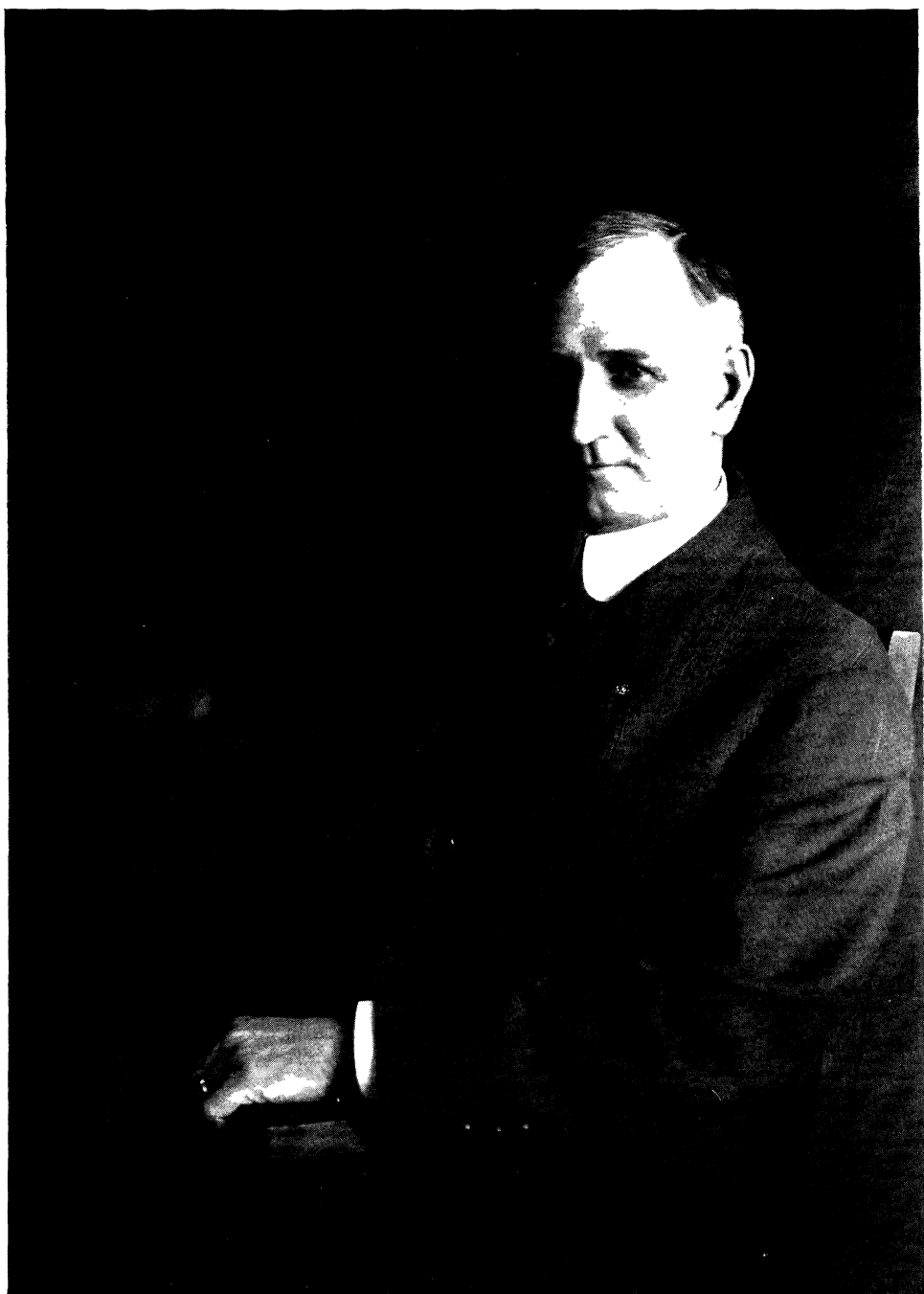
Mr. Cliff was one of the founders of the Detroit Conference, an organization of industrial, health and accident insurance companies, and served two terms as its president and has always been a member of its executive committee. For two terms he was one of the executive committee of the International Associations of Accident Underwriters, and in 1906 read before the organization a paper entitled "The Origin and Development of Industrial Health and Accident Insurance" handling the broad subject in a most interesting and instructive manner.

The Federal Casualty Company, of Detroit, a health and accident insurance company, was organized and incorporated in 1906, under the laws of Michigan. It has a capital stock of two hundred thousand dollars and a large surplus. Mr. V. D. Cliff is president of the company and Mr. Peter Patterson, secretary. The company is operating in about thirty states of the Union, and now has about thirty thousand policy holders, the business having had a strong, healthy growth from the start.

Mr. Cliff is connected by membership with various fraternal, scientific, and social organizations, being a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; of the Knights of Columbus; the Academy of Political Science of the Columbia University; of the Academy of Political and Social Science of Philadelphia; of the National Geographical Society; of the Detroit Club; the Country Club; the Automobile Club and of the Detroit Golf Club. Religiously he belongs to the Roman Catholic church.

WILLIAM HENRY REDDIG, general superintendent of the plant of the Continental Motor Company of Detroit, and also of the plant of the same company in Muskegon, is entitled to rank as one of the leaders in the planning, building and maturing of great concerns in the United States. Few men have had such a wide and successful experience in the world of machinery as he has. The mere fact that Mr. Reddig holds the position he does with this live motor concern, stamps him as a man of ability and force. Self-made, coming up from the ranks by the route of his individuality, strict integrity and close attention to business, he commands the respect of all who know him, and is a recognized authority on automobile construction.

William Henry Reddig was born at Harrisville, Harrison county, Ohio, on October 5, 1855. He is the son of John S. and Rachel M. Reddig, both of American birth, but of German and Scotch extraction, respectively. The father was a blacksmith and passed his early life in the pursuit of that industry. In 1877 he moved to Franklin county, Kansas, where he purchased a large stock farm, and resided there until his death. The boyhood days of the subject were spent at Harrisville up to the age of ten years, when his parents moved from Ohio to Lostant, LaSalle county, Illinois. There he attended public school and worked with his father at blacksmithing and carriagemaking during his vacations. In 1877 his parents again moved, this time to Franklin county, Kansas, as noted above, where he was associated with his father in stock raising and farming. This continued until 1883, when he became a stock holder in a sewing machine manufacturing company with headquarters at Toledo, and took a position in the tool room of this company where he mastered all the details of tool-making. A close student and a keen observer, his rise was steady and in 1886 he was made foreman of the machine department. Here he remained until 1888, when he resigned in order to take a similar position in the machine department of the Lozier Company, manufacturers of bicycles, and in 1896 he was promoted to the office of chief inspector of this company. The next step upward in his career came in 1900, when he was appointed assistant superintendent of the Lozier Bicycle Manufacturing Company, which in 1901 was merged into the International Motor Car Company, and the name of the plant was changed to the Pope Manufacturing Company, he becoming superintendent of this concern, which built the famous Pope-Toledo Car. Mr. Reddig remained with this company until 1905, when he accepted a position with the Daimler Automobile Company of Long Island City, New York, manufacturers of the American-Mercedes car, and in order to gather ideas for use in the manufacture of the car, Mr. Reddig traveled extensively through England, Scotland and Germany. In 1908 he accepted a most flattering proposition and became general superintendent of the Olds Motor Works at Lansing, Michigan. After one year of service with the Olds people, he accepted a better offer and in 1909 became general superintendent of the Chalmers Motor Company of Detroit. Here he filled the position not only of general superintendent, but also of construction and tool equipment, having



W H Reddig

charge of the placing in this enormous establishment employing thousands of men of every piece of machinery now in use. This position he held up to January, 1912, when he resigned to take his present position. This concern, which has for some years had a large plant in Muskegon, Michigan, where it employs fifteen hundred men, completed in the early part of 1912 a gigantic factory in Detroit where twelve hundred men are to be employed. Mr. Reddig came to this building before it was completed, and, under his immediate supervision the numerous machines now in successful operation were installed. In this position Mr. Reddig will have charge of both the Detroit and Muskegon plants, employing nearly three thousand men and one of the largest concerns of the kind in the country. It is a position requiring a man of more than ordinary ability to fill it satisfactorily, but one needs but to look back briefly over the record of Mr. Reddig to see that he is fully equipped for the great responsibilities of this position. That he has been called to fill such a post of importance in the manufacturing world shows conclusively that he has mastered every detail of mechanics; first as a blacksmith, then winning proficiency in the tool-room of the sewing machine concern, later as foreman of the mechanical department of a bicycle house, then assistant superintendent; and at the inception of the automobile business transferring his attention to that line, advancing to the superintendency of a motor car works, later rising to the post of superintendent of one of the largest automobile plants in the country, and thence to his present high position. All these facts indicate that the concern with which he is now identified could have found no better qualified man for so important a place.

Mr. Reddig has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Emma Hills, and she became the mother of three sons, Orville O., Charles E. and John Ray. She died in 1897. In 1900 Mr. Reddig married Miss Elizabeth Buckelew, of Bryant, Ohio. With regard to his political views Mr. Reddig is a Republican, but is not active beyond the demands of good citizenship, having no political ambitions. He is prominent in fraternal circles, and has attained the thirty-second degree in Masonry, and is a member of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. In 1886 he joined the Knights of Pythias and in 1900 joined the Uniformed Rank of that order. He attends the Methodist Episcopal church, as do also his wife and three sons.

ALEXANDER L. WALTENSBERGER. Prominent among the energetic and enterprising men who are actively associated with the development and advancement of the industrial, manufacturing and commercial interests of Wayne county is Alexander L. Waltensperger, of Detroit, the secretary and treasurer of the Sherwood Brass Works (Incorporated). An accurate accountant and a skilled machinist, well versed in both theoretical and applied mechanics, he is a practical business man, with a good capacity for the handling of many details, and possesses the power of concentration that readily enables him to make everything work to desired results. A native of Detroit, he was born September 29, 1875, coming from thrifty German ancestry. His father, Frederick Waltensperger, was born in Detroit, Michigan. He has been dead for a number of years. His wife, whose maiden name was Emily Kull, was born in Michigan, and was here brought up, educated and married.

Acquiring his elementary education in the common schools, Alexander L. Waltensperger, at the age of fourteen years, began learning the machinist trade with the Grand Trunk Railroad Company, completing his full apprenticeship in the shop. He began the bicycle business and plumbing at the age of nineteen, afterwards starting the

Sherwood Brass works with Mr. William Sherwood. The Sherwood Brass Works was organized in 1903, by Messrs. William Sherwood and A. L. Waltensperger, who began the manufacture of brass and aluminum goods, the plant being located at No. 1167 Jefferson avenue, Detroit, Michigan. The firm thus established was successful from the start, and in 1906 was incorporated, being capitalized at thirty thousand dollars; William Sherwood was made president of the concern; William Sherwood, Jr., became vice-president; while Mr. Waltensperger was elected secretary and treasurer, a responsible position which he has since filled most ably and faithfully, and to the acceptance of all interested in the business.

In the filling of its numerous orders the Sherwood Brass Works employs three hundred and fifty skilled workmen, the products of its plant being sold locally and shipped to all parts of the United States. Mr. Sherwood, the president of the company, who is a native of England, learned the trade of a molder when young, and is an expert worker in brass and metals. He has been connected with the brass business for many years, and as a man of forceful individuality possesses the happy faculty of controlling men to their own advantage as well as to his benefit.

Mr. Waltensperger married, in 1897, Nellie A. Sherwood, a daughter of William Sherwood, president of the Sherwood Brass Works, and into their pleasant home three children have been born, namely: Sherwood, Nellie and Edna, but Sherwood Waltensperger lived but nine short years.

REV. JAMES G. DOHERTY. With the history of few cities of the Union has the Catholic church, that great mother of Christendom, been longer of more benignantly connected than with that of Detroit, as the records of historic old St. Anne's church will indicate, and in the later days of prosperity and progress the church has kept pace with the demands placed upon her in the Michigan metropolis. One of the important parishes is that of St. Vincent de Paul, whose edifice is located at 280 Fourteenth avenue, and of this vital and prosperous parish Father Doherty is the able and popular pastor,—a representative member of the Catholic priesthood in Detroit. The church over which he presides was founded in 1866, by Rev. Father A. L. Bleyenbergh, and its history has been one marked by earnest zeal and devotion on the part of its priests and people. The church edifice is a fine structure and its ecclesiastical appointments are of attractive and consistent order. The parish also has a well equipped parochial school, an academy for higher educational instruction, a parish hall, and residences for the pastor and the sisters who have charge of the schools and other departments of parish work. The importance of the parish is measurably indicated by the statement that the average attendance in the schools conducted under its auspices is eight hundred and fifty, the institutions being in charge of the Sisters of the Immaculate Heart of Mary. The present school buildings, the parish hall, convent, addition to church, clubhouse for the young men, pastoral residence, etc., and all church property being out of debt, have been erected under the regime of the present pastor, and he has done much to further the spiritual and temporal advancement of his parish, where he has labored with all of consecrated zeal and devotion and with marked ability in both sacerdotal and executive functions. He has held his present pastoral charge for over a quarter of a century and has an efficient assistant in Rev. M. W. Chawke.

Rev. James Gregory Doherty was born in Danamana, county Tyrone, Ireland, February 13, 1850. He attended the National School at Dan-



W. Q. Hackett, Jr., D.

amana until he graduated, and then entered the Agricultural College at Langhash with high honors after a three years course. After passing a civil service examination he was offered the position of civil engineer at Trinidad, but his parents were opposed to his leaving Ireland and he declined the appointment. He then took up the study of classics under the famous Professor Kane of Cumberlandy, and later on entered All Hallows University, Dublin, where, after completing a five years course in theology, he was ordained to the priesthood for the diocese of Detroit, June 26, 1876. When he arrived in Detroit he was appointed assistant pastor of Sts. Peter and Paul, Jefferson avenue. In less than a year he was appointed pastor of St. Patrick's, Brighton, and St. Johns, Osceola, and the mission of Howell, Livingston county. During his nine years there he rebuilt Brighton church and built a fine brick church in Howell and left them out of debt. He was appointed by Right Rev. Bishop Borgess, D. D., pastor of St. Vincents, Detroit, July 1, 1886.

CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF LOURDES—REV. J. GLEMET. The church of Our Lady of Lourdes, River Rouge, Michigan, of which Rev. Emmanuel J. Glemet is pastor, was once a mission of St. Francis Xavier's Ecorse, Michigan. It was founded as such in 1893 by the Reverend Raymond Champion. In 1906 the mission was made a separate parish and the Rev. Emmanuel J. Glemet was made the first pastor. He threw himself into the work of his parish with a fine faith and inspiring enthusiasm. Year by year the parish has grown, so that in the short six years since the parish was established it has been able to enlarge the church and build a new and attractive rectory.

WILLIAM A. HACKETT, M. D. The large and representative practice controlled by Dr. Hackett offers the most effective evidence of his professional ability and personal popularity in Detroit, where he has been engaged in successful practice since 1894.

William Alexander Hackett, M. D., was born in Huron county, province of Ontario, Canada, on the 11th of February, 1868, and is a son of James and Esther (Reid) Hackett, both of whom were born in the north of Ireland, but the marriage of whom was solemnized in Canada, where they have maintained their home from the days of their youth. Joseph Hackett, grandfather of the Doctor, immigrated from the Emerald Isle to America in the early '40s and secured a tract of government land in Huron county, Ontario, where he was a representative and honored pioneer and where both he and his wife passed the residue of their lives. In that county James Hackett and his wife still reside on the old homestead and they are now numbered among the most venerable pioneers of that section of the province, the while they are accorded the inviolable confidence and esteem of the community which has so long been their home and to the civic and material progress of which they have contributed their quota. James Hackett has been an energetic and discriminating exponent of the great fundamental industry of agriculture and through his well directed efforts has accumulated a competency. He is an octogenarian and is well preserved in both mental and physical faculties, and his wife is sixty-five years of age. They are members of the Methodist church. All their children, five sons and one daughter, are living.

Dr. Hackett passed his boyhood and youth on the old homestead farm in Huron county, Ontario, and early began to assist in its work, the while his incidental mental training was secured in the district schools, after leaving which he continued his studies in a collegiate preparatory school at Goderich, that county, and the normal school in

the city of Toronto. Having equipped himself effectually for successful work in the pedagogic profession, he devoted his attention to teaching in the public schools of Ontario for three years, and one year in those of Manitoba.

Having decided to prepare himself for the medical profession, Dr. Hackett was matriculated in the medical department of the University of Toronto, in which he completed the prescribed course and in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1894. After thus receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine from this admirable institution he came to Detroit, where he has been engaged in general practice as a physician and surgeon during the intervening period, which has been marked by large and worthy accomplishment and definite success on his part. With other physicians he in 1912 began the erection of Samaritan Hospital, a fire proof building of steel construction and so planned as to permit of additions being made as required. The hospital is fitted with the latest appliances for medical and surgical treatment. The structure at completion will cost over \$50,000 and will accommodate fifty patients.

The Doctor holds membership in the American Medical Association, the Michigan State Medical Society and the Wayne County Medical Society. He is also a member of the Clinical Society of Surgeons of North America, and at the meeting of that organization in November, 1911, in the city of Philadelphia, he was appointed one of its official representatives for the First congressional district of Michigan. He is affiliated with Friendship Lodge, Free & Accepted Masons, and the Scottish Rite bodies up to and including the thirty-second degree, also Moslem Temple Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the Detroit Wheelmen's Club, which has a fine club house and which has maintained an effective organization from the time when bicycles were so much in favor. In politics he is a Republican and his religious connections are with the Methodist Episcopal church.

On May 24th, 1897, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Hackett to Miss Amelia Cronin, who likewise was born and reared in the province of Ontario, Canada, and she was summoned to the life eternal March 15th, 1903, being survived by two sons,—Joseph Francis, born in January, 1899, and James Basil, born in April, 1900.

ISAAC A. BOSSET. A resident of Detroit for more than two score years, Isaac Achille Bosset is a scion of one of the patrician French families of Michigan, which has been his home from his boyhood days, and his charming wife is a daughter of the late Patrick Marantette, who was one of the honored and influential pioneers of St. Joseph county, this state,—a citizen of sterling character, fine talent and marked public spirit. Thus there are many elements lending interest to a consideration of Mr. and Mrs. Bosset in this history of their home city, where they hold secure place in popular esteem and where their beautiful home, at 215 West Grand boulevard, is a center of most gracious hospitality.

Isaac Achille Bosset was born in Quebec, Ontario, on October 6, 1841, and is a son of Benjamin and Victoria (Label) Bosset, representatives of old and distinguished families of Leon, France. Mr. Bosset received his early educational discipline in his native land and was a lad of about fifteen years at the time of the family immigration to America, in 1856. His parents established their home in Chicago, which was then a straggling city giving slight evidence of becoming a great metropolis, and he was enabled to continue his educational work in the celebrated Notre Dame University, at South Bend, Indiana, where

he remained a student until he had attained to the age of nineteen years. His parents passed the closing years of their lives at Kankakee county, Illinois, where the father died at the age of sixty-eight years and the mother at the age of seventy-five, the former having devoted his attention principally to farming during the years of his active career in America. The parents were devout communicants of the Catholic church, and in the faith of the great mother church of Christendom their children were carefully reared. In the family were two sons and eight daughters, and four children are now living.

From 1858 until 1870 Isaac A. Bosset maintained his home in Kalamazoo, Michigan, and in 1871 he removed to Detroit, where he secured a position with the firm of Daniel Scott & Company, one of the largest tobacco manufacturing concerns in the country. A young man of distinctive energy, ambition and ability, Mr. Bosset soon made his services invaluable and he thus won rapid advancement. He was finally made manager of the sales department of the concern and he retained this important executive office for twenty-eight consecutive years, his retirement therefrom being incidental to the sale of the plant and business to the American Tobacco Company in 1893. Since that time he has lived virtually retired from active business, though he finds ample demand upon his time and attention in the supervision of his extensive real-estate and capitalistic interests in Detroit, where he is the owner of much valuable property, including his splendid home, on one of the finest boulevards in the fair "City of the Straits." As a citizen Mr. Bosset is essentially progressive and public-spirited and he takes deep interest in all that touches the welfare of the beautiful city that has so long represented his home and in whose leading social activities he and his wife are popular factors. In politics, though never manifesting aught of ambition for official preferment, Mr. Bosset accords a staunch allegiance to the Republican party and he and his wife are zealous communicants of Ste. Anne's church, the oldest Catholic church in the city of Detroit, where it was founded fully a century ago. They have been members of this historic parish since 1872 and have been most liberal in the support of the various departments of its work. Mr. Bosset is also affiliated with Branch No. 46 of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, one of the leading church organizations of the Michigan metropolis.

On the 26th of January, 1870, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Bosset to Miss Alice Anne Marantette, the ceremony being performed at Mendon, Michigan, in which county Mrs. Bosset was born and reared. She was the sixth in order of birth of the ten children of Patrick and Frances (Moutaw) Marantette, and concerning these honored pioneers of Michigan more specific mention is made in appending paragraphs. Concerning the children of Mr. and Mrs. Bosset the following brief record is entered. Marie Eugenie is the wife of Dr. Francis J. W. Maguire, one of the representative physicians and surgeons of Detroit, where he graduated in the Detroit Medical College, and he resides at the corner of Chene street and Jefferson avenue. Isadora Loretta is the wife of George T. Bader, residing at 54 Westminster avenue, this city, and Mr. Bader is one of the leading real-estate men of the city; Mr. and Mrs. Bader have six children,—Mignonne, Beatrice, Loretta, Dolores, Josephine and Georgia. Rev. Isaac Henry Bosset, a priest of the Catholic church, is a member of the Society of Jesus. He graduated in the Detroit College, one of the leading Catholic schools of the state, was ordained to the priesthood in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, and is now a member of the faculty of Creighton University, in the city of Omaha. Walter Alexander, the youngest of the four children, is one of the leading contractors in the construction of reinforced concrete

buildings and other concrete work in the city of Grand Rapids, Michigan; he married Miss Myrtle Cummings, of Grand Rapids.

Hon. Patrick Marantette, the father of Mrs. Bosset, was one of the first settlers in St. Joseph county, Michigan, and was one of its most prominent and influential citizens at the time of his death, which occurred at his fine old homestead at Nottowa, near Mendon, St. Joseph county, in 1878, at which time he was seventy-one years of age. He came to St. Joseph county in 1829, nearly a decade before the admission of Michigan to the Union, but he did not establish his permanent home in the county until 1832, having in the meanwhile resided in Detroit, where the family, of staunch French extraction, was one of prominence in the pioneer days. Mr. Marantette was present at the great Indian treaty held at Chicago in 1833, and was a principal in other treaties negotiated with the Indians by the United States government, including the historic Pottawatomie treaty, by which members of the tribes mentioned ceded to the government large tracts of fine land in St. Joseph and other counties in southern Michigan. In 1846 Mr. Marantette was elected a member of the lower house of the state legislature, in which he made an admirable record for progressive and public-spirited service, and he was a member of the body during the last session held in Detroit, which was then the capital of the state. The mansion in which his death occurred was erected by him in 1853, and was in close proximity to the site of the primitive log house in which he had begun business as an Indian trader in 1833. He was one of the first white settlers in this section of the state, was the friend and counselor of the Indian and spoke their language with marked fluency. He was born in Sandwich, Ontario, and was a most zealous and devout communicant of the Catholic church, as was also his noble wife, who survived him by many years.

Concerning the Pottawatomie Indian treaty of 1833 the following data are worthy of perpetuation in this connection: "In the fall of 1833 the government, having despaired of getting the head men to relinquish their reservation, induced Sau-aw-quett and a few of his followers to cede the lands to the United States. They were to receive about thirty thousand dollars and to be allotted land west of the Mississippi, whither they were to go by land, with their ponies, dogs and other belongings, after two years peaceable possession of their reservation. The first payment of about ten thousand dollars' worth of calico, beads and other trinkets, was made near the Marantette homestead, across the river from Mendon village, on the 1st of December, 1833. For nearly a week the Indians were encampd on the river, casting longing looks at the bright-colored calicoes, blankets, beads, etc., so temptingly displayed by the government agents, but refusing to confirm the treaty by receiving them, as they had consulted among themselves and had concluded that Sau-aw-quett and his men had no authority to sell or cede their lands. Governor Porter had issued a proclamation that no liquor should be allowed on or near the reservation, but parties disobeyed the proclamation and provided the Indians with plenty of 'fire-water,' until at length patience ceased to be a virtue and Governor Porter commanded Mr. Marantette to break in the heads of the barrels of whiskey. This was accordingly done, and the Indians, in their desire for the liquor, drank it from the ground. Subsequently Mr. Marantette was sued for the value of the liquor and forced to pay several hundred dollars, notwithstanding he was obeying the explicit orders of Governor Porter, nor was he ever reimbursed for this unjust payment of money. The Indians finally accepted the provisions of the treaty and received their money."

On the 15th of November, 1835, at Bertrand, Berrien county, Michigan, was solemnized the marriage of Patrick Marantette to Miss Frances Moutaw, who was born at what is now Grosse Pointe, Detroit, on the 16th of September, 1813, and whose death occurred at the fine old homestead chateau, on the banks of the St. Joseph river, near Mendon, on the 16th of October, 1904, at which time she was ninety-one years and thirty days of age. She was one of the most venerable pioneer women of her native state at the time when she was thus summoned to the life eternal and she was held in loving regard by all who had come within the sphere of her gentle and gracious influence. Concerning this noble woman the following statements were published at the time of her demise: "Mother Marantette's home was her earthly paradise and she made it the pride of her husband and the joy of her children, upon whom she lavished her care and affection, to be honored and revered in return. Mrs. Marantette was a typical French lady, a descendant of the brave and patrician Navarre family of France, and all through her life her social qualities, politeness and charity endeared her to her neighbors. Always faithful to her creed and church, many went to her for counsel and comfort, and she was an inspiration to struggling humanity. No one in need ever passed hungry from her door, and she passed away, a blessing during her life and blessed in her death. The funeral was a large and most representative one, people coming from all over the state and county to attend the last obsequies."

Patrick and Frances Marantette became the parents of ten children and of the number six survive the loved and devoted mother, namely: Mrs. William McLaughlin, of Sturgis; William W. Marantette, of Mendon; Mrs. Isaac A. Bosset, of Detroit; Patrick H. Marantette, of Mendon; Mrs. John R. Wilhelm, of Defiance, Ohio; and Louis E. Marantette, of Mendon.

OUR LADY OF THE ROSARY PARISH was established in 1889 by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Foley as an offshoot of old St. Patrick's, now Sts. Peter and Paul Cathedral, its first pastor being the Rev. Francis J. VanAntwerp. Since its inception it has grown from some forty or fifty families to something over eight hundred families.

Father VanAntwerp, who has been in charge of this parish for the past twenty-two years, is a native of Detroit, as was his father and grandfather before him. His classical studies were made at Assumption College, Sandwich, and his course of philosophy and theology at the famed St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, Maryland. He was ordained in 1881, and previous to his charge at Holy Rosary he held pastorates in Hastings, Grosse Pointe and Battle Creek, Michigan. His present pastorate is one of the most important in the Detroit diocese, the attendance at the six masses held in Rosary church every Sunday morning being upwards of five thousand souls.

REV. ANTHONY PETER TERNES. Since July 14, 1896, Rev. Anthony Peter Ternes has been at the head of the parish of St. Elizabeth of Detroit and has exercised a most enlightened supervision over its spiritual affairs, his personality being in itself a benediction. Among his congregation his character and personality have made him a beloved pastor, and friend and citizens of all creeds esteem him for his zealous work and public-spirited attitude towards all movements for the general good.

Father Ternes was born March 1, 1863, at Springwells, a short distance from the present city limits. In 1869 he came with his parents to the city and the family became affiliated with St. Boniface parish, then recently established. The boy attended the parish school until his first

communion. He then went to the newly founded Jesuit College to take up the study of the classics. He remained here only a year, and in September, 1878, went to St. Francis Seminary, near Milwaukee, where he spent five years in preparatory study. In 1883 he went to Assumption College, Sandwich, Ontario, where he studied philosophy under Father O'Connor, later Archbishop of Toronto. The year following he was sent by the Bishop, together with twenty-two others, to St. Mary's, the famous seminary of Baltimore, where he finished his theological studies. Together with three other candidates he was ordained July 24, 1887, in St. Boniface church, by Bishop Borgess. On this occasion his younger brother was ordained deacon.

The young Levite received his first appointment to Port Austin as pastor of St. Michael's church and its three missions. He remained here two years and a half and in that time built new churches in Bad Axe and Ubley. In March, 1890, he was transferred to Gagetown, but remained there only six months. It was at this time that the Franciscans left the Detroit diocese, where they had worked for a long time in St. Mary's and Sacred Heart parishes. At their departure Rev. B. J. Wermers was appointed to Sacred Heart parish. Existing conditions made his appointment most difficult. The people had become accustomed to the religious and wanted none but them. There was absolute need, therefore, that the priests of this parish should co-operate one with the other. For this reason Fr. Ternes offered to accept the appointment as assistant with his old pastor, although he himself had already acted as pastor for three years. He remained in this parish until January 15, 1892, when he was appointed pastor to St. Joseph's in Adrian. Here he labored for four years and in 1896 was appointed successor to the late Father Svensson.

The pastorate of St. Elizabeth's parish at this time was indeed a position of responsibility. In the years of his incumbency (some fifteen) the growth of the parish has been extraordinary. In the first years new buildings were erected every year, and existing buildings enlarged, in consequence of which the parish debt became exceedingly heavy. The new pastor on his arrival found the school and convent too small and the priest's house too small for two priests and inconveniently situated. Besides there was a debt of forty-five thousand dollars and interest accumulating to the amount of two thousand four hundred dollars yearly. The outlook was by no means encouraging, as it was a time of financial depression, when many people were out of employment and a great many others were receiving only a pittance for their toil. The parishioners all manifested a willing and generous spirit, though none could really be called wealthy. Many improvements and innovations were made. The school was remodeled so as to provide eight rooms. A hall for meetings and entertainments was erected at a cost of five thousand dollars. The basement of the priest's house was enlarged and a heating plant installed at a cost of \$1,400. A new organ suited to the church was built and installed in 1899, at a cost of three thousand dollars. Each year the number of pupils increased and there was a demand for more teachers. The Sisters' house could not accommodate the number and in 1900 an addition was made and the house completely remodeled.

The parish grew so rapidly that in a few years many other things were necessary. The convent was removed from Canfield avenue onto a newly acquired strip of land near the school. One of the houses on this property was moved over behind the hall to serve as club rooms for the young men. The other house was sold to the highest bidder. An addition containing eight rooms was added to the school. The school on Canfield avenue was converted into a rectory and the house then occupied by the priests was sold. To carry out these plans meant an outlay of forty thousand dollars.

To quote further from the pamphlet published upon the occasion of the silver jubilee of the parish:

"The grand work accomplished stands as a monument to our parents and predecessors. It harks back to the sacrifices they have made, to the hardships they have endured. The day of great financial sacrifice is almost past. The grounds and buildings necessary to the parish have been provided and the debt should be entirely liquidated in a few years. The value of the church property is one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. When considering this fact we must admire the generosity of the people of St. Elizabeth's parish. God has been pleased to bless our work, and it is with feelings of love and gratitude that we resolve to imitate the noble example of our parents in the performance of Christian duty."

On June 21, 1910, was celebrated with beautiful ceremonies the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of St. Elizabeth's parish. If classified according to the few years of its existence, it belongs among the younger parishes; the number of its members, however, entitle it to consideration with the largest and best parishes of the diocese. The children attending school number about eight hundred and the number is constantly increasing. During the quarter of the century four sons of the parish have become priests, namely: Revs. John A. Kessler, Frank A. Malinowski, John A. Koelzer, and William P. Schulte, the last-named a nephew of the pastor. Father Ternes' assistants are Rev. Alexander J. Mayer and Rev. M. E. Halfpenny, talented and promising young priests. In 1901 and 1906 Father Ternes made extended visits in Europe.

A brief history of St. Elizabeth parish previous to the pastorate of Rev. Father Ternes is given in ensuing paragraphs.

St. Joseph's parish in 1884 had a membership of over one thousand families, many of the people being obliged to come long distances in order to hear mass. This was true especially of those who lived in the northern part of the city, there being no church in that locality. People began, therefore, to discuss the advisability of forming a new parish. Finally, after much consideration, the Bishop, Rt. Rev. Caspar H. Borgess, gave orders to Rev. Anthony Svensson to form a new parish. This was in October, 1884. Father Svensson, the first young man of Swedish parentage ordained to the priesthood since the so-called Reformation, went stanchly about the great work and found one hundred and fifty families ready to support him in his good work. The building of the church was begun at once, on land given for this purpose in 1882 by Mrs. Fannie E. Van Dyke, the property consisting of eight lots on the corner of Canfield and McDougall avenues. A two-story building, forty by seventy feet, was erected on McDougall avenue. The lower story consisted of three school rooms and the upper served as a church. The building was dedicated on June 21, 1885, by the Bishop, the sermon being delivered by Dean Friedland. The building of the priest's house was begun on March 5, 1885. It was located near the church, on the spot now occupied by the present church. The approximate cost of the two buildings was eight thousand five hundred dollars. The school was opened in September, one hundred and fifty children occupying two rooms, and the Mallinckrodt Sisters of Christian Charity, of Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, assuming direction. The school grew steadily and additions were made. In December, 1891, Rev. Joseph Spaeth was appointed the first assistant in St. Elizabeth's parish.

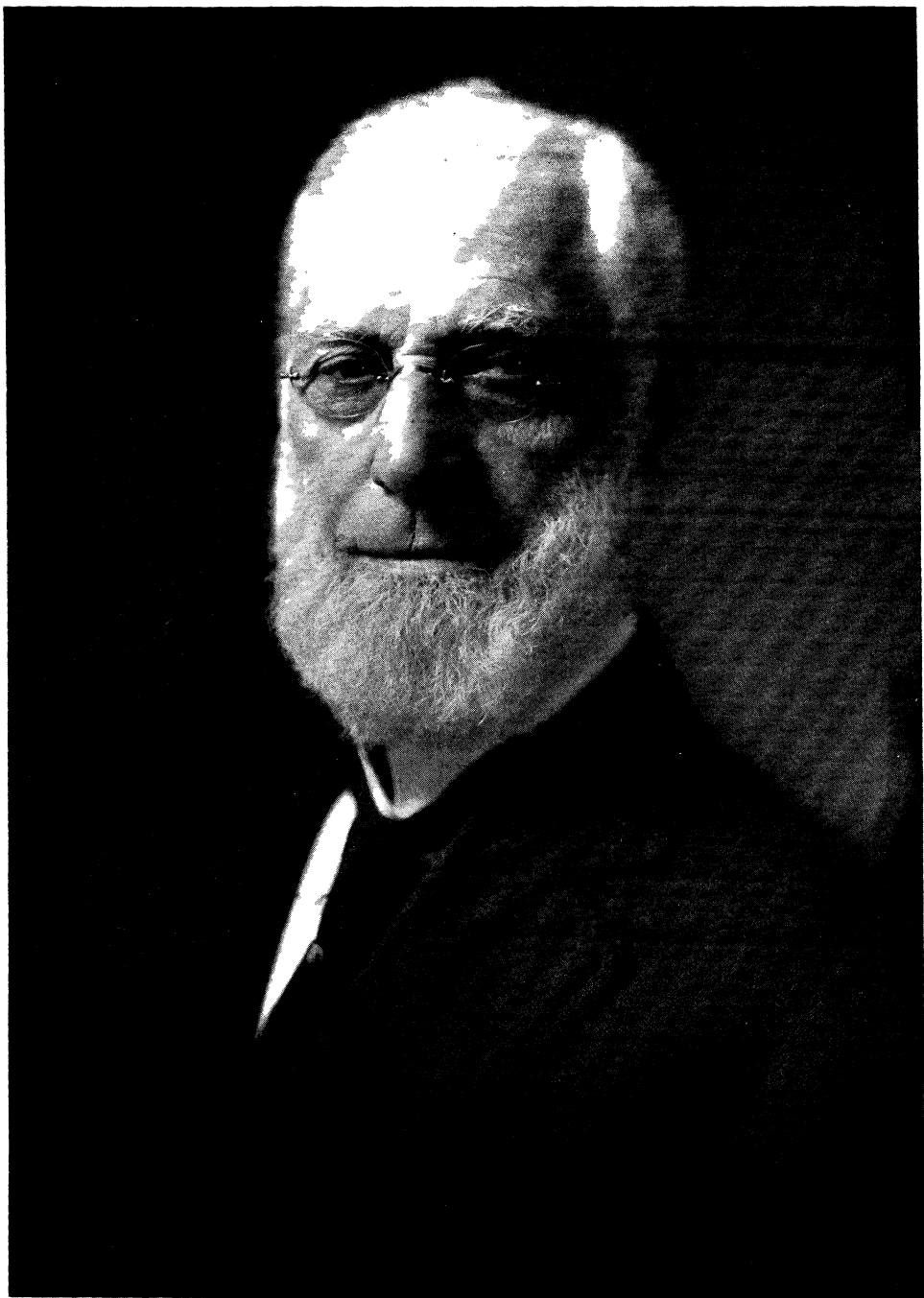
Three masses were now celebrated on Sundays and still the church was too small to accommodate the large crowds of people desiring to attend. A larger church now became an apparent necessity, but to build one was indeed a great undertaking. Financial burdens weighed heavily

on the parish, since the buildings already standing were not free of debt. Courage and sacrifice overcame every obstacle and on March 30, 1891, the first sod was turned in preparation for the building of the new edifice. The parochial residence occupied a part of the site intended for the new church. Two lots were procured opposite the school and onto these the house was moved. The corner stone of the church was laid May 3, and at the same time a new school was begun.

The new church is purely Roman in the style of its architecture and is a most imposing structure. It was dedicated on February 14, 1892, the Rt. Rev. Bishop John S. Foley performing the ceremony of dedication. The two new buildings represented an expenditure of about fifty thousand dollars. To meet these heavy financial obligations, therefore, a generosity exceedingly great was demanded on the part of the people, in order to save the new parish from financial ruin. The health of the pastor suffered in consequence of his manifold labors and in the hope of recovering his health he went to Europe, where he remained six months. Father Spaeth had charge of the parish in the meantime, being assisted by Rev. John Reichenbach, the latter remaining after Father Svensson's return as St. Elizabeth's assistant. In a short time, however, he was called away, and owing to the scarcity of priests at that time Fr. Svensson had little assistance. During the week he was alone and had the care of all the sick, as well as charge of all the financial affairs of the parish. The parish had grown rapidly and at that time consisted of about five hundred families. The work of caring for so large a flock proved too much for the failing health of the zealous pastor of souls and his physical health soon became insufficient for the burden. The Bishop learned of the fact and Rev. Reynold Kuehnelt was sent as assistant. Immediately after the arrival of the young priest, Father Svensson became seriously ill and on May 27, 1896, departed this life. The parish suffered a heavy loss in the death of this noble, generous-hearted priest; the respect and love of his entire parish was enjoyed by Father Svensson to an extent rarely noted. The Bishop's task in selecting a priest to take charge of the parish was not an easy one. Priests were scarce throughout the diocese; and this scarcity was especially noticeable among German-speaking priests. A short time elapsed, therefore, and during the interval the affairs of the parish were conducted by Father Kuehnelt aided by the Capuchins. The eventual choice of Father Ternes to this important post has proved of the greatest possible wisdom.

HENRY CLAY HODGES. One of the important functions of this historical work is to accord recognition of specific order to those who have been influential factors in connection with civic and business activities in the Michigan metropolis, and to such consideration Henry Clay Hodges is well entitled, as even the brief data here incorporated will clearly indicate.

The Hodges family was founded in America in the latter part of the seventeenth century, when the original progenitor came from England and established his home in Massachusetts, the lineage being traced through many generations of staunch English stock. Asaph Nathaniel Hodges, great-grandfather of him whose name initiates this review, was born in the historic old town of Salem, Massachusetts, in 1723, and when a young man he removed to Essex county, New York, where he became a pioneer settler and where he passed the residue of his life. His son Ezekiel was born in that county about the year of 1750, and he was about twenty-four years of age when he tendered his services as a patriot soldier in the Continental line in the war of the Revolution, his enlistment having taken place in Washington county, New York.



HENRY C. HODGES

Nathaniel Hodges, son of Ezekiel and father of Henry Clay Hodges, was born in Washington county, New York, in the year 1787, and was reared to adult age in the old Empire state, whence he removed to Grand Isle county, Vermont, in 1813. He was in the government service during the War of 1812. Nathaniel Hodges was recognized as a man of strong character, was ever firm and courageous in defense of his convictions, was broad and liberal in his views, was a deep student of history, and possessed a remarkable memory. In politics he was a Henry Clay Whig and he continued to vote the Whig ticket until the organization of the Republican party, when he gave his allegiance thereto and became a staunch supporter of the policies of President Lincoln. He died in March, 1869, in his eighty-third year.

Clarissa (Phelps) Hodges, mother of Henry Clay Hodges, was born in the town of South Hero, Grand Isle county, Vermont, in the year 1793, and was a representative of the Connecticut branch of the Phelps and Pearl families which settled in Hartford county and vicinity in the colonial days. At the early age of twelve years she became a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and she was ever a devoted student of the Bible, besides which she was recognized as an able contributor to the religious papers of the day until she had attained to her eighty-fifth year. She was ninety-one years of age at the time when she was summoned to the life eternal, and her memory is revered by all who came within the sphere of her noble and gracious influence.

Henry Clay Hodges was born in the township of South Hero, Grand Isle county, Vermont, on the 2d of March, 1828, and was reared under the invigorating influences and environments of the old Green Mountain state, where he was accorded the advantages of the common schools of his native county. It is needless to say that his academic opportunities were limited in scope, owing to the conditions and exigencies of time and place, but this early handicap did not prove sufficient to retard in the least the symmetrical development of his intellectual faculties. At the age of sixteen years he entered upon an apprenticeship to the trade of carriage-making, and within the ensuing four years he had so far mastered his trade as to enable him to start in business for himself. On the first day of December, 1850, as a young man of twenty-two years, he arrived in Detroit, and from this city he soon afterward went to Marshall, the judicial center of Calhoun county, where he became clerk and cashier of the Michigan Central hotel, which was at that time the most celebrated between New York and Chicago.

In 1852 Mr. Hodges began the study of law, under the preceptorship of Judge James R. Slack, of Huntington, Indiana, and while prosecuting his law studies also taught in the country schools of the vicinity during the winter terms. In 1853 he returned to Michigan and located at Niles, Berrien county, where he entered the employ of J. F. Cross and Company, which controlled marble quarries in Vermont. The following year he was admitted to partnership in the business and removed to Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, where the firm established branch quarters. Mr. Hodges maintained his home in Wisconsin until 1862, when he returned to Michigan and entered into partnership with his brother, Charles C. Hodges, and Edward Barker, under the firm name of Barker, Hodges & Brother. This firm assumed the general agency for the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, for the states of Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota. In 1864 Mr. Barker retired and the firm then became Hodges Brothers, with headquarters in Detroit. In addition to their operations in the field of life insurance the Hodges brothers were among the pioneers in the real-estate business in Detroit, and they largely handled their own property, which included a

large portion of the Woodbridge farm lying north of Grand River avenue. In the early '70s they purchased a tract of land in the northern suburbs of Detroit and on the same they donated for street purposes a strip seventy feet in width, to which they gave the name of Lincoln avenue. Through the efforts of Henry C. Hodges Trumbull avenue, which was then about sixty feet wide, was increased to eighty feet, ten feet being donated by Hodges brothers on one side and an equal strip by property owners on the other side of the street. In the same year the brothers purchased the property at the corner of State and Griswold streets, where the Hodges building now stands, and in which Mr. Hodges still retains a half interest.

To Mr. Hodges and the late David M. Richardson, Detroit is indebted for the conception of the idea of establishing the boulevard which now encircles the city. Though a somewhat different route was originally projected, the interest aroused through the efforts and suggestions of Messrs. Hodges and Richardson finally culminated in the building of the present magnificent driveway. In 1879 the Hodges brothers purchased the business of John R. Grout, manufacturer of lubricator devices, and thereupon organized and incorporated the Detroit Lubricator Company, of which Henry C. Hodges became president. The plant of this company has been enlarged from time to time, until it is one of if not the most extensive and important of its kind in the world, employing 700 men.

In 1872 Mr. Hodges became vice-president and one of the managing directors of the Wyandotte Rolling Mills, and after the death of Captain Eber B. Ward he succeeded the latter in the presidency. He was associated with Captain Ward and others in the organization of the Detroit-Arizona Copper Mining Company and was vice-president of this corporation until the death of Captain Ward, when he became president of both the rolling-mill and mines. The mines controlled by this company have since gained place among the largest copper-producing mines in the country. In 1882 Mr. Hodges and his brother effected the incorporation of the Detroit Steam Radiator Company, which eventually became the American Radiator Company, and this concern was the first to manufacture the type of cast-iron radiators which have since become the standard the world over.

Mr. Hodges is still largely interested in real estate in Detroit. In politics he is a Republican, insofar as national issues are involved. He attended the convention, in 1860, which nominated Lincoln for the presidency. He is, however, essentially a man of independent views, and is not constrained by strict partisan lines. He is public-spirited to a degree and has ever shown a loyal interest in all that touches the well being of the city in which he has so long maintained his home and in which his name is a recognized synonym of integrity and honor. He is a member of the Board of Commerce of Detroit.

Thus far reference has been made to the business phases in the career of Mr. Hodges. In the world of literature he has gained a position of prominence. He is an original thinker and has given the world in his published works a valuable contribution. In the ancient science of planetary influences he has made extensive researches and he is known as one of the leading exponents of the same at the present time. His investigations in this direction have been very thorough and exhaustive, and the concrete results are shown in his published work of seven volumes, entitled "Science and Key of Life; Planetary Influences," as well as in other books on astrological science. These works show the wide scope of his investigations and his profound knowledge of the subjects treated. From the prospectus of the "Science and Key of Life;

Planetary Influences," are taken the following extracts: "Some men are born to honor and others to dishonor; some to wealth and others to want; some in the midst of crime, ignorance and sorrow; others environed in happy conditions. When and where is the law of compensation applied to equalize these conditions, or why should these things be?" The statements and questions thus put by Mr. Hodges have been thus explained by him: "The necessity for a complete and scientific answer to the above and like interrogatories, relating to life, its purposes and destiny, is my excuse for presenting to the world the data contained in my published work, 'Science and Key of Life; Planetary Influences,' and it is with a consciousness that the great truths therein elucidated will find lodgment in many receptive minds which are seeking more light on these great problems of human existence, that I dedicated these volumes to the welfare of humanity." A review of this comprehensive work, born of exalted ideals and broad humanitarian spirit and marked by profound thought as well as scientific knowledge of wide scope, can not, of course, be given in a sketch of this order, but full information concerning the publication may be secured by applying to the book department of the Astral Science Department, Hodges Building, Detroit. Mr. Hodges is editor and publisher of the "Stellar Ray," a monthly magazine devoted to the practical problems of life.

The entire life of Henry C. Hodges has been one of broad usefulness. A close and appreciative student by nature and possessed of a remarkable memory, his wide reading has resulted in giving to him a fund of knowledge possessed by few men who have been so actively engaged in business affairs. Practical business still engrosses much of the time and attention of Mr. Hodges, and in evidence of this it may be noted that he is now erecting a fine apartment building on John R. and Center street, Detroit, to which he will give the title of the Henry Clay Apartments. His residence is at 839 Jefferson avenue. He and his wife attend the Unitarian church and he has been a member of its board of trustees for many years.

In the year 1854 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Hodges to Miss Julia Bidwell, of Hastings, Michigan. She was born at Kinderhook, Columbia county, New York, and is a daughter of Horace Bidwell, who was numbered among the sterling pioneers of Michigan. Mr. and Mrs. Hodges became the parents of three sons and two daughters, all of whom are living. The sons are Clarence B., Charles H., and Frederick W., and the daughters are Clara D. and Cora Virginia.

REV. MATHEW MEATHE, the pastor of St. Leo's church. Something over twenty-one years ago the Reverend Mathew Meathe organized the parish of St. Leo. The date was August 27, 1889, and he is still the pastor of that once small parish. Year by year through his zeal and faith the congregation has enlarged until it has reached its present flourishing proportions. The property of the parish is located on the corner of Grand River avenue, between Hitchcock avenue and Fifteenth street, and extends back on Fifteenth street as far as Warren avenue. The church's possessions consist of the well-built and attractive church, the pleasant rectory building, the school and a power house. The interesting work of the parochial school is ably carried on under the tutelage of the Sisters of Charity, and is at present attended by seven hundred pupils. The foundress of the Sisters of Charity was Mother Seton, and the mother house of the order is located at Cincinnati, Ohio.

REVEREND WILLIAM F. DOOLEY. It is fitting to preface a brief outline of the life of the president of the University of Detroit with a few words

concerning the institution whose good fortune it is to secure him as its head at this important crisis in its successful history.

In 1877 the school was founded by Bishop Miege and four years later the institution was incorporated according to the general law of Michigan and received the corporate title of "Detroit College" with power to grant such literary honors and confer such degrees as are usually conferred by similar colleges and institutions. Until 1889 the institution was housed in separate buildings which soon became inadequate to accommodate the increasing enrollment besides being inconvenient. During the presidency of Reverend M. P. Dowling, from 1889 to 1893, the old separate buildings were replaced by the present handsome edifice. Until quite recently, this building sufficed. It was only during the presidency of R. D. Slevin, 1906 to 1911, that the gymnasium building on Larned street was added to the main building. The new addition contains four recitation rooms, two lecture halls and two laboratories, besides the large gymnasium which also serves as an auditorium for the various public exhibitions and lectures given to the students.

This material expansion was recognized by the many distinguished Alumni of the college as necessary to the increasing intellectual development of the institution and it received the loyal support of the eminent clergymen, physicians, journalists, lawyers and prosperous business men who have received their education in the College and who realize its power and influence.

This growth of the plant, the increasing prominence of its alumni and most of all the almost unprecedented growth of the city in population and industrial supremacy, warrant and indeed demand new developments in the educational work of the institution. For this reason, at the expiration of the charter of 1881, in the year 1911, the authorities of the school effected a new organization on a broader basis and incorporated under the title of "University of Detroit."

This means that the different departments of university education along literary, philosophical, scientific, professional and technological lines will be built up as rapidly as circumstances permit. At present the scope of the work of the school is that of a classical education. Its system is the same as that of all the colleges and universities of the society of the Jesuits throughout the world. The system of training, based on the "Ratio Studiorum," modified to suit the changing times and conditions, has stood the test of a long and varied experience. The aim of high school and college courses is to "lay a solid foundation in mind and heart for the superstructure of professional science, and for the upbuilding of moral, civic and religious life." The ends it aims for, it accomplishes. The development induced by its prescribed course of languages, mathematics, science, philosophy and religion in the high school and college course is broad and complete. Cultural, mental and moral growth is ensured, while other systems fail or produce a one-sided development.

In the beginning of the year 1911 preparations were completed to open an engineering department to embrace electrical, mechanical and civil engineering. The organization of such a department was imperative to meet the demands of the students and the needs of the city. This school is another step forward in the scheme of extension so persistently followed since the inception of the college. In the near future, under the energetic ability of its present head, Reverend W. F. Dooley, a school of commerce and economics and departments of medicine, law, pharmacy and dentistry will be added to the University, thus giving to the city of Detroit an institution fully equipped to supply the manifold needs of her ever growing population.

President Dooley though the first president of the University of Detroit, succeeds to the head of an institution whose presidents have been men of mark and of power. Reverend James Walsh was the first president of the college, after it was incorporated in 1881. He was followed by J. P. Frieden; then came Reverend Dowling, mentioned above; and between 1893 and 1906 the presidency was held by Reverend H. A. Schapman, Reverend James F. Foley and Reverend Louis Kellinger.

Father Dooley is singularly fitted to be the head of such a University and the work of building it up is one which could fall into no better hands. He was born in Chicago, March 30, 1872. His early education was received in the parochial schools of Chicago and he completed his academic and collegiate training at St. Ignatius College of the same city. In 1891 he entered the Jesuit order at Florissant, Missouri, where he spent four years, two of which he devoted to graduate work in the classics and English Literature. In 1895 he went to St. Louis University at St. Louis, Missouri, and gave his undivided attention to studies in physics, chemistry, logic, psychology and ethics.

At the completion of his course in St. Louis, Reverend Dooley became a professor in St. Mary's College, at St. Mary's, Kansas. For three years he taught there and then came to Detroit College, where he taught the classics, English literature and public speaking. In 1903 Professor Dooley returned to St. Louis University and there he made the studies proper to his ecclesiastic profession. It was not until 1908 Father Dooley engaged in university administration. In this year he was elected dean of the college of arts of the Creighton University. While there he not only devoted himself to the advancement of the interests of the university but became closely identified with educational work throughout the state of Nebraska. He was an active member of the Nebraska state committee, which gave Nebraska its present requirements for state teachers' certificates. On July 2, 1911, he was called to the presidency of the University of Detroit, where his inspiring work as a teacher has prepared him a more intimate, though not a more cordial welcome than should be accorded to the able educator and efficient organizer he has since become. The past history of the new university assures its future and with Father Dooley at its head its progress cannot but be swift and steady.

REVEREND JOHN A. KESSLER was born in Detroit, August 10, 1868. His parents were old settlers of the city, his mother having come to it in 1835, when she was a child of ten, and his father a few years later. Father Kessler received his primary education in St. Joseph's parochial school, after which he entered Detroit College, conducted by the Jesuit Fathers. After completing a six years' course in this institution, he devoted two years to the study of philosophy at St. Jerome's College, Berlin, Ontario. He then entered St. Mary's Seminary at Baltimore, Maryland, where he spent three years in the study of theology. On July 3, 1892, he was ordained to the priesthood by the Right Reverend John S. Foley, D.D. Father Kessler was first appointed secretary to the Right Reverend Bishop. After three years spent in this office and three and a half years as assistant pastor of St. Vincent's, Detroit, and four months as pastor of St. Mary's, Redford, Michigan, Father Kessler was appointed pastor of St. John the Evangelist church, East Grand Boulevard, Detroit, over which parish he now presides.

The history of this parish is one of peculiar interest. When the Reverend Henry Meuffels, pastor of St. Mary's, Anchorville, was appointed to the pastorate of St. John's parish in the spring of 1892, his record of

organization of the parish showed but eighteen families. He immediately began the erection of a church, services being held in the meantime in a private residence. When the edifice was completed it was dedicated by the Right Reverend John S. Foley, D. D., on July 9, 1893. Father Meuffels was pastor of St. John's until 1898, when failing health made it necessary for him to resign. Father Kessler was appointed pastor then and took charge of the parish, December 3, 1898.

The parochial residence was completed in 1899 and was first occupied by Father Kessler on March 25th of that year. The following year the church was removed from the corner of the Boulevard and Sargent street, where it was originally built, to midway between Sargent and Griffin streets. The building was then remodeled and enlarged, after which it was rededicated by the same Prelate who had performed the ceremony of consecration for it eight years before. The dedication of the new building took place on December 22, 1901.

On the night of May 9, 1906, a fire visited the church and destroyed a portion of the structure, which was, however, soon restored. The work and needs of the parish have grown rapidly and in April, 1908, ground was broken for the erection of a parochial school on the corner of the Boulevard and Sargent street. The corner stone was laid July 26, 1908, by the Very Reverend M. J. P. Dempsey, V. G., and when the building was completed it was dedicated on June 27, 1909, by the Right Reverend John S. Foley, D.D. The school was placed in charge of the Sisters of Christian Charity, Sister Sylvia, Superior. The present enrollment is about six hundred pupils. A new parochial residence was erected at 23 Sargent street, the old one being occupied by the Sisters. From a small beginning of eighteen families, the parish has grown so that it now numbers between six and seven hundred families. The seed has fallen upon good ground and has brought forth abundantly, its growth keeping pace with the material increase of the city and its leaven permeating not merely its own parish but the entire community.

THOMAS M. HART, M. D. The neighboring province of Ontario, Canada, has contributed a specially representative quota to the personnel of the medical profession in the city of Detroit, and one of the successful and popular physicians and surgeons who thus reverts to that province as the place of his nativity is Dr. Thomas Malcolm Hart, and he has been engaged in active practice in the Michigan metropolis since 1898.

Dr. Hart was born at Shanty Bay, Simcoe county, Ontario, Canada, on the 14th of July, 1871, and is a son of Thomas and Jane (Flaherty) Hart, both of whom were likewise born in that province, the former being of staunch English lineage and the latter of Irish descent. Isaac Hart, grandfather of the Doctor, was born in England and became the founder of the Canadian branch of the family. He secured wild land in the province of Ontario and there reclaimed a productive farm. Both he and his wife passed the remaining years of their lives in Ontario. Thomas Hart has long been numbered among the representative agriculturists and honored citizens of Simcoe county and there both he and his wife still maintain their home, secure in the high esteem of all who know them. The public schools of his native county afforded Dr. Hart his preliminary educational training, which was supplemented along higher academic lines by a course in the Barry Collegiate Institute, at Barry, Ontario. In 1893 he matriculated in the medical department of Trinity College, in the city of Toronto, and in this admirably equipped and conducted institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1897, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, as well as those of Master in Surgery and Fellow of Trinity Medical College. In May of the same year



G. M. Hart, M.D.

the doctor went to Wisconsin and located at New Richmond, St. Croix county, where he continued in the practice of his profession until 1898, when he located in Detroit, where he has found ample scope for successful work in his profession and where he has gained secure prestige as a physician and surgeon of fine ability and as a citizen of loyalty and progressiveness. He controls a substantial general practice and maintains his home and office at 438 Trumbull avenue. With a few other physicians in 1912 he began the erection of what is known as the Samaritan Hospital. This is a fire-proof building of steel construction and so planned as to permit of additions being made as required. It is fitted with the latest appliances for the treatment of medical and surgical cases and has accommodations for about fifty patients. The structure when completed will cost over \$50,000.

Dr. Hart is a member of the Wayne County Medical Society, the Michigan State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He is an appreciative member of the time-honored Masonic fraternity, in which his York Rite affiliations are with the Palestine Lodge, No. 351, Free and Accepted Masons. He has also attained to the thirty-second degree in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite and in the same is affiliated with Michigan Sovereign Consistory, besides which he is enrolled as a member of Moslem Temple, Ancient Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Both he and his wife are communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church. In his political affiliations he is a Republican.

On the 22d of April, 1903, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Hart to Miss Catherine A. Gayland, of Baraboo, Wisconsin, and they have one child, Jane Elizabeth, who was born on the 9th of October, 1911.

JAMES A. VAN DYKE. Within a recent period it was the privilege of the writer to study with care and appreciation the data pertaining to the character and achievements of the late James A. Van Dyke, and from the information thus gained to offer an estimate of his services and influence. To this article recourse is taken with liberality in the formulating of the one here presented, that again may a tribute be paid to one of the really great and noble pioneers of Detroit and the state of Michigan, where he established his home prior to the admission of the territory as one of the sovereign commonwealths of the Union. Our later generations may well pause to contemplate his exalted and useful life and to gain therefrom both lesson and inspiration. Mr. Van Dyke dignified and honored the state of Michigan, was one of the most distinguished members of its bar, and as a citizen exemplified the highest loyalty and public spirit, as well as the fullest measure of civic righteousness.

James Adams Van Dyke was born at Mercersburg, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, in December, 1813, and his death occurred at his home in Detroit on the 7th of May, 1855. He was a son of William and Nancy (Duncan) Van Dyke, the former of whom was of Holland Dutch lineage and the latter of Scotch descent. The respective families were founded in America in the colonial era of our national history, and both William Van Dyke and his wife were natives of the old Keystone state, where they passed their entire lives. Of their five sons and one daughter the eldest was the subject of this memoir.

Under the direction of able private tutors James A. Van Dyke gained his early educational discipline, and there is ample evidence to show that he was signally favored in the surroundings and influences of the parental home, which was one of unmistakable culture and refinement. At the age of fifteen years he entered Madison College, at Uniontown, Pennsylvania, and in this institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1832. Within the same year he began the study of law,

under the preceptorship of George Chambers, at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. There he continued his professional reading with marked avidity and earnestness for one year, at the expiration of which he went to Hagerstown, Maryland, where he found an able preceptor in the person of William Price, a prominent member of the bar of that commonwealth. Later he pursued his technical studies for several months in the city of Baltimore, where he also availed himself of the privilege of attending upon the local courts.

In December, 1834, Mr. Van Dyke left his home with the purpose of locating in Pittsburgh, which was then a small city, but which failed to prove attractive to him. Under these conditions he determined to remove to the west, and soon afterward he arrived in Detroit, bearing letters of introduction to Hon. Alexander D. Frazer, who was then one of the leading members of the local bar. He entered the office of Mr. Frazer, and within six months thereafter he was admitted to the bar of the territory of Michigan. In a memorial published at the time of his death appear the following pertinent statements: "From the very outset of his career Mr. Van Dyke devoted himself with the utmost assiduity to his profession. It was the calling of his choice, and his peculiar and rich gifts rendered him entirely fit to pursue its higher, more honorable and more distinguished walks."

In 1835 Mr. Van Dyke formed a law partnership with Hon. Charles W. Whipple, and this alliance continued until the election of the latter to the bench of the supreme court of the state. In 1838 Mr. Van Dyke associated himself in practice with E. B. Harrington, who continued as his professional confrere until the relationship was severed by the death of Mr. Harrington, in 1844. Thereafter Mr. Van Dyke was associated in general practice with H. H. Emmons until 1852, when both virtually retired from the active practice of their profession in this generic sense. In the year last mentioned Mr. Van Dyke became the attorney for the Michigan Central Railroad Company, in which connection he rendered valuable service both to the company and the people of the state. Concerning his association with this important corporation more specific mention is made in later paragraphs. In 1835, and again in 1839, he was appointed city attorney of Detroit, and in 1840 he was appointed prosecuting attorney of Wayne county. Concerning his administration in this latter office the following contemporaneous estimate was given: "He established a new era in the efficiency, energy and success with which he conducted the criminal prosecutions and cleared the city and county of numerous and flagrant criminals." In 1843 he was chosen to represent the Third ward on the board of aldermen, and in the following year he was re-elected. His effective services as chairman of the committee of ways and means during this period, when the city's finances were in deplorable condition, proved specially potent in upholding the financial reputation of Detroit. In 1847 he was elected mayor of the city, and in his careful and conservative administration he was able to carry to a logical conclusion the policies which he had brought forward in the aldermanic committee previously mentioned. He was not a figurehead in the office of mayor, but put forth his best efforts and powers in behalf of the city. In 1853 he was chosen a member of the first board of commissioners of the Detroit water works, and of this position he continued the incumbent until his death. From Silas Farmer's history of Detroit and Michigan, published in 1889, are taken the following extracts touching the peculiarly prominent association of Mr. Van Dyke with the Detroit fire department:

"He was best known, however, from his connection with the early history of the Detroit fire department. His name was enrolled on the

list of members composing Protection Fire Company No. 1, the first duly organized fire company in Detroit, and until his death no man in the city took a more active interest in building up and extending the usefulness of the fire department. He served as president of the department from 1847 to 1851, and to his financial tact, energy and determination, no less than to honest pride in the fire department, all citizens are greatly indebted. In 1840 he framed and procured the passage of the law incorporating the fire department, and it was largely his efforts that secured the erection of the first firemen's hall. His death, which occurred May 7, 1855, was an especially severe loss to the fire department, the feeling being fittingly expressed in the following resolutions adopted by its officers:

“*Resolved*, That in the death of Mr. Van Dyke the fire department of Detroit has lost one of its benefactors; that his name is so closely interwoven with its fortune, from its origin as a benevolent and chartered organization, through the vicissitudes of its early and precarious existence, until its successful and triumphant development as one of the prominent institutions of the city, that it may with truth be said that its history is almost comprised within the limits of his active participation in its affairs.

“*Resolved*, That as a fireman, beginning and serving his full term as one of the commissioners of this city, his aim seemed to be rather to discharge well the duties of a private than to accept the proffered honors of this company, save as trustee of the board. But of those duties he had a high appreciation, deeming it a worthy ambition, as inculcated by an address to the department, to dedicate one's self to the work with heart brave and steadfast, tenacious of obedience to law and order, with an elevated and stern determination to tread only the paths of rectitude.”

“In order to further honor his memory the fire department issued a memorial volume, containing the proceedings of the department, of the Detroit bar and of the Common Council, relative to his death, as well as several tributes to his memory from those who knew him best.”

In the domain of his chosen profession Mr. Van Dyke gained pre-eminence. Profound and exact in his erudition, strong in dialectic powers, forceful in the clarity and precision of his diction, and with a most pleasing personal presence, he naturally commanded a place of leadership as a trial lawyer, while as a counselor he was equally secure and fortified. He appeared in many important litigations and made a reputation that was not hedged in by the confines of his home city and state. This article would stultify its consistency were there failure to advert to the masterly argument made by Mr. Van Dyke in connection with one of the most important cases ever presented in the courts of the state of Michigan. He was one of the counsel for the people in the great railroad conspiracy case, relative to the Michigan Central Railroad, which was tried in the circuit court of Wayne county at the May term, 1851.

It may be said without fear of legitimate contradiction that his was the leading argument advanced in this *causé célèbre*, and the record concerning the same has become an integral part of the history of Michigan jurisprudence. The argument of Mr. Van Dyke occupies one hundred and thirty-two closely printed pages, and is noteworthy alike for its cogency, its broadness and fairness, as well as for its absolute eloquence and its beauty of diction. Of course, it is impossible within the compass of a sketch of this order to offer more than the briefest of extracts from the article in question, but the following excerpts, both eloquent and prophetic, may well be given place here:

“What has been the history of the road (Michigan Central) while in the hands of the state? For years it dragged its slow length along—an encumbrance and a burden. The state needed engines, cars, depots—every material to prosecute or sustain with energy or profit this important work; but its credit was gone and it was immersed in debt. Our population was thinly scattered across the entire breadth of the peninsula. Engines dragged slowly and heavily through the dense forests. Our city numbered but twelve thousand people; our state was destitute of wealth; our farmers destitute of markets; our laborers destitute of employment; and so far as the interest of the state and her people were identified with the railroad, it presented a joyless present, a dark and frowning future. In a fortunate hour the state sold the road, and the millions of this denounced company were flung broadcast through our community; they took up the old track, extended the road to the extreme line of the state, laid down, at enormous cost, over four hundred miles of fences to guard the property of all, save those who wanted a beef market at each crossing; multiplied the accommodation seven-fold, quadrupled the speed, increased traffic and commerce, so that, while in 1845 the state passed twenty-six thousand tons over the road, in 1850 the company passed one hundred and thirty-four thousand tons, created markets for our products, snatched the tide of passing emigration from the hands of a steamboat monopoly, hostile to Michigan, and threw it into the heart of our state, until now, where heaven's light was once shut out by the dense forests it shines over fertile fields and rich, luxuriant harvests; and the rivers of our state, which once ran with wasteful speed to the bosom of the lakes, turn the machinery which renders our rich products available. With them, capital made its home among us; our credit was restored; home and energy sprang from their lethargic sleep; labor clapped her glad hands and shouted for joy; and Michigan, bent for the moment like a sapling by the fierceness of a passing tempest, relieved from the debts and burthens, rose erect and in her youthful strength stood proudly up among her sister states.

“Who shall stop this glorious work which is spreading blessings and prosperity around us? Who shall dare to say, ‘Thus far shalt thou go and no farther?’ Who shall dictate to it after doing so much? Must it now pause and rest in inglorious ease? No, gentlemen, it shall not be stayed; it shall speed onward in triumph; it shall add link after link to the great chain that binds mankind together; it shall speed onward, still onward, through the gorges of the mountains, over the depths of the valleys, till the iron horse, whose bowels are fire, ‘out of whose nostrils goeth forth smoke,’ and ‘whose breath kindleth coals,’ shall be heard thundering through the echoing solitudes of the Rocky Mountains, startling the Indian from his wild retreat, and ere long reaching the golden shores of the far-off Pacific, there to be welcomed by the glad shouts of American freeman at the glorious event which has conquered time and distance and bound the freemen themselves by nearer cords to older homes and sister states!

“A detestable monopoly! These railroads, built by united energies and capital, are the great instruments in the hand of God to hasten onward the glorious mission of religion and civilization. Already is our Central Road stretching forth its hands and giving assurance that soon shall its iron track reach across the neighboring provinces from Detroit to Niagara, and that ere long the scream of the locomotive shall be heard over the sound of the cataract, which shall thunder forth in deafening peals the glorious event. Our brethren on the shores of the Atlantic, with whom we are bound by every interest, association and affection, will hail the shortened tie with ardent welcome.”

Passing on with his argument, Mr. Van Dyke spoke as follows concerning law and its powers and applications:

"Gentlemen, all you possess on earth is the reward of labor protected by law. It is law alone which keeps all things in order, guards the sleep of infancy, the energy of manhood, and the weakness of age. It hovers over us by day; it keeps watch and ward over the slumbers of night; it goes with us over the land and guides and guards us through the trackless paths of the mighty waters. The high and the low, each is within its view and beneath its ample folds. It protects beauty and virtue, punishes crime and wickedness, and vindicates right. Honor and life, and liberty and property, the wide world over, are its high objects. Stern, yet kind; pure, yet pitying; steadfast, immutable and just—it is the attribute of God on earth. It proceeds from his bosom and encircles the world with its care and power and blessings. All honor and praise to those who administer it in purity and who reverence its high behests."

The foregoing quotations are made primarily to show the impassioned eloquence of the speaker and his love for right and justice. No idea is conveyed of the profundity of the argument he advanced on the occasion, but in even these few words the man, the orator, the patriot, seems to stand before us in his virile strength.

The generous and noble qualities of Mr. Van Dyke's mind and heart glorified a singularly winning personality, and he won and retained friends in all classes. He touched and appreciated the depths of human thought and motive, and his charity to his fellow men was spread on that liberal plane which shows forth the grace of toleration and true human sympathy. He had fine perceptions of principle, to which he was inflexibly loyal. He was one of the most kindly and most courteous and polished of gentlemen, and the story of his life is full to overflowing with incentive to those who study it.

Mr. Van Dyke naturally became a prominent factor in the political activities of the new state, and his attitude was that of a conservative Whig. Towards the close of his life he entered the fold of the Catholic church. He was generous in his aiding of religious, charitable and benevolent objects, and his home life was one whose ideality renders it impossible for the veil to be lifted to public inspection. Of him it has well been said: "He left a name dear to his friends and a rich inheritance to his children, consecrated by the remembrance of the genial qualities and virtues with which he was so richly endowed." From the resolutions adopted by the Detroit bar at the time of the death of Mr. Van Dyke are taken the following extracts:

"*Resolved*, That we, who have been witnesses and sharers of his professional labors, can best give full testimony to the genius, skill, learning and industry which he brought to that profession, to which he devoted alike the chivalrous fire of his youth and the riper powers of his manhood, in which he cherished a manly pride, and whose best honors and success he so rapidly and honorably achieved.

"*Resolved*, That while we bear this just tribute to the fine intellect of our deceased brother, we turn with greater pleasure to those generous qualities of his heart which endeared him to us as a companion and friend; which have left tender memorials with so many of his younger brothers, of grateful sympathy and assistance rendered when most needed; and made his life a bright example of just and honorable conduct in all its relations.

"*Resolved*, That though devoted to the profession of his choice, yet he was never indifferent to the wider duties which were devolved upon him by society at large, and he filled the many public stations to which he was called by the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens, with

an earnestness, purity and ability alike honorable to himself and serviceable to the public."

In the year 1835 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Van Dyke to Miss Elizabeth Desnoyers, daughter of Hon. Peter J. Desnoyers, another of the honored pioneers and influential citizens of Michigan. Mrs. Van Dyke was summoned to the life eternal on the 10th of July, 1896, and of the eleven children of this union seven attained to years of maturity. Philip J. D. Van Dyke, the third son, died October 6, 1881, he having become a successful lawyer and having served two terms as prosecuting attorney of Wayne county. George W. Van Dyke died at the age of fifty-eight years. Rev. Ernest Van Dyke has been for nearly forty years pastor of St. Aloysius church, Detroit, and is individually mentioned on other pages of this work. Josephine is the wife of Henry F. Brownson, of Detroit. V. D. Casgrain lives in Evanston, Illinois; Madame Van Dyke, the youngest of the daughters now living, is superior of the Sacred Heart convent in the city of Chicago. One son of Phillip J. D. Van Dyke is Reverend Henry Van Dyke, pastor of the Sacred Heart church, Bad Axe, Michigan. Another son, William Van Dyke, is practicing law in Detroit, associated with E. Y. Swift.

REV. ERNEST VAN DYKE. Father Van Dyke has long been one of the honored and loved members of the clergy of the Catholic church in his native city of Detroit, where for nearly forty years he has retained the pastorate of the important parish of St. Aloysius' church, on Washington boulevard. Father Van Dyke is an influential figure in the work and affairs of the diocese and as pastor of the "downtown" or central parish of the church in the Michigan metropolis his duties and responsibilities have long been varied and exacting, bringing him into close touch with all sorts and conditions of men, and gaining to him a peculiarly secure place in the affection and esteem of the community which has ever represented his home.

Father Van Dyke was born in Detroit on the 29th of January, 1845, and is a son of that honored and distinguished pioneer, the later James A. Van Dyke, to whom a memoir is dedicated on other pages of this publication. In the parochial school of Detroit Father Van Dyke gained his earlier educational discipline and in June, 1864, he was graduated from St. John College, at Fordham, New York, with highest honors and with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, receiving that of M. A. in 1876. In preparation for the work of the high calling to which he had determined to consecrate his life, he soon afterward proceeded to Rome, where he entered the North American Seminary, in which he completed his philosophical and ecclesiastical courses. On the 25th of March, 1868, in St. John Lateran church, at Rome, he was ordained to the priesthood, at the episcopal hands of Cardinal Patrizi, and his first pastoral charge was that of St. Mary's church at Adrian, Michigan. In 1872 he was appointed pastor of Sts. Peter and Paul cathedral, Detroit, and in the following year he was appointed to the pastorate of which he has since remained the incumbent, at St. Aloysius' church, the building of which had been purchased in that year by Rt. Rev. Caspar H. Borgess for his pro-cathedral. Like his honored sire, Father Van Dyke is a man of specially fine scholastic attainments, and in his chosen calling he has labored with all of consecrated zeal and devotion, the while he has been instant in human sympathy and helpfulness, in which connection the demands upon his time and heart have long been many and insistent. No representative of the priesthood in Detroit is better known or held in more high esteem in the Michigan metropolis and none has been more prolific in good deeds and high civic ideals.

HENRY SPITZLEY. Length of years of life, esteem of friends and respect of citizens, and a large sum of accomplishment in business and material affairs are among the net results of the career of one of Detroit's prominent residents, Mr. Henry Spitzley, who, with the exception of a few years, has lived in this city since 1848. Until recent years his activity as a building contractor gave Detroit many of its important public and private buildings. He had had a long and fruitful life, and his place is secure in the history of representative citizens of Detroit. From 1885 to 1890 he was city building commissioner and since 1907 he has been building inspector.

Henry Spitzley was born in Mayen, Prussia, Germany, September 19, 1829, so that he is now in his eighty-third year. At his home town he attended school through his fifteenth year and then began working for his father, who was a farmer and also conducted a livery business. This was his occupation until he came to America in 1848. He was the oldest of the seven children of his parents, Stephen and Agnes (Thomas) Spitzley, and the entire family made the voyage together, coming in a sail vessel that was forty-eight days between ports. The family came direct to Detroit, where Henry started to learn the carpenter trade. His ability and progress were such that three years later he was in the building and contracting business. In 1854 he moved to Chicago, where he was a cabinet maker until 1857 and had a good business, but in the panic of the latter year he lost everything. In Kansas City he made a new start as a contractor, and continued successfully in that then new town until the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861, when he located near South Bend, Indiana, where he engaged in the same business until 1867.

Returning to Detroit in that year, Mr. Spitzley purchased a carpenter shop and went into the building and contracting business on a large scale. For over thirty-five years he was one of the best known men in this line and he handled a large share of the important contracts undertaken in this city. A number of the principal churches, the Central high school buildings, and a dozen other school buildings, besides many of the finest private residences and stores form the material record of his enterprise. In 1902 he sold out his business and is now living retired in his handsome home at 246 Van Dyke avenue with his son.

In St. Mary's church, Detroit, January 10, 1853, Mr. Spitzley was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Schmitz, who was the companion of his home and the sharer of his prosperity for more than fifty-seven years, until her death in January, 1910. She was the third in a family of seven girls whose parents were Jacob and Barbara (Jungblud) Schmitz, who were natives of Kaisersesch, near Mayen, Germany, coming to America about 1851, and spent the rest of their lives on a farm near South Bend, Indiana. Five children were born to Mr. Spitzley and wife, and they are as follows: Jacob Spitzley, who is a resident of Detroit, married Miss Anna Elise DeMott. They have four children, sons, three of them are in the automobile business. Matilda Spitzley is the wife of George W. Rice, of Detroit, and their children are: Grace, who married Homer Hoyt of Detroit, a mechanical engineer and draftsman, and has one daughter, Marjorie Hoyt, aged three; and Paulina, who married Clarence Hills, of Detroit, manager of the Hup Automobile Company. Pauline Spitzley is the wife of Ray W. Jones, of Seattle, Washington. Mr. Jones is a former resident of Minneapolis, and was a prominent figure in the political life of the state, serving two terms as lieutenant governor of Minnesota. He now conducts an extensive business in timber and mining lands about Vancouver, British Columbia. Mr. and Mrs. Jones have two sons, Monroe, aged nineteen,

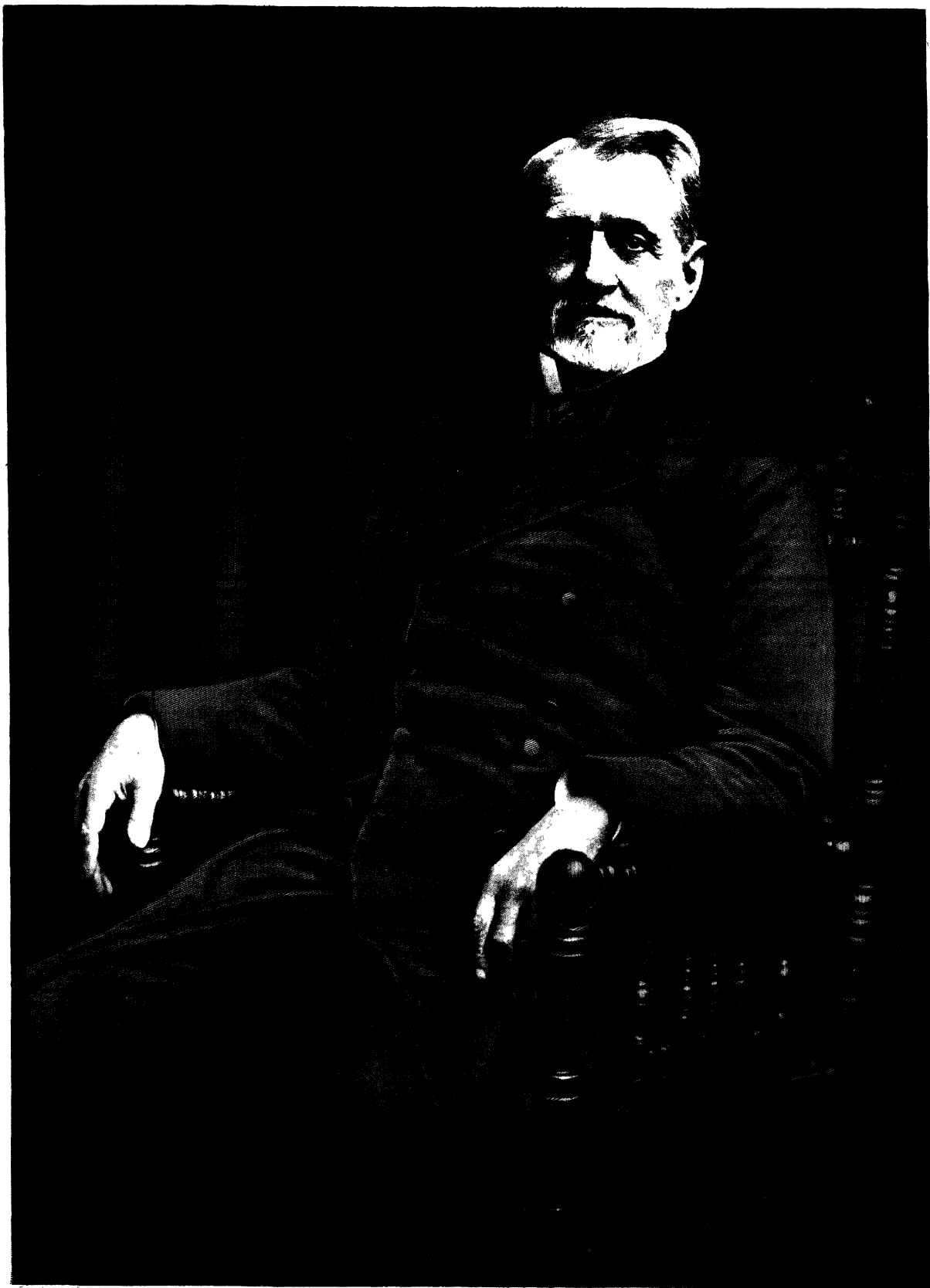
and Ray, aged sixteen, both living at home. During the summer of 1911 Mr. Spitzley visited this daughter and his grandsons in Seattle. Josephine Spitzley is the wife of Henry Toepp, and they live in South Bend, Indiana. Their three children are: Paul, aged twenty-two and now employed in Detroit, and Margaret, aged eighteen, and Francis, aged sixteen, both living at home. Louise Spitzley, the youngest of the family, married Gus Conner, who is conducting a large logging business in Vancouver with Frank Gray, his son-in-law. They are the parents of five children: Florence, who married Lawrence Walker, of Muskegon, Michigan, and has one son; Margaret, who married Frank Gray and lives in Seattle; Zelda, aged twenty, who lives at home; Ruth, aged eighteen, and Richard, aged sixteen.

On May 24, 1911, was held an unusual and beautiful celebration at the Harmonie Singing Society of Detroit. The occasion was the sixtieth anniversary of Mr. Henry Spitzley's membership as an active singer in that organization. He entered the society in May, 1851, when it was only three years old, and for many years he was actively identified with its work and was one of its largest individual contributors to its success in promoting the esthetic ideals for which it was founded. For the past twelve years he has been president of the Maennerchor of the society. He was also one of the builders of the handsome home of the society, in which this celebration was held. He was elected as honorary president of the chorus for his lifetime. He is an active singer to-day and enjoys singing and music as well as in younger days.

ALEXANDER M. CAMPAU. By the very name itself Detroit pays a tribute of honor to its early French settlers, and of the old-time lines there yet remain within the gracious borders of the Michigan metropolis many worthy representatives. There must ever be held as due a debt of gratitude to those who have wrought nobly in the past and have left a heritage of worthy lives and worthy deeds, their names being a very part of the history of the fair "City of the Straits." Here have been and are still found representatives of the best citizenship and of definite power in the industrial and commercial world, those whose genealogy is traced through long lines of French ancestry, and prominent among such scions was the late Alexander Macomb Campau, who left a definite and permanent impress upon the history of Detroit, and who was a representative of the oldest and most distinguished French family of the city, with whose annals the name has been identified since the days when Detroit was but an outpost on the frontier of civilization. The career of Mr. Campau was the positive expression of a strong nature, and in both its subjective and objective phases constitutes a worthy heritage of the city with whose material and civic affairs he was so long and closely concerned.

The first of the Campau family to establish homes in Detroit, and in fact in the great northwest, were Michael and Jacques Campeau, who settled on the site of the present city in the year 1710, and during two centuries the name has been one of prominence in the history of the city of Detroit and the state of Michigan. History bears record of the worthy achievement of those who have borne the name as one generation has followed another on the stage of life's activities, and it is thus specially consistent that in this publication be entered a memoir and tribute to Alexander M. Campau, who well upheld the prestige of the family name.

Alexander Macomb Campau was born in Detroit, near the site of the present city water office, on the 13th of September, 1823, and was a son of Barnabee and Archange (McDougall) Campau. The McDougall family, of the staunchest Scotch lineage, was early represented in De-



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troit and its members long held possession of the now beautiful and celebrated Belle Isle, one of the finest city parks in the United States. This island, in the Detroit river, was granted to George McDougall by King George III, of England, and the island remained in the possession of representatives of the McDougall and Campau families until it was sold to the city, in 1879, for park purposes. Alexander M. and Barnabee Campau and their two sisters, Archange Piquette and Emily Campau, were the heirs who thus transferred the fine island property to the city, one of whose greatest attractions it now constitutes. The first white child born in the Northwest Territory was a Campau and the original representatives in Michigan came to Detroit from Canada as contemporaries of Antonie de Laumet Cadillac, the virtual founder of the city, as he was here the builder of the earliest frontier post, known as Fort Pontchartrain.

He whose name initiates this review secured his early educational discipline in the Catholic parochial schools of Detroit and supplemented this by a course in Georgetown College, at Georgetown, District of Columbia, in which institution he was graduated. He had also the distinction of being a member of the first class in the newly founded University of Michigan, whose faculty at that time consisted of but two professors, the while the enrollment of students had a total of only eleven persons. Mr. Campau studied law, but he never found it expedient to engage in active practice. Upon his father's death, it devolved upon him to assume the management of the large family estate, consisting of much realty and other property, and through his progressive methods and high civic loyalty he thus contributed much to the development and upbuilding of his native city, whose every interest lay close to his heart. He became one of the most influential and honored citizens of the Michigan metropolis, was a man of high intellectuality and sterling integrity and he ever commanded secure vantage ground in popular confidence and esteem. A man of spirit and fine instincts, he was fond of outdoor sports, and he was specially prominent as a patron of turf activities, in which connection he owned standard-bred and thorough-bred horses and was prominent in racing circles. He was a charter member of the Detroit Boat Club and was greatly interested in all lines of legitimate athletic sports, in connection with which his sons also became leaders. He and three of his sons constituted a formidable boat crew in the early days of aquatic contests on the Detroit river, and the father and sons won decisive victories in the various boat races in which they took part. Mr. Campau also maintained an excellent fishery at Belle Isle, where he lived during a portion of each year and where he built up in this line a flourishing industry, the same having been founded by his honored father. For many years this fishery was one of the sights of Detroit and prominent visitors to the city were invariably given and accepted invitations to visit the fine place, on which Mr. Campau gave employment to a force of one hundred and fifty French Canadians.

There was a distinctive fineness about the entire makeup of Alexander M. Campau and he was recognized as one of the most cultured men of Detroit. He had all the elements which make for commanding influence in the directing of human thought and action and had his wealth been less and his ambition roused he would have undoubtedly become a power in statesmanship and diplomacy. He did much for Detroit and Michigan and his loyalty to the city and state was of the most insistent order. He was the head of a family whose prominence in the leading social and civic activities of Detroit has long been undisputed. He never manifested any desire for political office, though none was better equipped for positions of high public trust, but he was loyal to all civic duties and respon-

sibilities and in politics was a staunch supporter of the principles and politics for which the Democratic party has ever stood sponsor in a generic sense.

On the 15th of April, 1849, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Campau to Miss Eliza Throop, who was born at Auburn, New York, on the 8th of November, 1828, and whose death occurred on the 13th of April, 1905. Mrs. Campau was a daughter of George T. and Frances (Hunt) Throop. Her father came to Detroit from New York state in an early day and was connected with the first bank here established under private auspices, the same having been known as the Farmers' Mechanics Bank. His brother, Hon. Enos T. Throop, twice served as governor of the state of New York, where the family early became one of marked prominence, and influence, many representatives of the same having been distinguished in public affairs, military activities and professional lines. In the following paragraph is entered brief record concerning the children of Alexander M. and Eliza (Throop) Campau.

George T., who was a lawyer by profession, died in Detroit, at the age of thirty-two years. He married Miss Mary Livingston Woolsey, daughter of Commodore Woolsey, of the United States navy, and they became the parents of four children,—M. Woolsey, Alexander Macomb, Elsie and George T. Alexander, the second son, was a law student at the time of his death.

Barnabee, who resides on Long Island, New York, is married and had two sons,—Stephens Vail and Alexander Macomb. Emilie Angeli-que, who resides in the city of Washington, D. C., is the widow of Captain Henry W. Fitch, of the United States navy and she has three daughters, Emily C., wife of Albert P. Gerhard, Alexandrine and Henrietta W. Montgomery H. died in the city of Denver, Colorado. Frances E. is the wife of Frederick T. Sibley, a scion of one of the old and distinguished families of Detroit, and they have six daughters,—Eliza T., who is the wife of Horace H. Peabody and who has one child, Charlotte C.; Charlotte S., who is the wife of Stephen P. Harwood, of Baltimore, Maryland, and who has four children,—James Kent, Francis C., Stephen Paul and Charlotte S.; Frances C., who married R. B. Alexander; Dorothy, who is the wife of Gaylord Gillis, of Detroit, and who has two sons, Ransom and Gaylord; Alexandrine, who is the wife of Francis M. Brennan, of Detroit, and who has one daughter, Margaret S.; and Frederica, who is the wife of Lucien S. Moore, Jr., of Detroit. Robert McDougall Campau, the seventh child of the subject of this memoir, married Lillian Bachelor, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and their children are: Lillian C., the wife of George C. Thrall, to whom she has borne two children, Constance and Robert McDougall, and Vita, the wife of Richard Kirchner, of Detroit. Guy Phillip, the next in order of birth, died in infancy. Charlotte C., who retains her home in Detroit, is president of the A. M. Campau Realty Company, which was organized by her father in 1904 and the interested principals in which are all members of the Campau family. Miss Campau has full supervision of the executive affairs of the large family estate and is a business woman of marked discrimination and ability, as well as a most gracious figure in social life.

UNDERWOOD ARMSTRONG. The dean of building contractors in Detroit, Underwood Armstrong has spent more than half a century in the practical achievements of building construction. His record stands fixed in a long list of buildings, many of them large and important public edifices. The St. Luke's Hospital, erected in 1868, was one of his earlier contracts. The Detroit, Lansing & Northern Railroad shops at Iona are another of his undertakings. The public school buildings of the city

which were erected by him include the Washington, McGraw, Bradford, Smith, Palmer, McKinster and Bellevue schools. Many private homes and other buildings too numerous to mention are evidences of his many years activity. The oldest of Detroit's contractors, he still has on hand several big contracts, but it is his intention, when these are completed, to retire from the active ranks of the profession.

The citizen whose work is such permanent and practical character has thereby rendered some of the most valuable services to his community. But also in the general civic responsibilities Mr. Armstrong has discharged his duties with a public spirit that places him among the best representatives of Detroit's citizenship. He has been a resident of the city for fifty-five years, and has borne an honored part in the progress which has made Detroit one of the best of American cities.

Underwood Armstrong was born in the county of Durham, England, September 14, 1834. He was reared and educated in the same locality, and then worked as carpenter, joiner and contractor under his father until the death of the latter, when he came to America. On the 7th of July, 1856, he arrived in this country, and a few weeks later began his residence in Detroit. He followed his trade for several years, and in 1860 began as an independent contractor. Mr. Armstrong lives with his only daughter, Lillian F. Armstrong, at 763 Brush Boulevard, in an elegant home which he built some years since. The old Armstrong homestead, in which the family lived for thirty years, was located at Clifford and Washington. He sold this property ten years ago, and the Michigan State Telephone Company's building now occupies the site.

In 1854, in his native county of Durham, England, he was married to Miss Sarah Gray Breckon. Mrs. Armstrong, who passed away in March, 1908, was a native of Scarborough, England. To their marriage, which endured happily for more than half a century, were born two children. Arthur Robert, the son, is engaged in the contracting business, with office of Willis avenue. He married Miss Bessie Clark, of Detroit. Lillian F., the daughter, keeps the home for her father.

During his youth Mr. Armstrong was an expert cricket player, a charter member, of the Peninsular Cricket Club, and interested in the sports of the time. In later years he has sought quieter diversions, and is one of the older members of the Detroit Whist Club. Fraternally he affiliates with Ashlar Lodge, No. 91, A. F. & A. M., and was made a Knight Templar in 1870. His politics is Republican. He and his family now hold the oldest membership in St. John's Episcopal church, one of Woodward avenue's most fashionable congregations. His daughter is one of the leaders in the activities of this church. Mr. Armstrong, who is now in his seventy-eighth year, is the last survivor of a family of eleven children.

CORNELIUS O'DWYER. As a former soldier of the Republic and a citizen of broad and generous activities, probably no resident of Detroit is better known or held in higher esteem in the city and throughout the state than Cornelius O'Dwyer. The readiness with which he offered his youthful services for the defense of the Union has characterized all his subsequent career in the interests of many organized movements for the welfare of his fellow men. He is the type of citizen whose career has an intimate interest to the many who have been associated with him or have shared in the benefits of his work.

Though an Irishman by birth, Mr. O'Dwyer has lived in Detroit since he was two years old, and no native born resident could be more loyal to the city and country. He was born in county Limerick, Ireland, February 1, 1846, and the family having moved to Detroit in May, 1848,

he was reared here and attended the local parochial schools until he was seventeen years old.

Just one month after his seventeenth birthday, on March 1, 1863, he enlisted at Detroit in the First Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, Custer's Bold Brigade, one of the finest fighting organizations of the war, and probably the world has never known a more efficient brigade of soldiers. General Custer's Brigade was known as the Michigan Cavalry Brigade and composed of the First, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Michigan Cavalry Volunteer Regiments. As a member of the first regiment he had unsurpassed opportunities for military service, and as an individual soldier it is doubtful if any veteran of the war has a longer or more faithful record of service in so many engagements as Mr. O'Dwyer. At Trevillian Station in Virginia Custer's Brigade fought five different Confederate brigades, something that never occurred before in military annals. At the engagement of Yellow Tavern, Virginia, June 11-12, 1864, Mr. O'Dwyer received a scalp wound, but did not allow this to interfere with his service and continued at the front. In all, though he saw only the last two years of the war, he was engaged in thirty-two battles, occupying forty days, these engagements being named as follows: The Wilderness, Beaver Dam Station, Yellow Tavern, Meadow Bridge, Milford, Howes Shop, Baltimore Cross Roads, Cold Harbor, Trevillian Station, Winchester, Front Royal, Leetown, Shepardstown, Smithfield, Berryville, Summit, Opequan Creek, Port Republic, Mount Crawford, Woodstock, Cedar Creek, Madison Court House, Louisa Court House, Five Forks, South Side Railroad, Duck Pond Mills, Sailor's Creek, Farmville, Appomattox. After the war was over he served against the Indians on the plains, leaving the army at Fort Bridger, Utah, then a territory.

For many years Mr. O'Dwyer has taken a leading part in the affairs of the Grand Army of the Republic. He is a past commander of the General O. M. Poe Post, No. 433, G. A. R., and is senior aide-de-camp of the Department of Michigan. During his two terms as commander he received many letters of commendation for his services from the head officials of the State Grand Army.

And also while commander of General O. M. Poe Post he personally brought in thirty-six recruits, more than any other one member of the Grand Army of the Republic in Detroit. He is now one of the directors of the G. A. R. Memorial Building of Detroit. He served his post as chaplain in 1908 and was senior vice commander and commander during 1909. He was a charter member of the Detroit Montgomery Rifles, an exclusive independent Irish military company which existed in Detroit for many years, and in after years it became a part of the Michigan National Guard. He also presented the Rifles a beautiful green silk Irish flag, which cost one hundred and seventy-five dollars. He is, and has abundant reason to be, proud of his army record and of his nationality.

Mr. O'Dwyer was the founder of the Ancient Order of Hibernians in Detroit. He organized division No. 1 of this order on July 14, 1880. He started with sixteen members, and the organization now has twenty-five hundred affiliates in this city. To this work of organization he gave two years of his time and energy, and he is still a member of the order. For nine and a half years he served with the Board of Public Works of Detroit. In politics Mr. O'Dwyer is a Republican. His church is the Catholic, and he is a member of Branch No. 5, C. M. B. A.

The home where he and his family reside is a beautiful residence at 669-671 Fourteenth avenue.

CAPTAIN EMERY ANDERSON NOBLE. On the 1st of July, 1910, after a continuous service of thirty-two years, Captain Emery Anderson Noble



J. W. Maguire M.D.,

resigned from the Police department of Detroit, and has since lived retired in the beautiful suburb of Northville. The city has had no more faithful and efficient public servant than Captain Noble, and in the quiet of his later years he enjoys the honor and esteem of a host of personal friends, and his record of service deserves the best honors that a community may bestow.

Captain Noble was born in Farmington, August 30, 1846. The family moved to Detroit during his youth and he continued his education here, graduating from the Cass school in 1864, at the age of eighteen. He first joined the Police force on June 23, 1866, as patrolman, and served till November 1, 1867. Having begun public service at that early date and always an interested observer, he is one of the best informed men in Detroit on many historical scenes of the last fifty years. In 1866 he was on duty at a circus which spread its tents on the site now occupied by the city hall.

On resigning from the force he was engaged in the grocery business until September 5, 1878, when he again assumed the uniform of a public peace officer. His efficiency won him steady promotion. In October, 1882, he was made roundsman; in December, 1886, became a detective; in August, 1892, was promoted to lieutenant; and on June 1, 1906, was given the stripes of captain, which office he held four years before he retired. He then moved out to Northville, where he bought "The Grove," a beautiful country residence comprising eight acres of ground, and here he and his good wife are spending the evening time of their lives.

On May 19, 1869, Captain Noble was married to Miss Annie Midgley, in Detroit. Their one child, Annie May, is the wife of William H. Carpenter, who is a shoe merchant of Pontiac. On the occasion of their twenty-fifth wedding anniversary in 1894 the Metropolitan Police of Detroit presented them a silver water service, and as a token of the esteem in which he has always been held by his associates this gift is one of their most prized possessions.

Captain Noble affiliates with the Detroit Lodge of Masons, No. 2. In politics he is a staunch Republican. The family church is the Presbyterian, at Northville, in which society Mrs. Noble takes an active part and is a member of the Ladies' Aid Society.

FRANCIS JOHN WALSH MAGUIRE, M. D. An important name among those of able and popular representatives of the medical profession in Detroit is that of Dr. Francis John Walsh Maguire, whose residence in this city covers a period of twenty years. He has been a close and zealous student, has achieved success as a result of his own endeavors and well merits the prestige he has won in his chosen field of activity. Dr. Maguire comes from a country that has given Detroit some of its ablest professional men; he is a native of Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, where he was born February 16, 1868, a son of Patrick and Margaret (Walsh) Maguire.

Dr. Maguire received excellent educational advantages, attending public and private schools in his early youth and being graduated from St. Lawrence College, Montreal, Canada, when he was only twenty years old, at which time he received his degree of Bachelor of Science. Subsequently he entered the Detroit College of Medicine, from which he was graduated in 1895, with his professional degree of Doctor of Medicine, thereafter pursuing post-graduate study in the medical schools and hospitals of Vienna and Paris.

On his return to the United States Dr. Maguire was appointed acting assistant surgeon of the United States Marine Hospital, a position which he held from 1895 until 1897, and in the latter year came to Detroit.

Here he has built up a general practice of a representative character, although the greater part of his time and attention are given to surgical cases. He is chief surgeon of the Home Sanitarium and the Aetna Accident Insurance Company, and is medical examiner for the Equitable Life Insurance Company. He also takes great interest in the work of the various organizations of the profession, belonging to the Wayne County Medical Society, the Michigan State Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

Not only is Dr. Maguire keenly alive to all progressive thought in his professional science, but has contributed not a little to its advancement. He is the author of the following published articles: "A New Dietetic and Injection Method of Treating Typhoid Fever, with a Report of One Hundred and Thirty-Eight Consecutive Cases Successfully Treated in the Last Ten Years;" "Intestinal Obstruction and Paralysis of the Bowels Following Laparotomy"; "The Curse of Miscarriage to Our American Women, with a Few Suggestions in the Way of a Remedy"; "The Use of Rubber Gloves as an aid to Prophylaxis in Obstetrics"; "The Maguire Dropper for the Administration of Saline"; and "The Maguire Diagnostic Sound."

Dr. Maguire has also shown his ability as a financier and business man by incorporating and founding the Detroit Garment Manufacturing Company in 1907, which has today made Detroit the American center for the manufacture of children's dresses. His concern is doing a business of a quarter of a million dollars, proving that a busy physician is not always a failure in the commercial world.

Interests of a socially fraternal nature have always been attractive to Dr. Maguire, who belongs to the Knights of Columbus, the Fellowship Club and the New York Society of Detroit as well as to the Detroit Board of Commerce. He was married on June 16, 1897, to Miss Mignon Bosset of Detroit. The home of Dr. and Mrs. Maguire is at 776 Jefferson avenue, where he also maintains large, well-appointed offices in addition to those centrally located in the Shurly Building in Grand Circus Park. With regard to the advanced standing, both personally and professionally, of Dr. Maguire in the city of Detroit, comment is superfluous because of the wide recognition of that fact.

CHARLES ALBERT WEYMOUTH. For nearly half a century one of the active and successful merchants of Detroit and in later years enjoying a quiet retirement which his early career deserves, Mr. Charles A. Weymouth represents the best qualities of Detroit's civic and business affairs. He has witnessed the growth and development of the city during its most important periods, and while his activities belong to the past he is still interested in the present and as one of the older citizens he enjoys the esteem of all the younger and more active generations.

He was born at Northberg, York county, Maine, October 26, 1832, and was the youngest of a family of five children. His parents were Joseph and Mehitabel (Warren) Weymouth, both natives of Maine. In the district schools near his home town he began his education, which was completed at the Southberg Academy when he was sixteen years old. At the close of school days he went to Boston and began his mercantile career as a grocery salesman, continuing for five years. In March, 1855, he arrived at Detroit, where he engaged in the grocery business on his own account, continuing for three years. He was a successful grocer of this city until 1870. During the next ten years he conducted a high class cigar store on Woodward avenue. In 1880 he became associated with the D. M. Curtin Company, and continued with this well known house until 1900, when he retired from the ranks of the active merchants, and has

since enjoyed a peaceful career at his comfortable home, 231 West Alexandrine avenue.

Mr. Weymouth was married November 11, 1857, to Miss Mary A. Coburn. Their married life has been both happy and of remarkable length, and in 1907 they celebrated that impressive occasion of a golden wedding. Mrs. Weymouth is a native of Scotland, being the youngest in the family of Robert and Anna Coburn, who brought her to America when she was a child. Mr. and Mrs. Weymouth have four children: Anna R. is a teacher in the Detroit public schools; Frank W. lives at home and is connected with the D. U. R.; Mary M. is the wife of Charles L. Major, who is associated with the Eastman Kodak Company, of Rochester, New York; Charles R. lives at home and is connected with the Globe Tobacco Works.

OLNEY B. COOK. Among the fine old pioneer citizens of Detroit, Michigan, Olney Ballou Cook holds prestige as one whose loyalty and public spirit have ever been of the most insistent order. Although he has now attained to the venerable age of seventy-four years, he is still alert and active, a great deal of his attention being devoted to the general management of his large wholesale merchandise business. He is descended from a fine old Colonial family, the original representative of the name in America having been Walter Cook, who immigrated from England to Massachusetts in 1643, settling first at Weymouth and later at Mendon. The author of the genealogy of the Ballou family speaks of Walter Cook as head of one of the three most prominent families in Mendon, Massachusetts. Walter Cook was twice married, his first wife having been Experience Holbrook and his second wife Catherine Ballou. The latter was the maternal ancestor of the subject of this review. In line of direct descent from Walter Cook to Olney B. Cook were Nicholas, Daniel, Daniel, Jr., Thaddeus and Fenner, he whose name initiates this review being a member of the seventh generation of the name of Cook in America. All of the abovementioned ancestors were reared and lived in the vicinity of Mendon, Massachusetts.

Mr. Cook through his grandmother, Rhoda Ballou, was related to the late President James A. Garfield, their mothers being daughters of the well known Ballou brothers of Woonsocket, Rhode Island, and on the paternal side was a cousin of the late General Cyrus B. Comstock. Mr. Cook's paternal ancestor, Daniel Cook, fought on the side of the Colonists in the Revolutionary War. In the Civil War Mr. Cook's brother William gave up his life for the Union. A much prized relic in Mr. Cook's possession is the Cook Coat-of-Arms, brought to this country from England by his ancestor, Walter Cook, in the seventeenth century. Nicholas Cook, the brother of Daniel, who was Mr. Cook's ancestor, was Governor of Rhode Island immediately after the Revolutionary War.

Fenner Cook, father of Olney B., was born on the 7th of October, 1799, the place of his nativity having been Bellingham township, Norfolk county, Massachusetts. He married Miss Miranda Thayer, born in the same place in 1801. Fenner Cook was a farmer by occupation and he figured prominently in public affairs in the old Bay state, having been at one time state representative from Norfolk county. Miranda Thayer was a daughter of Ebenezer Thayer and a sister of Alanson Thayer, a well known manufacturer of cotton cloth at Pawtucket, Rhode Island. Mr. and Mrs. Cook were Universalists in their religious faith and they took an active part in all philanthropical projects carried forward in their home community. They were the parents of ten children, three of whom are living at the present time, in 1911.

In the district schools of his native place Olney B. Cook received his preliminary educational training and that discipline was later supplemented by a course of study in a private school for boys, the same having been located at Westminster, Vermont. In 1857, at the age of twenty years, he severed the ties which bound him to home and came with an uncle, Colonel Levi Cook, to Detroit. Colonel Cook was thrice elected mayor of Detroit and during his life time held as many as twenty important offices of public trust and responsibility in this section of the state. Shortly after his arrival in this city Olney B. Cook became interested in the general merchandise business, eventually establishing a wholesale mercantile concern, the same being still known and conducted under the firm name of O. B. Cook & Company. Through persistency and a fixed determination to forge ahead Mr. Cook has succeeded in building up a fine business enterprise and he holds prestige as one of the foremost pioneer business men of Detroit, where he has resided for over half a century. Politically he holds to the tenets of protection of our own industries, but in local affairs believes that the man best qualified for the position should have it. In a fraternal way he is affiliated with the time-honored Masonic Order and with the "Old Club" at St. Clair Flats, of which latter organization he has been a valued and appreciative member since the time of organization. He is a fine old man and his life history is certainly worthy of commendation and emulation, for along honorable and straightforward lines he has won the success which crowns his efforts and which makes him one of the substantial residents of Detroit.

In this city, on the 15th of August, 1866, Mr. Cook was united in marriage to Miss Vashti W. Goldsmith, whose father, Professor James H. Goldsmith, was the founder of the Goldsmith, Bryant, & Stratton Business College, the predecessor of the present Detroit Business University. Mrs. Cook's great-grandmother on the maternal side was a Denniston, sister of Elizabeth Denniston, who was the mother of Charles Clinton and Governor George Clinton, of New York. Mrs. Cook's grandfather on the paternal side was the brother of Mrs. Belknap, the mother of General William Belknap. Concerning the four children born to Mr. and Mrs. Cook the two eldest are deceased. Of the two living Charles G. Cook was graduated in the literary and law departments of the University of Michigan and he is now a prominent attorney in the city of Detroit. James Clifton Cook, the other surviving son, was graduated in the Detroit high school and in the Detroit Business University. He is now associated with his father in business and is a fine representative of the younger generation of progressive business men in this city. Both sons are married, the former having wedded Mary Josephine LaDore, of Walkerville, Ontario, Canada, and the latter having married Marie Madeline Oldswager, of Flint, Michigan. In religion Mrs. Cook follows the belief of her ancestors, who were faithful adherents of John Calvin. Mr. Cook is more liberal in his views, believing in the doctrines of the Universalist Church. They are popular and prominent citizens and are deeply beloved by all with whom they have come in contact.

FRANK J. TOWAR. In any line of business enterprise it is a matter of the keenest gratification to realize that one's own concern is the best of its kind in the entire countryside. It may be stated without any fear of contradiction that the Towar's Wayne County Creamery, located at 73-75-77 Bagley avenue, holds prestige as the finest creamery in Detroit, where it was established in 1868 by the father of him to whom this sketch is dedicated. Frank J. Towar is a man of unusual executive

ability and as a citizen his loyalty and public spirit have ever been of the most insistent order.

A native of Tilsonburg, province of Ontario, Canada, Frank J. Towar was born on the 4th of November, 1852, and he is a son of George W. and Hannah (Mathews) Towar, the former of whom is deceased and the latter of whom is now living, at the patriarchal age of ninety-nine years, in the city of Detroit. George W. Towar was born in Wayne county, New York, in the year 1810, and he was summoned to the life eternal at his home at No. 81 Ledyard avenue, this city, on the 6th of June, 1895, at the venerable age of eighty-five years. His father was a prominent business man and one of the early settlers in Wayne county, New York, where he passed the declining years of his life. At the time of his marriage, in 1832, George W. Towar was engaged in the milling business in his native state and in 1860 he removed, with his family, to Detroit. Here he established the Wayne County Creamery in 1868, this concern being now conducted by the subject of this review. Of the nine children born to Mr. and Mrs. George W. Towar but four are living at the present time, namely,—George W., of Detroit; Edgar H., of New York; Albert, now a colonel in the United States army; and Frank J., the immediate subject of this sketch.

Frank J. Towar was a child of but eight years of age at the time of his parents' removal to Detroit, where he was reared to maturity and where he was graduated in the Detroit high school as a member of the class of 1872, the school being then located in front of the Griswold House. As a youth Mr. Towar began to work, in the capacity of clerk, for the Hull Brothers grocery and meat concern and was also one year in the United States Lake Survey. Two years later, in 1874, he entered the employ of his father, in the latter's creamery, and he has continued to be interested in this line of enterprise during the long intervening years to the present time. In the early days Mr. Towar's brother George was also connected with the Wayne County Creamery. Since 1906, however, Frank J. Towar has controlled the business individually. The fine business block occupied by the creamery, at 73-5-7 Bagley avenue, was built in 1887 by the father, Frank J. and George Towar but it is now in the possession of the aged mother. During the year 1910 business amounting to some nine hundred thousand dollars was handled by the Company, the same comprising chiefly butter, milk and cream put on the market in retail and wholesale quantities. Some twenty thousand pounds of butter are handled weekly and in addition to the main plant a branch creamery is conducted on North Woodward avenue. A specialty is made of certified milk, which is prepared and bottled specially for the use of infants. Every possible precaution is taken in the barns and milk houses of the Wayne County Creamery to promote cleanliness and the best sanitary conditions. For nearly two score years the concern has been in business in Detroit as purveyors of milk, and the splendid business now controlled is entirely the result of fair and straightforward dealings.

At Detroit on the 15th of February, 1882, Mr. Towar was united in marriage to Miss May LaRose Jelly, a native of Pontiac, Michigan, and a daughter of Richard and Jane (Duncan) Jelly, both of whom are now deceased. Mrs. Towar was educated in Professor J. M. B. Sill's Academy of this city and she is a woman of most gracious personality, her innate kindliness of spirit making her popular with all classes of people. Mr. and Mrs. Towar are the parents of six children, concerning whom the following brief data are here incorporated,—Edgar T. is vice-president of the Wayne County Creamery Company; Edith is the wife of Walter L. Hill, of Detroit; Margaret remains at home, as does also

Albert J., who is manager of the north branch store on Woodward avenue; and Frank J., Jr., and Marion are both in school. The two daughters were graduated in the Leggett School and the two eldest sons were graduated in the Detroit high school. The family home is maintained in a beautiful residence at 54 Ferry avenue, East.

In politics Mr. Towar accords an uncompromising allegiance to the principles and policies for which the Republican party stands sponsor, and while he is not an active participant in public affairs he gives freely of his aid and influence in support of all matters projected for progress and development. He is a valued member of the Detroit Board of Commerce and in a social way is affiliated with the Country Club. In their religious faith the family are devout members of the Westminster Presbyterian church of Detroit.

CHRISTOPHER RICHARDS MABLEY. When Detroit named Christopher Richards Mabley "The Merchant Prince", it named him well. He was the first man to start a department store in Detroit, and the name of his institution soon became a household word among the people of the city and neighboring towns. For many miles Mabley's store was a familiar sound to the ear and it was because he gave value received for the money he took in and dealt fairly with every one. English by birth and parentage, the son of William and Mary Mabley, he was born at St. Columb, Cornwall, England, February 22, 1836. When about twelve years old he came across the ocean with his parents and with them located at Toronto, Canada, where the elder Mabley was a silk merchant. C. R. Mabley received his education in the schools of Toronto. Going to Milwaukee, he engaged in the dry goods business with his brother-in-law, John Bell. Fire swept their business from the face of the earth, the stock being a total loss upon which there was no insurance. This naturally was a heavy blow to the young man. Not, however, disheartened by the disaster, he came to Michigan and located at Pontiac where he started a clothing store in a very small way. He had but little in the way of furniture and no money, and as the rents were very high he was compelled to lease a house supposed to be haunted, because the rent was within his reach. After seven years at Pontiac where he made and saved some money, he came to Detroit, leaving his store in Pontiac in charge of his brother. He sought a location in the City of the Straits near the old Russell House, and found he could get a storeroom at 126 Woodward avenue. His friends advised against this as there had been three failures at that place. Not at all worried by this supposed hoo-do, he rented the place, started a men's special clothing store and advertised it as "The Hoo-do Store," even making capital out of the circumstance of its former misfortunes, for the idea made a hit and trade fairly flowed in. He then bought the first full page advertisement ever run in the *Detroit Free Press*. When he sent in his copy the paper at first refused to accept it as it had been the custom to have the advertisements in a column, with a line between each. His copy ran quite across the page. There was a sharp controversy, he claiming that he had bought the page and the *Free Press* taking issue. Mr. Mabley claimed that he had bought the page and that he could make of it whatever disposition he saw fit. After much discussion, during which he enjoyed a great deal of free advertising, the paper ran the advertisement as he had written it and as he desired it to appear. It brought great results. After two years he took the room on both sides of his original store and materially increased his business, adding a room once a year until he had control of the entire block. In the meantime he had taken a store across the street, known as the Hog Block. This he tore down and built a block of his own. By



1877 Nov 12

2nd St. N. W. Washington, D. C.

C. R. Mabey

this time he had about a dozen store rooms, six on each side of the street, and he started a general department store, in which he sold everything imaginable. This was the first department store in Detroit. He then established stores at Flint, Michigan, Toledo, Cleveland and Cincinnati, Ohio, but always retained his old store at 126 Woodward avenue, the point at which he built up his splendid reputation as a merchant prince. A number of these stores are known to this day as Mabley's.

Mr. Mabley was a man of strong and interesting personality. The word "Fail" was not contained in his lexicon. If any one said to him, "Mr. Mabley, this thing is impossible," he immediately insisted that the impossible should be done and it usually was. He had a great heart, whose sympathies were ever extended to those less fortunate than himself. One of the finest of many fine acts was his advertising in dull seasons, when all other stores were dismissing their clerks, for more employes, and thus keeping many families from want.

Mr. Mabley was a Mason of high rank and he delighted in out-door life, belonging to the old Detroit Boat Club and the St. Clair Fishing Club. In politics he was a Democrat, but was very broad in his views, voting for the best man regardless of party affiliations. He would never accept public office, although several times approached with a request to accept the nomination for mayor. He was a valued member of the Universalist church. The demise of this prominent and fine man occurred June 30, 1885, and his remains are interred at Pontiac. His widow survives, making her residence in the city of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Mabley were the parents of six children. Catherine Ellenor became the wife of Sidney Corbett, deceased; Helena married George Granger, deceased; Maude married Marshal Knight, of New York; Edith married Proctor Smith, of Yonkers, New York; Alice married George Post, of Mt. Vernon, New York; and C. R. is living in New York City.

Sidney Corbett, who married the eldest of Mr. Mabley's daughters, was born in Indiana, attended school there and became a prominent newspaper writer on the *Chicago Tribune*. He came to Detroit in 1887 and was with the *Detroit Free Press* and later started a paper for himself, known as the *Critic*. Later he engaged in the stock brokerage business which he followed up to the time of his death, May 19, 1901. At the time of his demise he was thirty-seven years of age. He was buried at Woodlawn cemetery. Mr. Corbett was very fond of his home and his books, always spending his evenings in his own home. He was a great lover of sport, especially of hunting, thinking the world of his dogs. His father was an Episcopal minister. Sidney Corbett's marriage to Miss Mabley occurred May 27, 1890, and they had two children, both of whom live at home with their mother. His widow after his death removed from their old home on Ferry avenue and built a handsome terrace on Champlain street, where she now lives with her children, Sidney Corbett III, (the father was Sidney Corbett, Jr.) and Christopher M.

EDWARD J. HICKEY. The study of the career of a self-made man is always interesting to the biographer or student of human nature. The persistency and industry which finally terminate in success offer lesson and incentive to the younger generation and are worthy of admiration in every connection. On the 15th of March, 1911, was celebrated the tenth anniversary of the corporation known as the E. J. Hickey Company, the same representing one of the largest and most prosperous mercantile concerns in Detroit.

Edward J. Hickey was born in the city of Detroit, Michigan, on the 18th of November, 1863, and he is a son of Patrick B. and Mary (Ready)

Hickey, both of whom are now deceased. In the public schools of Detroit he received his preliminary educational training and in 1873, when a lad of but ten years of age, he began his active career as a cash boy in the dry-goods store of George Peck. Subsequently he was in the employ of C. R. Mabley, a clothing concern, and in 1877 he began to work for J. L. Hudson, of Detroit. In 1881 he was made general manager of the Hudson business, remaining in the employ of Mr. Hudson for a period of twenty-four years. On the 15th of March, 1901, however, he decided to launch out into the business world on his own account and at that time commenced operations as a merchant in a little store at No. 201 Woodward avenue, this city. With the passage of time his business increased so rapidly that he was kept constantly on the alert enlarging store rooms. In 1909 he erected a five-story building, whose lateral dimensions are forty by one hundred feet, the same being specially designed and equipped for his particular line of enterprise. Even now, only two years later, he is planning for more commodious quarters. In 1909 the business was incorporated under the laws of the state with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars and those who are financially interested in the concern are E. J. Hickey, E. Wolfel, J. W. Bolger and M. J. Keveney. Men's clothing and furnishings and boys' and girls' wearing apparel are the specialties that are handled.

Concerning the admirable success in life achieved by Mr. Hickey, the following paragraph is here inserted, the same having appeared in the Detroit Times, under date of March 15, 1911.

"Mr. Hickey when asked what in his opinion most contributed to his success was prompt to say: 'The training I received under J. L. Hudson, and the longer I live the more and more I appreciate that fact. The detail, knowledge and business methods thus acquired, and carried out here, have been all important. Then, of course, we have always made it our special effort to handle only goods of quality. I do not mean by that only high-price, costly garments, but merchandise of intrinsic value and merit, that we could safely guarantee to give satisfaction when put to the test of personal service. The growth of our business, the fact that our old customers continue with us, and that new ones are constantly being added to our list of patrons, encourages us in the belief that our vigorous efforts in this respect have been successful. There is no foundation on which to build a business equal to a pleased customer. Reliable, trustworthy, up-to-date merchandise, at honest, steady prices, appeals to intelligent, discriminating purchasers, makes for a stable, desirable business and creates a good will of commercial value. So-called special sales of merchandise made or sold for such purposes and "Hurrah" advertising methods, are never indulged in here. It would be detrimental to our business. I know some businesses seem to prosper when such methods control, but you will find that their average life is short. Such gains are but temporary, there is no stability or inherent strength in a business so conducted. It is built on a foundation of sand and the first move of commercial depression sees a sudden and complete change.' "

At Detroit, in the year 1890, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Hickey to Miss Mary L. Mehling, a native of this city and a daughter of Frederick Mehling. Mr. and Mrs. Hickey have four children: Joseph S., Edward J., Jr., Helen and Frederick. In their religious faith Mr. and Mrs. Hickey are devout communicants of the Catholic church, in the different departments of whose work they are most ardent workers. In a fraternal way he is connected with the Knights of Columbus and in politics he is a liberal Democrat. In connection with his business interests he is a member of the Detroit Board of Commerce.

WILLIAM ALBERT HARPER, M. D., one of Detroit's rising young physicians, was born at Argentine, Genesee county, Michigan, on January 6, 1877, the son of William Harper, M. D., who was born at Norwalk, Ohio, and who graduated from the medical department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor in 1868, with the degree of M. D., and in 1869 was graduated from Rush Medical College of Chicago. The elder Doctor Harper practiced medicine at Argentine from the time of his graduation until 1886, then practiced medicine at Madison, Michigan, until 1895, since which time he has been practicing his profession at Byron, Michigan. The mother of young Doctor Harper was Leah Grace, who was born in Erenton, Michigan. She is now deceased.

Dr. William Albert Harper attended the public schools of Howell, Michigan, after which he entered the Michigan College of Medicine and Surgery in the fall of 1895, graduating therefrom with the class of '99, with the degree of M. D. He then took a two years' course at the Post Graduate College at Chicago. He entered the practice of medicine in Shiawassee county, Michigan, in 1899 and came to Detroit in 1906, locating at 621 Dix avenue, where he has built up a lucrative practice. He is a member of the Wayne County Medical Society, the Michigan State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He is also a member of Owosso Lodge, No. 88, F. & A. M., the Michigan Sovereign Consistory, Scottish Rite Masons, also of Riverside Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Dr. Harper married, March 13, 1901, Miss Carrie Fisher, who was born at Byron, Michigan, the daughter of Eleazer Fisher. They have one daughter, Willabelle, aged seven years.

CHRISTOPHER CAMPBELL, M. D. Among the number of diligent and faithful practitioners of medicine in Detroit none stand more deservedly high than Dr. Christopher Campbell. The people of Detroit have had the benefit of his intelligent and conscientious labors for more than twenty years, he having located among them as a practitioner in 1891, after completing his professional education. He was born near St. Thomas, in county Elgin, Ontario, Canada, December 6, 1866, and is a son of James and Veda (Buchanan) Campbell, the former a native of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, and the latter of near St. Thomas, Canada. The mother passed away in 1904, at the age of seventy-one years, and her husband, who was a farmer by occupation, followed her to the grave in March, 1908, when he was eighty-seven years old.

Dr. Christopher Campbell attended the public schools of his native vicinity and subsequently supplemented this preparation by attendance at the St. Thomas Collegiate Institute, spending three years there. He then entered the medical department of the University of London, Canada, where he continued one year, following which he became a student in the Detroit College of Medicine. He was graduated with the degree of M. D. in the class of 1891, and for one year remained in the office of Dr. James Campbell, on Twelfth street, one of the city's oldest practitioners. He then engaged in the general practice of medicine at No. 404 Baker street, continuing there until 1901 and then erecting his present handsome brick residence at No. 318 West Grand Boulevard, where he has since maintained his offices. He is a member of the Wayne County Medical Society, the Michigan State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and is medical examiner for the Detroit branch of the Illinois Commercial Men's Association, the Western Travelers Association, the Inter-State Business Men's Association, Star Council of the Royal Arcanum and the Physician's Casualty Association.

Dr. Campbell was married, August 10, 1886, to Miss Nellie Alice McElroy, of Detroit, daughter of Martin McElroy, and six children have

been born to this union, of whom four survive: James M., Helen C., Martha L. and Margaret A. Devoted to the noble and humane work which his profession implies, Dr. Campbell has proved a faithful exemplar of the healing art. His understanding of the science of medicine is broad and comprehensive and the profession and public accord him an honored place among the medical practitioners of Detroit.

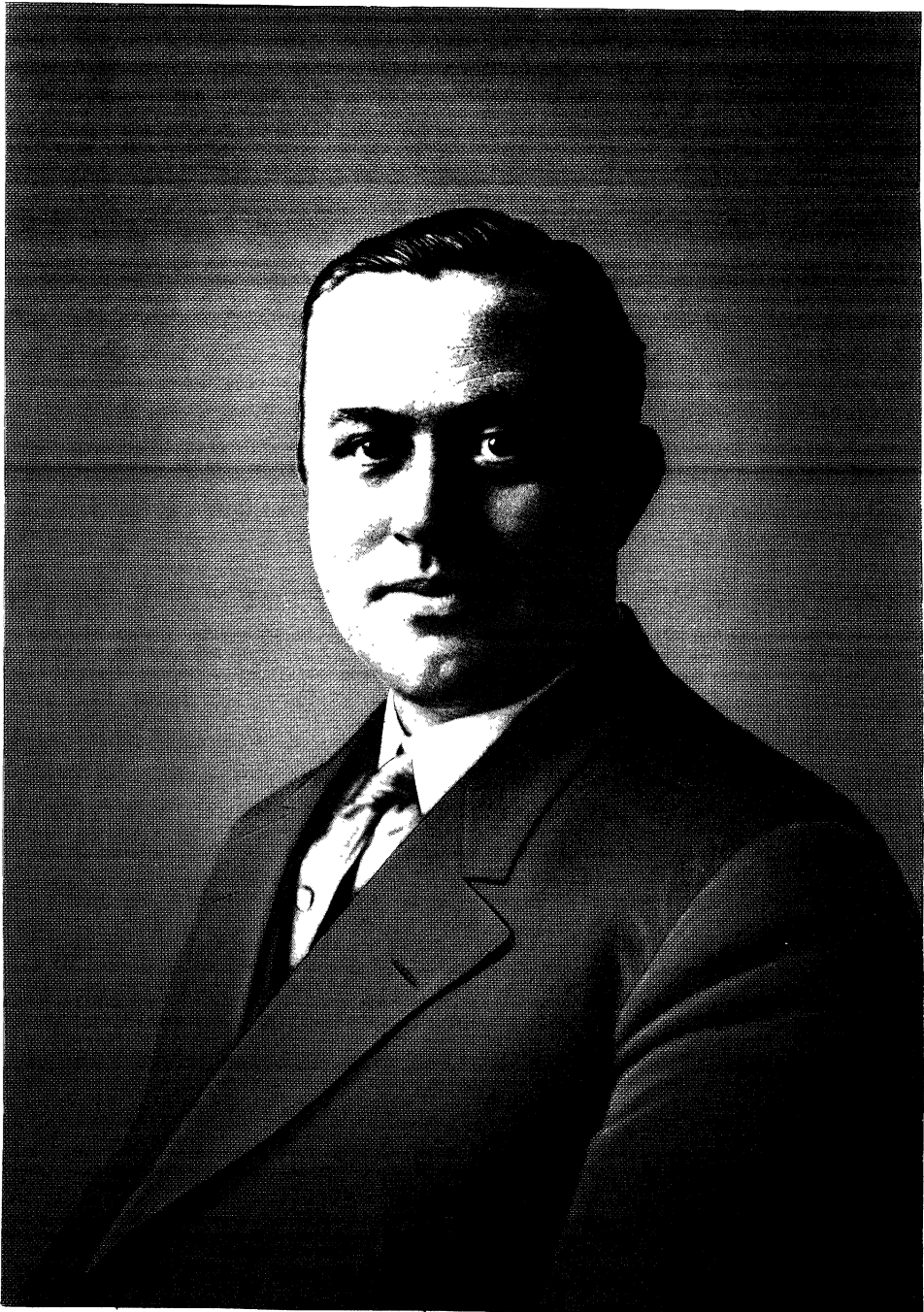
BYRON F. EVERITT. Among the interesting achievements of prominent men chronicled in this work none are more so than that of the career of Byron F. Everitt, president of the Everitt Motor Car Company, which manufactures the well known automobiles which bear his name.

Mr. Everitt was born at Ridgetown, Ontario, May 3, 1872, and spent most of his childhood in this little Canadian place, during which time he attended the schools there. Thirty years ago the provinces of Canada were just beginning that era of great prosperity and progress which has proved so remarkable, and the manufacture of wagons and carriages was one of the greatest industries in the Dominion. Chatham was one of the places most prominent in this business, and at a comparatively early age young Everitt left school and home and started for himself in the world. Going to Chatham, he entered the service of William Gray & Son, one of the best known carriage firms of that period and learned the trade thoroughly. During his apprenticeship he exhibited that close attention to detail and intelligent observation which has characterized his whole career. He rose rapidly from one position to another and when, a few years later he left Chatham to try his luck in the United States, he was credited with being one of the best men William Gray & Son had in their employ.

Detroit was then, as now, the mecca to which country boys turned their faces, and Mr. Everitt found himself well placed with Hugh Johnson, a carriage builder at the corner of Larned and Cass streets. As in Chatham, the ability and steadiness of the young man won for him speedy recognition, and he acquired the reputation of a highly skilled and capable workman. The C. R. and J. C. Wilson Carriage Company was then coming strongly to the front and the ability of the young Canadian carriage builder being brought to their attention, an attractive offer was made him which he accepted, and in less than two years after coming to Detroit he was placed in charge of the trimming and finishing department of the Wilson establishment, with complete authority over a large force of men and responsible for many of the most important details of the business.

With his increasing prosperity he believed the time had come to provide a home of his own, and on November 28, 1896, he found a faithful wife and partner in Miss Donna Shinnick, whose unfailing interest in his welfare, good judgment and capable advice have had much to do with his later success in life.

After remaining with the Wilson Carriage Company for a number of years Mr. Everitt arranged to go into business for himself. As the success of anything he determined to go into, to which he would bring his mechanical skill and experience, was deemed certain, capital was quickly secured. Thus it was that he branched out for himself in the fall of 1899, a little over thirteen years ago. His first business venture was the establishment of a shop under his own name at the corner of Brush and Woodbridge streets, where he handled all kinds of carriage trimmings and similar manufacturing materials. Several inventors, among whom were such men as Olds, Ford and Winton, were conducting experiments with a view of evolving a horseless carriage that would



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be practical and prove a commercial success. Mr. Everitt was one of the few persons who at that time believed there might be a future for a vehicle of this character, and he watched these experiments with keen interest and with a growing confidence of a bright future for such an industry. Naturally it was to him, a skilled carriage builder, that R. E. Olds in those early days went to have made the first automobile body built in Detroit. The turning out of this was satisfactory and is what started the Oldsmobile Works in actual business. It is a flattering commentary on Mr. Everitt's skill to state that as long as the Oldsmobile factory was located in Detroit, Mr. Everitt made all of the bodies used by that company.

About that time Henry Ford started the manufacture of automobiles, and as Mr. Everitt returned to the manufacture of trimmings and finishings for automobile bodies, his shop was the source of supply for the Ford Company's bodies. With the growth of this industry in a remarkably short space of time, Mr. Everitt having the only plant with facilities for work of this character, his business spread to amazing proportions and he was compelled to seek larger quarters. This resulted in the lease of the property at 77-79 Brush street, and later to the securing of the property at 63 and 65 East Fort street. Still more room was soon required and two years later a new plant was built for what was then known as the Everitt Trimming Business at Clay avenue and the Grand Trunk Railroad; the new factory had a capacity of trimming and finishing one hundred automobile bodies a day.

Watching as he did the automobile development, Mr. Everitt realized there was a splendid field for manufacture of these vehicles, and he became interested in the Wayne Automobile Company, having as associates such prominent men as Roger J. Sullivan, William Kelly, Dr. Book and Charles Palms. He soon became a leader in his new field of enterprise, and it was not long before he was elected president and general manager of the Wayne Company, which, like many others of the same period, designed and assembled their cars, having their parts largely built outside of their own factory.

At this early period of the industry Mr. Everitt saw there would be a tremendous demand for a medium priced car and took hold of the Wayne Company with a view of later re-organizing and providing for the output of a large number of popular priced cars. Shortly after his election to the presidency of the Wayne Company, he became associated with William E. Metzger, a prominent figure in the automobile world, and who for a number of years had been to the front in the bicycle business. Mr. Metzger brought into Detroit the first electric car ever seen in the city, and was one of the founders of the Cadillac Automobile Company. He later established the Northern Automobile Company, this latter company eventually being merged with the Wayne into the E-M-F, these letters standing respectively for Messrs. Everitt, Metzger and Flanders. The E-M-F Company was a success from the start, being one of the first concerns to manufacture successfully a medium priced, full-sized car. A year later the Studebaker Manufacturing Company of South Bend, Indiana, was desirous of adding to its interests a successful automobile concern manufacturing cars which would appeal to the popular taste and purse. After careful investigation of the E-M-F properties an attractive offer was made for the interests of Messrs. Everitt, Metzger and Flanders. This was accepted, it being Mr. Everitt's intention at that time to retire from active business. It was, however, impossible for a man of his youth, energy and fine business attainments to remain long away from a business so rapidly developing as the automobile industry, and soon after the sale of the E-M-F to the Studebakers, he,

with Messrs. Metzger and Kelly, organized a new company under the name of the Metzger Motor Car Company, with Mr. Everitt occupying the same position as with the E-M-F, namely, president and general manager. Later Mr. Flanders separated from the Studebaker company and became associated with Everitt & Metzger, this again bringing together the original members of the E-M-F combination. The new company became known as the Flanders Car Company, Mr. B. F. Everitt being president and general manager as formerly. The Jacob Maier Trunk Factory at Milwaukee avenue and the Grand Trunk Railway was immediately purchased and a force of experts employed to equip the establishment with all the latest automatic tools and other modern appliances for the manufacture of automobiles. It was the opinion of Mr. Everitt and his associates that only by manufacturing a high grade car complete in one factory by automatic machinery and under personal supervision could a car of the desired quality be produced.

As soon as it became known that such men as Kelly, Everitt, Metzger and Flanders were behind the new enterprise, orders for their cars began to pour in from agents all over the country. It was a great temptation for the company to fill these orders with "assembled" cars as other factories were doing. This could have been done with far less initial expense, but it had been decided from the start that the new "Everitt" cars were to be manufactured all in one factory with the best of modern appliances, from materials made under the personal supervision of officers of this company, and an attempt made to build the best medium priced cars in the market. The result of this policy was that more than one million dollars was expended in the equipment of the present Metzger factory. The work of factory organization and equipment occupied nearly a whole year, and the product of the company for 1910 was necessarily somewhat limited. A sales organization has now been perfected and the product of the factory is being sought as it never was before.

A man of the most conscientious rectitude, a citizen of public spirit, energetic, magnetic, broad minded, charitable and of charming manners, Mr. Everitt stands high in the estimation of his business associates and of the citizens of Detroit generally. His career is an inspiration for young men and demonstrates that where there is a will there is a way, and that a man who has it in him can rise to prominence through his own ability and energy.

EDWARD LOUIS BRANDT, M. D. Although he is yet a young man, the standing of Edward Louis Brandt is high in the medical profession and in the good opinion of the people of Detroit. When he first engaged in practice in 1908, at his present offices and home, No. 166 Twenty-third street, he was accepted by the citizens as a young man of great promise and capacity; skillful and careful in his business, and of sterling worth as a citizen. His affability and obliging disposition gained him friends rapidly and his practice has become large and lucrative. Dr. Brandt was born at Wyandotte, Michigan, August 13, 1883, and is a son of John and Anna (Helton) Brandt, both natives of Michigan, the family settling in Detroit in 1902.

Dr. Brandt acquired his education in the public schools, and graduated from the Wyandotte high school in 1901. Between that year and 1904 he acted as axle inspector for the American Car and Foundry Company, and in the later year entered the Detroit Medical College, having decided to enter the profession. In the class of 1908 he was graduated there with the degree of M. D., having served during his senior year as an externe for St. Mary's Hospital. On completing his studies Dr. Brandt settled at his present location and is now doing an excellent business. He is a val-

ued member of the Wayne County Medical Society, the Michigan State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and holds membership also in the Alumni Association of the Detroit College of Medicine.

Dr. Brandt was married to Miss Cora Gendron, of Detroit, and they are faithful members of the Roman Catholic church. Dr. Brandt has a host of warm friends drawn to him by his engaging social qualities. His future is full of promise professionally and otherwise, and he is contributing essentially and substantially to the progress and development of his adopted city.

HENRY CLAY MOORE. Lumber in the early days was synonymous with the word wealth, and was one of the most prominent factors in making the state famous and Detroit prosperous. The Saginaw Valley of Michigan was the Mecca toward which ambitious young men turned their faces, and those with energy reaped rich harvests. This was the case with Henry Clay Moore, who, combining energy with great business ability and strict integrity, won for himself a most enviable place in the world of business and a warm place in the hearts of his friends, which lasted up to the time of his death, in Denver, Colorado, May 9, 1902.

Of old New England stock, Mr. Moore was born at Bedford, New Hampshire, in June, 1831, the son of Joseph and Nancy Moore. His mother lived to be very old, but his father died before Henry reached early youth. The young lad attended school at Bedford and at Manchester, New Hampshire, where his mother moved after the death of her husband. Mr. Moore spent his early life on a farm and when a young man came to Michigan, where he had a half brother, Stephen Moore, with whom he engaged in the lumber business. He was later taken into partnership and for a long time the firm conducted extensive lumbering operations in the Saginaw Valley and at Bay City and Saginaw. In 1882 he came to Detroit and, following the same business under the name of the Moore Lumber Company, extended the sphere of his operations doing an immense business in lumber and shipping the material from Canada as well as from northern Michigan.

Mr. Moore was a Republican in politics, and a respected member of the Christ church at Detroit. He was married to Miss Amelia Mack Raymond, a daughter of Henry and Mary (Alvord) Raymond. Her father was a pioneer settler of Michigan, living at Bay City for many years. He later went to California, and then came to Detroit, where he died. His first advent in Michigan was in 1829, coming from the state of New York just after being married and he owned a fine farm near Detroit, at what is now Grosse Isle. He later engaged in the lumber business at Trenton, where he had a large saw mill. In 1850 he went to Bay City in the lumber business. During the Civil war he was employed by the government, having an office at Lansing, Michigan. When he came to Detroit it took twenty-five days to get here from New York. Upon his arrival at Detroit he stopped at the Mansion House, then the finest hotel in Detroit, of which Colonel Mack was the proprietor. Many of the best families of Detroit were fellow guests.

Detroit was very small at that time, as can be seen from the fact that Colonel Mack's carriage, the first owned in Detroit, rarely went more than four or five blocks without getting into the country. Mrs. Raymond desired to take a ride. In company with other ladies she started out on Jefferson avenue, but soon came to the end of that street. Returning they drove out Woodward as far as to where the Pontchartrain Hotel now stands, when they were informed by the coachman they could go no further, as they would be stalled.

Mr. Moore was married to Miss Raymond at Bay City, December 9,

1863, and as the result of this union three children were born to them: Henrietta Frances Raymond Moore and Mary Raymond and Katherine Patten More, twins, now living at home. Mrs. Moore was born at Grosse Isle and has lived in Michigan all her life. The family are members of St. Paul's church, and live in a handsome residence on Edmund Place, which was built in 1887.

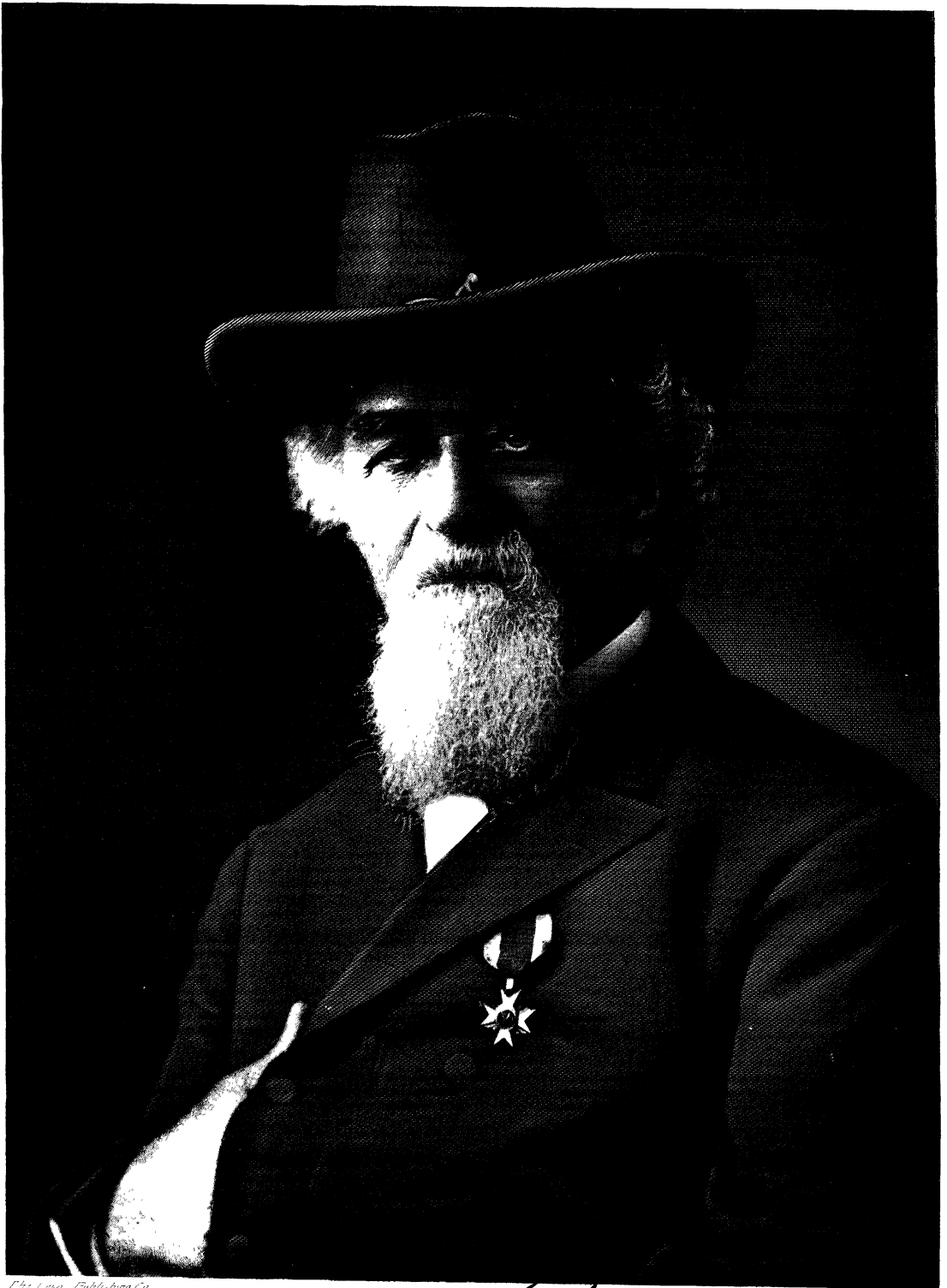
GEORGE EDWIN GILLMAN. One of the most prominent business men and loyal citizens of the Detroit of a generation just past was George E. Gillman, whose demise occurred in this city, in which his interests had so long been centered, on November 21, 1883. He was a native of Ireland, his birth having occurred between Cork and Dublin, December 16, 1833, and his parents being Edward and Ellen Gillman. He was a gentleman's son, the families on both sides being of considerable prominence, and the connections being most distinguished. His mother was a woman of great culture as well as charming personality and served as private tutor in most of the old and prominent families of Detroit. Having it in her power materially to assist her children in the attainment of a fine education, she made the most of this advantage. Mr. Gillman received a thorough and well-advised educational discipline. There was a large family of children, eleven in number, six of whom were sons and five daughters. One of the subject's brothers, Henry Gillman, was a distinguished citizen of the City of the Straits, being at different times city librarian and United States consul to Jerusalem. One of the daughters became the wife of that well-known citizen, Captain Joe Nicholson, of the House of Correction. The name of Gillman is, in truth, one whose identification with the annals of Detroit is at once edifying and interesting.

When Mr. Gillman entered life as a wage-earner he was still a boy and was employed in the old Russell House. In later years he became a trader on the Great Lakes, working first for Mr. Copeland and subsequently going into business for himself in Detroit. He was a very successful business man, his fine executive ability winning for him abundant prosperity. In addition to his Detroit business, he was also interested in gold and copper mines. He continued as an active factor in the business world until his death, on November 21, 1883.

In his political conviction Mr. Gillman was a Democrat, giving heart and hand to the men and measures of that party from his earliest voting days. He had, however, no ambitions in the line of office seeking. His only fraternal association was with the Knights of Pythias, his principal enjoyment being found at his own fireside. Business and home were, in fact, the only institutions with which he greatly concerned himself. His residence was maintained for many years at No. 9 Barkley Place, now Farmer avenue. He attended the Presbyterian church, to which he gave generous support.

Mr. Gillman formed an ideally happy life companionship by his union with Anna Victoria Borgne, daughter of Joseph A. and Caroline Borgne, the latter of whom was born in Windsor, Canada, and the former in France. Mr. Borgne was an educator and assisted in the education of many of the prominent men of Detroit. He lived in the city for several years and his demise occurred here when Mrs. Gillman was very young. His remains are interred at Mount Elliott. The date of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Gilman was October 1, 1876, its solemnization being in Detroit. The cherished and devoted widow has resided in this city since she was one year old and is secure in the possession of hosts of friends. She is one of the prominent ladies of the city and is a considerable property owner. Her church membership is with the First

COLO. H. F. KALLMAN
BORN AT LEGNITZ, GERMANY
JANUARY 12, 1823
DIED IN DETROIT, MICHIGAN
NOVEMBER 1, 1904



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H. H. Allen

Presbyterian church and her handsome residence is at 47 Montcalm avenue, East. There are no children.

COLONEL HERMAN F. KALLMAN. A few years since Detroit lost from her midst one of that limited group of men whose service directly and definitely and in no slight measure contributed to the preservation of the coherence of this nation. This really rare distinction (despite the many who here and there presume to claim it) added to superior ability as a civil engineer makes well worth while a perusal of Colonel Kallman's life and his relation with affairs of significant moment.

In Diegnitz, Silesia, Herman F. Kallman was born on January 12, 1823. His early education was obtained from the public schools of that place, his completion of this period of general development being marked by his graduation from the gymnasium and subsequently a university training fitted him for the profession of a civil engineer. While still a young man he was appointed as engineer on railway construction work in southern Germany. At the time of the insurrection in the Palatinate and Baden, young Kallman's sympathies were logically and emphatically with the insurgents, and as an officer he was active in the struggle for their cause. On the repression of the revolution he, like Carl Schurz and Franz Sigel, was condemned to death. Like them, too, he succeeded in escaping, and found a new home in a republic that had a welcome and a future for him, both as a civil engineer and as a soldier.

"From the Fatherland, from all the German States," wrote the Honorable Thomas C. Fletcher, in a tribute to Colonel Kallman and his Teutonic confreres, which we note definitely below, "a few enterprising men began coming to Missouri, away back in the thirties. They were industrious, frugal and law-abiding. They found in the hills bordering the Mississippi and Missouri rivers the locations which reminded them of the Fatherland, the rivers of the old country. The St. Louis contingent of these estimable people continued to increase so that in 1860 the Germans in Missouri of German birth numbered 88,487. How many of their descendants might properly be added is a matter of conjecture." Among these, then, was Herman Kallman, civil engineer and sometime army officer. At railroad construction work he again practiced his vocation. He was honored with the appointment to the position of chief engineer, and he served as superintendent of roads and bridges on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway, from which point of vantage his advance to one of considerably higher distinction was easy to foresee. Then, mingling with his professional interests and presently taking precedence before them came his loyalty to his adopted country.

The situation in Missouri in 1861 will be readily recalled by all those who have been conversant therewith. The plans of the champions of the Union to defeat the plottings of Claiborne Jackson, Missouri's secessionist governor; the minority of the Lincoln vote—of the number of unconditional Unionists; the appeal of Blair and his associates to the large number of men who were against both secession and coercion of secessionists,—these elements are discussed in a comparatively recent article of reminiscent comment in the Saint Louis *Globe-Democrat*. "Franz Sigel and his element," says this editorial, "composed a large ingredient of the Republican vote. Sigel and the great body of the Germans were unconditional Unionists from the start. Knowing and caring nothing about state sovereignty, they saw that their allegiance was to the nation, and when the nation's life began to be menaced they instantly sprang to its defence. They composed the bulk of the 'wide-awakes', or the marching campaign clubs of the Republican party dur-

ing the canvass of 1860, and they kept up their organization in 1861, got all the arms which they could find and stood ready from the outset to defend the government, which they saw would soon be assailed. When Blair holding up the hands of Lyon, organized his home guards, the majority of those organizations were of Germans. These faithful and gallant adopted Americans indulged in no metaphysics about what individual delegates to the constitutional convention of 1787 imagined they had founded when they created the United States, and gave not the slightest thought as to what Jefferson or Madison aimed at in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions, respectively, of 1798. They saw that the government under which they lived and to which they had sworn allegiance was menaced and they went promptly and intrepidly to its defence. In most of the regiments raised by Lyon and Blair for defence of the Union previous to the capture of Camp Jackson the Germans was largely in the predominance. The names of Sigel, Osterhaus, Kallman, Stifel, Schuttner, Boernstein, Schaeffer, Hassendeubel and others of their element were on the roll of the *Officers of the Union* from the beginning of the war."

Thus it was that Kallman and his brother Germans played so prominent a part. As Hon. Thomas Fletcher—who was no other than Missouri's war governor—puts it in the encomium of which the beginning was quoted above relative to Kallman's immigration: "Every man of the German element at once stood upon the adamantine basis of his manhood, setting aside all peoples and shores, and flung out the 'Stars and Stripes' in the faces of the rebels who early began plotting treason, preparing to wrest Missouri from the Union. Captain Lyon came to me with his little company, patriotic, glorious, brave Lyon, with Frank Blair by his side. It was on the 20th of April, 1861, that the first regiment was mustered in to uphold the national authority, and Blair was named as the colonel. Then came the regiments under the following commanders; Franz Sigel, Eberhard Solomon, Herman Kallman, John McNeil, B. Gratz Brown, Charles F. Stifel, Robert Hundhausen, Julius Hundhausen, Fred Schafer, J. F. Shepherd, P. Joseph Osterhaus, F. Hassendeubel and others: fifteen regiments, all, or nearly all, Germans. The rebel Governor 'Clair' Jackson was scheming to seize the arsenal at St. Louis, where a large quantity of arms and ammunition was stored. Jeff Davis had written Jackson on the importance of the capture, giving him full details as to how to secure possession of it. In furtherance of this scheme, Jackson had established a camp at St. Louis called Camp Jackson, under the pretense that it was an encampment of the State Guard for purposes of exercise and drill only. Lyon determined to capture it and did so. I well recall the night. I knew the purpose of Lyon. He had told me. The silence of the night was broken by the steady march of the Germans to the place of rendezvous. It seemed to me as the noise of the footfall of Destiny, as it rolled away into the night. That was before daylight on the morning of the tenth of May.

"These Germans had been drilling secretly at night for more than a month. They were naturally soldiers. Many of their officers had seen service in the Old country as officers of the 'Brown Hussars' (Germany). I afterward marched and camped with them and was struck with the facility with which they adapted themselves to the march, the bivouac and the camp." Prominent among the officers referred to was Herman Kallman. He was one of the most ardent Unionists among the German contingent. He was one whose military instincts had been earliest aroused. He had seen at once that Missouri would be a storm center early in the coming conflict. "When the Civil war broke out he was one of the first to respond to the call of General Lyon and raised the second

Missouri Regiment. This was mustered into the U. S. Service with Herman Kallman as its colonel May 7, 1861." His was one of the first two German regiments formed and one most thoroughly drilled. His skill as a soldier-engineer was of especial value. His officership was superior and his service in the struggle modestly, yet courageously given. Camp Jackson was saved. "St. Louis was saved to Missouri, and Missouri saved to the Union," adds ex-Governor Fletcher, "and thus the Union was thereby saved; for no man having knowledge of the situation can doubt for a moment that if Missouri had seceded and the rebels had gotten possession of the state, of St. Louis with its arsenals and stores, and its facilities for transportation, the rebellion could never have been subdued, and the great river would have marked the boundary between the Southern Confederacy and the United States. Then, say I, all honor to the Germans of Missouri for the noble part they bore in that trying crisis of 1861." Kallman's regiment was known as the Second Missouri and served through the war with distinguished bravery.

Upon the re-establishment of peace, Colonel Kallman resumed his profession. He assisted Henry Flad (during the Civil war colonel of the Engineer-Regiment of Missouri and Eads' First assistant) in the construction of the famous Eads bridge across the Mississippi at St. Louis. Soon after this he was appointed to a position in the United States Corps of Engineers. Among the responsibilities assigned to him as an assistant in this government engineering service, was the improvement of the waterways from Lake Erie to Lake Huron. His was the important task of inspecting the contractor's materials. He supervised the work at the Lime-Kiln Crossing at the head of Lake Erie, and also certain portions of the construction of the St. Clair Ship Canal. He inspected the stone which was furnished as material for the Weitzel Lock at the "Soo," thereby earning the enmity of the contractors by rejecting every block that was not absolutely flawless. But as a result of his care the Weitzel Lock has been pronounced by one of Howard Gould's lieutenants to be one of the most perfect pieces of masonry he had ever seen.

Colonel Kallman's special engineering service to the city of Detroit has been such as has called forth the gratification and pride of her citizens. During 1887-9 the Colonel supervised the erection of the bridge connecting the city of Detroit with Belle Isle, and several years later that of the beautiful iron ornamental bridges on the island itself. In 1897 Mayor Hazen S. Pingree appointed him commissioner of public works of the city of Detroit and this continued until 1901, when the Colonel's service in this capacity terminated as a result of the famous "Ripper" bill, establishing boards of one man each. At that time Herman Kallman, who had well earned his season of leisure, retired to private life. Yet, though no longer officially a part of government enterprises he was now and again asked to serve as consulting engineer both for the government and for many large and important private enterprises. A man who was widely known as one of the most able engineers of the United States, it was but natural that he should be consulted by people from all parts of the country. Colonel Kallman always took an active interest in his comrades of the Civil war and he was a valued member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, Commandery of the State of Michigan.

On May 10, 1900, Colonel Kallman was an honored guest at the annual exercises at Lyon Park, in St. Louis, at which the capture of Camp Jackson was commemorated on the date of the thirty-ninth anniversary of that event. Special invitations were fittingly extended to the only two surviving of the ten regimental commanders, General Franz

Sigel and Colonel Kallman. Sigel was unable to attend and Colonel Kallman was the only one present, and it is needless to say he was the recipient of courtesy that was little short of reverence. General Sigel died in 1902, his death eliciting among other tributes that of the editor of the *Daily Globe-Democrat*, date and quotations from which have been incorporated into this sketch. The last of the ten to leave the world in which he had lived so efficiently, the adopted country he had served so nobly, was Colonel Kallman.

On the evening of November 1, 1904, he passed quietly and painlessly from this earthly bivouac, in the arms of his devoted wife and surrounded with the affection of a circle of friends almost limitless in extent, he was silently mustered out of life's service. Germans, German-Americans and Americans without a trace of German blood fraternally united in regret for his going and in gratitude for the part he had played in mundane achievement. Among the widespread recognition of his service was the publication by the *German Review* of an article that had been penned by war-governor Fletcher of Missouri. This eloquent appreciation, published under the title, "A Voice from the Grave: To the Loyal the Laurel," has been quoted above in chronological sequence, with its words of praise for Kallman and his brother Germans, every one of whom the governor asserted to have been on the right side when otherwise the dominant spirit was rebel in their community.

A splendid monument in Woodlawn cemetery, chosen by himself, marks the last resting place of Colonel Kallman and is a fitting tribute to his profession and character. A beautiful granite boulder of some six tons in weight taken from the bed of the Detroit river on which Colonel Kallman had spent much time and energy, rests upon the soil beneath which had been laid the worn body that his brave spirit had guided through so much worthy effort. All who see it are thus fitly reminded that a noble share in the preserving of our national integrity and in the directing and shaping of our natural resources was accomplished by Colonel Herman F. Kallman.

EDWARD ORLANDO AVERY. One of the most prominent representatives of the lumber business in Michigan was the late Edward Orlando Avery, whose demise occurred in Detroit, on October 25, 1899. Long identified with this department of industry, he was familiar with every phase of it and he was an admired and honored factor in its affairs. Although eminently successful as a business man, he will doubtless be longest remembered for that fine public spirit which made him ever on the alert to advance the best interests of the community in which he lived, for the was the ardent champion of all just and progressive measures. He was a veteran of the Civil war, having enlisted in September, 1864, when about nineteen years of age, in Company H, of the Third Michigan Infantry, and served until the close of the war, being mustered out in the south at Victoria, Texas, May 25, 1866.

Edward Orlando Avery was born October 23, 1844, at Bradley, Maine, the son of Newell Avery, a pioneer of the lumber business in Michigan and a most prominent and influential citizen, a sketch of whose life will be found on other pages of this work. The immediate subject never resided in this city. His mother was Nancy C. (Eddy) Avery. When three years of age Mr. Avery was brought by his parents to this state, they locating at Port Huron. In that city young Edward received his education of a preliminary character and then matriculated in the college at Kalamazoo, Michigan, where he was a student at the outbreak of the war. Like other young men of his day and generation his early years were clouded to a certain extent by the approaching great conflict,

but his personal sympathies were warmly enlisted with the cause of the preservation of the integrity of the Union. At the close of the war Mr. Avery returned to Port Huron and soon thereafter, in an effort to again come into touch with civil affairs, he went to Chicago, where his father had established a large lumber yard, and began a systematic study of the details of the lumber business. He soon became both proficient and interested and some two years later he went to Alpena, Michigan, where he engaged in the lumber business with his father and Mr. C. W. Richardson, the firm being known under the caption of Richardson, Avery & Company. He continued in the line in which he had so early embarked throughout the remainder of his life and his success was of the most noteworthy sort. In addition to his operations in lumber which were of broad scope and importance, he was also interested in farming property and owned two fine farms near Alpena. He never resided in the country, but engaged personally in the management of their affairs, in which he found great pleasure and relaxation. He was assuredly one of the builders of Alpena, and was an able exponent of the progressive spirit and strong initiative which have caused that city to forge so rapidly forward as an industrial and commercial center. In short he did much to further the material and civic development and upbuilding of the city in which he elected to establish his home and in which he achieved success of distinctive and worthy order.

Mr. Avery was a prominent Mason and exemplified in his own life those ideals of moral and social justice and brotherly love for which the order stands. He was a Knight Templar and had attained to the Thirty-third degree. In his political faith he was aligned with the Republican party and he took an active interest in politics, although personally he was not in the least attracted by the honors and emoluments of office. He was sent as a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Chicago. Mr. Avery was a member and trustee of the Congregational church and he took great interest in the campaigns for good of the church body. The demise of this estimable gentleman occurred in the city of Detroit, at the home of his mother, Mrs. Nancy C. (Eddy) Avery, and his remains were interred at Woodmere Cemetery.

He whose name inaugurates this review was happily married on September 14, 1869, at Port Huron, his chosen lady being Flora Huntington, daughter of F. W. and Susan M. (Kingsbury) Huntington, both natives of the state of New York. The father was for many years a prominent druggist of Port Huron. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Avery was born one daughter, Ruth H., who became the wife of H. K. Gustin, an attorney of Alpena, and who died at the age of twenty-five years. The widow of Edward O. Avery, a lady of rare attainments and high character, has made her home in this city since 1906.

JAMES WALLACE. Among the fine flower of Detroit's citizenship in the generation just past a conspicuous place was occupied by James Wallace, who resided here from the year 1863 until the time of his demise on July 25, 1885. The passing of the years has not served to obliterate the memory of this good man, or the beneficent influence of his deeds and character. He was an able business man, as well as one of eminent philanthropy and public spirit, and during his residence in the City of the Straits was identified with the Lake Huron Stone Company as the head of this great concern. He was particularly active in church and Sunday school work and a monument to his memory is Wallace College and Theological Seminary at Berea, which he aided in founding and which bears his name.

James Wallace was born in Ireland, county of Leitrim, Ballinamore, on April 9, 1821, the son of John and Jane Wallace. He spent his youth

in his native land, there receiving his education and when quite young had the misfortune to lose his mother by death. Being able and ambitious, the wider opportunity and greater advantages of the New World appealed strongly to him and at the age of twenty-five years he severed old associations and crossed the Atlantic to claim his share of the benefits of America so freely offered to her adopted sons. He was accompanied by his father and brothers and sisters. Mr. Wallace located first in New York state, but resided there but a short time, then going on to Berea, near Cleveland, Ohio, where he embarked in the stone business and proved eminently successful. He became the possessor of an ample fortune, which he put to good uses, and he soon assumed a position as one of the most prominent men of Berea. He was active in church and Sunday school work, belonging to the Methodist Episcopal church and for a long time being superintendent of the Sunday school. The atmosphere of that interesting college town was indeed congenial to him and, as before mentioned, his bounty enabled to be built the college and theological seminary there. And now, although a quarter of a century has elapsed since he journeyed to the Undiscovered Country, his name is hallowed and revered in Berea.

In the spring of 1863 Mr. Wallace, realizing that a field of much more extended opportunity in a business way was presented by this city, removed here and assumed the direction of the affairs of the Lake Huron Stone Company. He continued thus engaged until the time of his death. His interests were of most important character and under his able management they grew larger every year. His quarries were situated in the thumb on the shore of Lake Huron and his offices were in Detroit and Chicago.

Fraternally Mr. Wallace was a prominent Mason. Upon coming to Detroit he became affiliated with the Central Methodist church in this city. His political faith was that of the Republican party. More truly his inclinations were in that direction, but he was not of the type of man who sacrifices the better man and the better measures to mere partisanship. In the issues of the day he took a great interest and any measure likely to result in benefit to the whole of society was sure of his support.

The old Wallace home in Detroit was at 990 Woodward avenue and there he lived for about twenty years. This residence was subsequently occupied by Governor Pingree. In 1883 the subject built the handsome and commodious residence on Jefferson avenue where his widow and sons still reside and which has ever been the abode of culture and hospitality. He loved his own fireside, caring little for clubs and spending his leisure within the sacred precincts of his home.

Mr. Wallace was married in Cleveland, August 16, 1848, his chosen lady being Ellen L. Moe, daughter of Marcus and Sally (Backus) Moe, of the state of Massachusetts. Their union was blessed by the birth of four children: Sarah J. died at the age of three years; Marcus died at five; and those surviving are the sons James I. and Frank B. Both are prominent real estate men of Detroit, sharing their father's high ideals of citizenship. They reside at home with their mother, a venerable and admirable lady, now eighty-two years of age. Mrs. Wallace was a native of Strongsville, near Cleveland, and is a member of the Central Methodist church.

WILLIAM FREDERICK THOMPSON. Among the men who have been of signal usefulness to the city of Detroit and who in days past labored zealously for its upbuilding must be numbered William Frederick Thompson, a railway contractor who departed this life on July 14, 1878.

Despite the passing of the years his memory remains more vivid than those of many of his contemporaries who traveled as many years ago as he to the Great Beyond, and it may be truly said of him,

“The sweet remembrance of the just
Shall flourish when he sleeps in dust.”

He was a native of the Emerald Isle, and, like so many of her sons who found and embraced opportunity in the New World, won prominence and prosperity.

Mr. Thompson was born at Newtown Forbes, County Longford, Ireland, January 14, 1828. When a boy he came to Canada with his parents and there spent his early life and received his education. As a youth he worked in his father's saw mill after school hours and became familiar with and skillful in all branches of mill work. Upon one occasion he went with his employer, Mr. Little, to visit another mill owned by him, and he observed that the men were having considerable trouble in sawing the long pieces of timber which were to be used in the construction of the first bridge over the Niagara river. Part way through the log, the saw would run crooked and spoil the timber. Mr. Thompson realized at once that the saw was not “jibed” correctly, in saw-mill parlance, and he told Mr. Little that if he would let him try he felt certain he could file the saw properly. Mr. Little inquired of his foreman, Mr. Chambers, whether he believed it safe to intrust the saw to such young hands, whereupon Mr. Chambers told him to go ahead. Mr. Thompson set to work and successfully corrected the fault. He then cut the first long beams for the first bridge over the Niagara river and continued with the work until he had cut all the timbers for the bridge. This incident is merely an example of the inherent characteristics of thoroughness and practical ability which he evidenced all through his life.

In the early experience of Mr. Thompson in the field of labor he was for a time occupied as a clerk and keeper of the post office in the country town of Caledonia, Ontario, for Mr. Little. In 1858 he had his first glimpse of Detroit, and he remained there for three years, entering into the railroad contracting business with Messrs. Sherman and Robinson, and building the Grand Trunk Railway from Detroit to Mount Clemens. He then returned to Canada and engaged in the oil business, and also opened a very extensive country store in company with one Mr. Fish, in which he handled goods of almost every description, typical of the then popular general store. Seven years later he sold out and returned to Detroit, where he engaged in the broom manufacturing business. For a time he also owned and conducted a store on Jefferson avenue, where he carried on a grocery business, but eventually disposed of the business in order that he might devote his whole time to railroad contracting. His executive gifts were such that the utmost success was his portion. He was associated in a business way with all the prominent roads in Michigan, and he also remained identified to some extent with the broom manufacturing business.

The demise of this estimable citizen occurred, as mentioned previously, on July 14, 1878, and his remains were interred at Elmwood. He was a Mason, and the last rites were performed by that order. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, in which he took an active interest, and while in Canada he was superintendent of the Sunday-school connected with that church. In political faith he was a Republican, but took no active part in politics and office seeking was never among his ambitions.

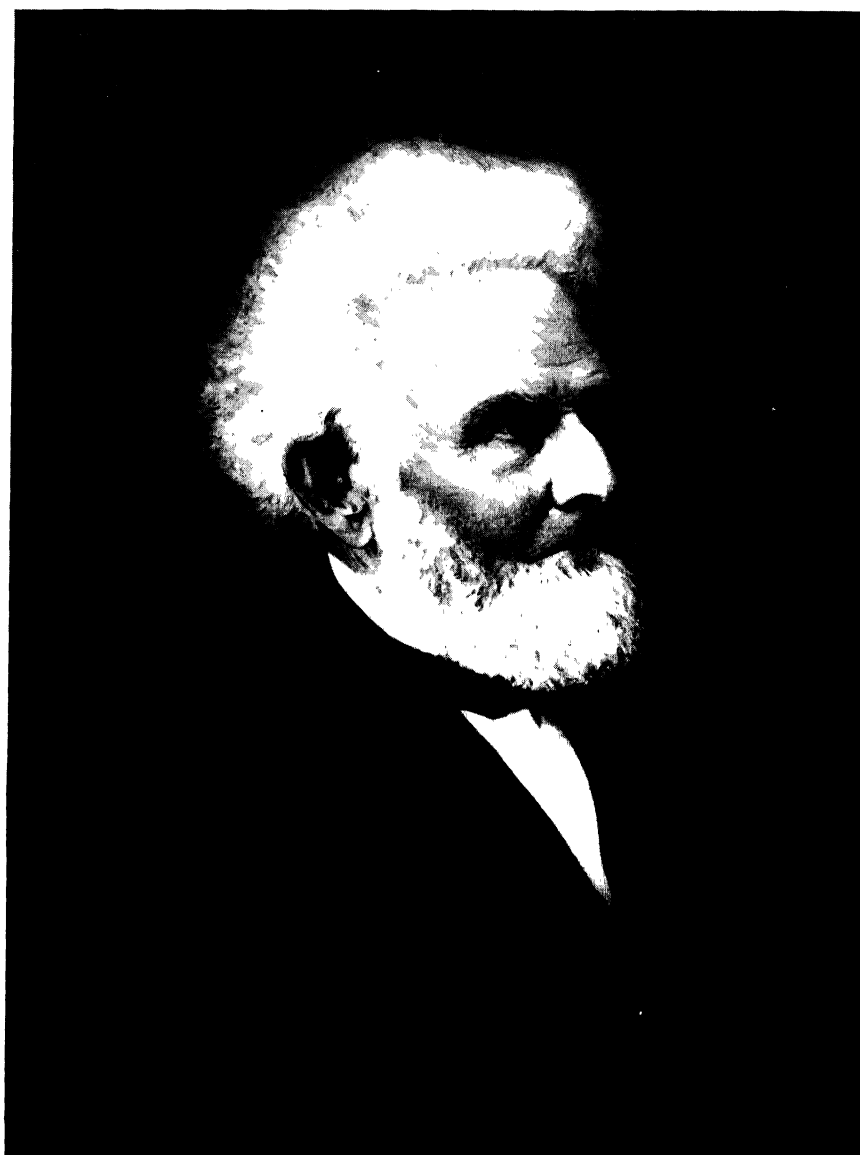
Mr. Thompson took as his wife Anna F. Nicholas, a native of Corn-

wall, Canada, the date of their marriage being April 25, 1849. They became the parents of the following named children: Frederick W., deceased; Anna S., who married James Lenfesty, of Tampa, Florida; an infant, Winifred, deceased; Mary E., the widow of Lawrence Monroe, who since her widowhood makes her home in Berlin, Germany; Thomas, deceased; Samuel S., of Australia; and Frank J., deceased. Thomas Thompson, the only one to live long in Detroit, was born in Strathroy, Canada, July 4, 1858, and received his education in Detroit. His first experience as a worker was in his father's broom factory, and later he went into the brokerage business in partnership with D. F. McDonald, and still later with Mr. Walker in the same business. He eventually opened an independent office on Griswold street. The death of this gentleman occurred in the prime of life and usefulness,—on September 9, 1905, and his body was interred in the family lot in Elmwood cemetery. He married in Detroit, in 1879, Miss Jennie E. Woolnough, the daughter of William Woolnough, who was born in England and came to Detroit at an early day. William Woolnough enlisted in the Union army at the time of the Civil war, and while in action suffered wounds which caused his death ultimately. Thomas Thompson was the father of two children, William Frederick and Mabel Anna.

The widow of William Frederick Thompson, an admirable and venerable lady, has resided at Jefferson Avenue since 1869, and with her resides her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Thomas Thompson and her children. These ladies are held in high regard by all who come within the circle of their influence.

GILES B. SLOCUM. In even a cursory review of the careers of the honored pioneers and distinguished citizens of Michigan, it is imperative that an unusual degree of attention be given the life of the late Giles B. Slocum, who wrote his name large and nobly on the annals of his time. He was one of those favored mortals whom nature launches into the world with the heritage of a sturdy ancestry, a splendid physique, a masterful mind and energy enough for many men. Added to these attributes were extraordinary intelligence and the useful lessons of a wide and varied experience. He was of patrician bearing and ideals,—a type of the true gentleman and a representative of the best in the community. He was dignified and well poised and yet possessed of an affability that won him warm friends among all classes and conditions of men. "A strong man and true was this honored pioneer of Michigan," says one writer in commenting on his life, "and his labors had significant bearing upon the material and social development of the commonwealth with whose history his name was so long and worthily identified."

The lineage of the Slocum family is traced back to the staunchest of English stock and a number of its representatives were among the founders of the Society of Friends, commonly known as Quakers. The subject of this memoir was a direct descendant of Giles Slocum, who was born in Somerseshire, England, and who was a resident of the town of Portsmouth, Newport county, Rhode Island, as early as the year 1638, a fact and date definitely recorded in the historical archives of that state. Jonathan Slocum, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was killed while serving as a soldier in the Indian wars; his death occurred on the site of the present city of Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, to which locality he had removed with his family about the year 1774. His son Giles, grandfather of the Michigan pioneer, was of Rhode Island birth and was a child at the time of the family removal to Pennsylvania. He was one of the sixty persons who escaped the frightful onslaught of the



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Indians in the historic Wyoming massacre of that state. His sister Frances, then a child of five years, was held captive by the Indians, among whom she grew to maturity, eventually marrying one of the tribe. Her relatives could find no trace of her for sixty years. She was finally, in 1837, discovered in Miami county, Indiana, with numerous descendants about her. She was a woman of intelligence, even under the handicap of the conditions under which she was reared; yet in spite of her gratification at learning something of her kindred she refused to leave her Indian family or appreciably to change her simple mode of living. She lived to a venerable age and her name and experiences have been perpetuated in history, song and story. In the section of Indiana in which she lived are found today many of her descendants—folk of high character. Over her grave, which is near the former Miami Indian village in which she lived, her relatives of direct and collateral lines have erected a suitable monument. At its unveiling, on the 17th of May, 1900, the appropriate ceremonies were arranged by a committee presided over by Elliott T. Slocum, of Detroit, a son of the Giles Slocum to whom this review is dedicated.

Giles Slocum (II) was a volunteer in Sullivan's expedition against the Indians in the Genesee valley. Soon after the close of the War of the Revolution he removed from Pennsylvania to Saratoga Springs, New York, settling on a farm about four miles distant from the present town of that name. He became one of the influential pioneers of the Empire state, where he passed the rest of his life. His land was purchased from General Schuyler, the valiant Revolutionary officer, and the two men were warm personal friends. Jeremiah Slocum, a son of Giles Slocum II, married Elizabeth Bryan, daughter of an old and prominent Connecticut family, and of their children the subject of this account was one.

Giles Bryan Slocum was born at the farm homestead near Saratoga Springs, New York, on the eleventh day of July, 1808. His early training was that gained in connection with the basic industry of agriculture, through association with which he grew strong and self reliant in body, character and mental efficiency. His educational advantages were those afforded in the common schools of the locality and period, his intellectual ability being such that his services were required in pedagogical work. In the vicinity of his home and at Lockport, New York, he conducted winter sessions of school for four successive years. During the summer of 1830 he was engaged in farming in the northern part of his native state. The following year—about six years before Michigan's admission to the Union, he came to this commonwealth, then a territory, a great part of which was little more than a wilderness.

Mr. Slocum made the journey from New York state hither by way of the Great Lakes, landing in Detroit, from which point he set forth on an extensive prospecting trip in the interior country, which was then in a primitive condition indeed. After making special investigations in the forests above Black River, Giles Slocum settled for the winter on the site of the present city of Toledo, Ohio. He there aided in laying out the village of Vistula, which later became the nucleus of Toledo. He opened the first store and also assisted in getting out timber for the construction of the first dock at that now important harbor of the lakes. Of special interest and value is a letter which he wrote his father a short time before the latter's death, and under the date of January 9, 1832:

Esteemed Father: I wrote you some time ago and have not received an answer as yet. * * * I have made two purchases of eighty lots each, one about five miles south of the village of Monroe, on the road leading from the turnpike west. I have exchanged this lot for one on

the turnpike, about four and one-half miles south of said village. Thus I have an eighty-acre lot for one hundred dollars, on the turnpike, four and one-half miles from Monroe. A daily line of stages passes from Buffalo to Detroit, by the south shore of Lake Erie. My lot is situated on Swan Creek, a few rods below said turnpike and about nine miles of Monroe and twenty-eight south of Detroit, on navigable waters for common-sized schooners of the lake. I am in hopes that the bay formed by the mouth of the creek will make a smart little town before long. I have been offered very liberal advances from the first cost of said lots already. I am located in the town very pleasantly and I think this is a good business, besides which I am assisting in laying out a new town on the north bank of the Maumee river, four or five miles from its junction with Lake Erie. The river to the banks of the town plot is navigable by the largest vessels of the lake. A Mr. Allen, son of a gentleman of whom I have heard you or Grandfather speak by the name of "Indian Allen," is surveying and laying out the town plat. The Maumee River here is one hundred and forty rods wide, banks good, and convenient for wharfing, and is said to be the best harbor on Lake Erie; good country, which will naturally make its markets here. We have seen that some of the villages in New York have grown up with almost incredible rapidity, and as a number of the most enterprising men of Lockport have already engaged in this place and many others are expected in the spring, I now give my opinion that this place (on the plat of which there is not at present a single house) will in the course of ten years be one of the most important points of Lake Erie. I am well convinced that public lands, which can now be bought in this neighborhood for ten shillings per acre, will in a short time be worth half as many dollars. Benjamin F. Stickney, great-grand-nephew of Dr. Benjamin Franklin, is the original proprietor of the land of the town plat, has been Indian agent at Fort Wayne seven years, etc. There is a pull-in for Detroit, at the land-office, for land in this section. A race occurs frequently. There is no mistake in making good advances on money invested in this section. I think it would be well worth your while to come out and see the country. The bank of Michigan will cash a draft on them from the Saratoga county bank, which would be the most convenient way should you come out, and in that case you could have it arranged to draw a greater or less sum and would not run the risk of losing it. Steamboats have previously passed this place and landed immigrants to this country, principally in Detroit, whose interest it is to advise them to settle on the land in its rear, and this has left this section comparatively uninvested. From this circumstance I think it probable that this part offers advantages as good as any in the territory. There is a grist and saw mill erecting up Swan Creek of Maumee river, about three miles from this place, and good public land within a few rods of them at present no doubt, would be a bargain. The utmost endeavors will be made to induce the steamboat proprietors to have the steamboats stop at this place. A dock will be in readiness for the convenience of the boats and should they succeed in getting them to stop, the country around here will be searched and the land will be in demand. Bog ore is found not far from here and it is expected a furnace will be erected next summer near here. We have had a severe winter so far,—the inhabitants say more severe than has been known before. Snow about ten inches in depth at present. The pine timber of Black and Pine rivers, near Lake Huron, no doubt could be purchased to advantage. Lumber brings as much in Detroit as in Albany and I don't think it is appended with half the expense.

A new steamboat is being built in Detroit this winter. Grain of every description is high: wheat worth ten and twelve shillings in some

parts of the territory. Great numbers of hogs are driven from Ohio to Detroit, there killed and then taken into Canada. Our neighbors kill wild hogs daily. Wild turkeys and deer are numerous.

I wish you would write me immediately whether you have any idea of coming or not. If you have, the sooner the better. My expense was not great in coming out, being thirteen dollars from the time I left home till I arrived in Detroit. I have since explored the country from Lake Huron up to the Maumee river.

Further details in the letter do not demand consideration, but Mr. Slocum, in closing his communication, gives his post-office address as Port Lawrence, Monroe county, Michigan Territory,—on the site of the present city of Toledo, Ohio. In the year in which this letter was written the father of Mr. Slocum died. This necessitated his return to the old home in Saratoga county, New York, and in the adjustment of the affairs of the family estate he purchased the interests of the other heirs.

Early in the winter of 1833 Mr. Slocum returned to Michigan and located at the head of Swan Creek, on the site of the present village of Newport, Monroe county, where he established a general store and also became interested in the operation of a stave mill. It is interesting to record that in the following spring, while making explorations in the wilds of the northern part of the territory of Michigan, Mr. Slocum paddled a canoe from the city of Jackson to Grand Rapids, at which latter place there was little semblance of a settlement at that time.

In the summer of 1834 Mr. Slocum established the first store and dock at Truaxton, now Trenton, on the Detroit river, where he continued to be identified with the general merchandise business for a long term of years with but slight intermission. His operations in Michigan real estate dated practically from 1837, the year in which the state was admitted to the Union. He had in the meantime disposed of the old family homestead in Saratoga county, New York. Among the early purchases of realty by Mr. Slocum was that of a tract of land with a frontage of about three miles along the Detroit river, in the vicinity of Trenton; and for a score of years thereafter he gave special attention to farming and sheep-raising, in connection with the latter of which he became one of the most extensive wool-growers in the state. Each year he added to the area of his landed estate, and at the time of his death there stood to his credit about two thousand acres of reclaimed land in the vicinity of Trenton; the major part of this he had placed under effective cultivation. The timber cut on the property was largely used in ship-building at Trenton and in the manufacture of staves, which were shipped to New York. For several years also Mr. Slocum conducted a profitable enterprise in the building of docks at Detroit, Windsor, Springwells, Trenton, Sandwich, Gibraltar and Grosse Ile.

On the 7th of June, 1848, Mr. Slocum entered into a contract with Wayne county to construct three bridges,—two across the river Rouge and one over the Ecorse river,—and through the terms of this contract he came into possession of several large tracts of land in the eastern part of Muskegon county, said lands having been donated by the state to aid in the building of such bridges. At a point now known as the village of Slocum, in the heart of a tract of about five thousand acres of heavily timbered land in Muskegon county, Mr. Slocum erected a saw-mill, and there he built up a lumber business which he conducted in company with his son for many years. They meanwhile made large incidental improvements in the development of the agricultural resources of the land as it was gradually reclaimed, and with the extension of railway facilities this property has become very valuable. In the late 'fifties Mr. Slocum

purchased large tracts of valuable timber land on White lake and in 1859, with Charles Mears of Chicago, he laid out and platted the present village of Whitehall, on White Lake, Muskegon county.

Mr. Slocum gave hearty co-operation and support in the construction of the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad, in 1856. He donated the company the right of way through his own extensive property and personally purchased land from others for that purpose. On the completion of the Toledo, Canadian Southern and Detroit, and the Chicago and Canada Southern Railroads, the junction of the two roads was made on his property near Trenton. The following estimate of the character and achievements of Mr. Slocum merits reproduction in this connection:

"Notwithstanding the many commercial changes and business revolutions of his time, Mr. Slocum always met his obligations, and the fortune he accumulated was the result of the numerous enterprises which he conducted with care and clear business judgment. His honesty was never questioned and he possessed the unbounded faith and confidence of those with whom he did business. None of the early pioneers of this section was more widely known throughout the state nor more sincerely respected and esteemed. He had a kind heart and helped many men to obtain homes, farms and fortunes." The last sentence of the above quotation clearly indicates the man as a man, and one faithful to the highest principles.

Giles B. Slocum was originally an old-line Whig, but upon the organization of the Republican party he transferred his allegiance thereto; he was, indeed, one of its founders, for he was a delegate to the historic convention, "under the oaks," at Jackson, Michigan, in 1854, where the party came into existence under its present title. He was a man of fine intellectual attainments and of broad views as to matters of economic import, with the natural result that he wielded much influence in public affairs in the state of his adoption. In several senatorial campaigns he was especially active. In the first two senatorial elections of the Honorable Zachariah Chandler, Mr. Slocum occupied the same room with him at the senatorial headquarters in Lansing; he did vigorous and effective work in supporting the senator and their friendship became particularly close and firm. During the Civil war Mr. Slocum's aid and influence were freely and loyally given to the upholding of the administration; he did much to assist in raising funds, recruiting and equipping troops and otherwise helping Michigan to do its part in the great struggle to maintain the integrity of the Union. For several years preceding his demise Mr. Slocum was a trustee of the Saratoga Monument Association of New York, the president of the organization at that time being Honorable Horatio Seymour, former governor of New York. And withal, this pioneer, agriculturalist, business man and builder of towns found time not only for political, but also for religious interests, being connected with the Protestant Episcopal church.

At his attractive home on Slocum's Island in the Detroit river, this honored pioneer closed his earthly span of existence on the twenty-fourth of January, 1884, and his mortal remains were interred at Elmwood cemetery, Detroit. His passing caused a deep sense of personal bereavement throughout the state to whose development he had contributed so much and in which he was so highly valued. The high regard in which he was held was and is inclusive of the family he had founded in Michigan and which has been so worthy of its head.

It was seven years after his coming to the Michigan territory that Giles Slocum was united to the worthy companion of his long life. To Colonel Abraham Truax and his wife, nee Lucy Brigham of Hanover Hills, New Hampshire, a daughter was born on June 18, 1818, at their

home on the banks of the Huron river, near the present site of the University of Michigan. Sophia Maria Brigham Truax, as she was named, lived at that place only until she was about six months old. At that time the family removed to a property near the present site of the village of Trenton, which, however, was originally called Truaxton, in honor of its founder, Abraham Truax. Mrs. Slocum has often recounted her memories of those pioneer days, of the log school-house she attended; of the bears, wolves and other animals she was accustomed to seeing; of the numerous Indians, she had seen, who often thrust their horribly painted faces in at the windows of her home, or who stalked in at the doorways, unannounced; of the howling of the wolves by night and the placing of a large bake kettle in front of the door as a protection; of the difficulty of getting shoes, which were obtained by annually buying large quantities of leather and engaging the services of a traveling shoemaker who lived in the home until he had made each member of it two pair of shoes.

Having gathered all the learning to be acquired from the log school-house near the homestead, Sophia Truax was sent to a private school for girls at Monroe, Michigan. Her trips were made to and from the school by stagecoach and on one of these journeys, the vehicle having suffered an accident and time hanging heavily for the passengers while repairs were being made, the young girl found herself in conversation with some of the fellow-passengers. Among these was Giles Slocum, then about twenty-eight, and ten years older than herself. Not many months afterward, in the year 1838, their marriage was solemnized. She shared his fortune in every phase, created a home of charming atmosphere, gave birth and guidance to his three children and survived him by twenty-seven years; she was ninety-four years of age when she passed from physical life on April 11, 1912. The last forty years of her life she had spent in alternation of seasons at her summer home on Slocum's Island, between Grosse Ile and Trenton, and at her own or her daughter's residence in Detroit. At the memorial services said over her loved and honored body, the officiating clergyman was Dr. W. H. Thomas, the pastor of St. Thomas Episcopal church of Trenton—the little church Mrs. Slocum's forefathers helped to build and in which she was a life-long communicant.

Mrs. Slocum's last years and her last living moments were spent at the home of her only surviving daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth T. Nichols, who cared for her with the deepest filial affection. Her other daughter, Alice, had died at the age of twenty-three years. The son is Hon. Elliot Truax Slocum.

Mrs. Nichols was born and reared in Wayne county; she received the best educational advantages; on September sixth, 1876, she was united in marriage to James B. Nichols of Virginia. Now a widow, she continues to reside in Detroit. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Nichols were four, all of whom have lived to grow to maturity. Giles B. Nichols—named in honor of his maternal grandfather, married Miss Martha Barbo and they reside in Muskegon county, Michigan. Alice S., is the wife of Frederick E. Church, of New York, and the mother of one child, Charlotte D. Charlotte S. Nichols became Mrs. Charles F. Church and lives in New York. Elliott Slocum Nichols, the youngest of the four children, remains with his mother at the family homestead. Mrs. Nichols is, as was her mother, a gracious figure in the society of Detroit and a valued friend of those who prize her father's memory. The portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Giles B. Slocum found in the pages of this work have been placed there in loving remembrance of their many estimable qualities by their daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth T. Nichols.

ABRAHAM C. TRUAX. In these days of rampant materialism and vaulting achievement we cannot afford to hold in light esteem the memory of those who have wrought nobly in the past nor fail to accord honor to those who have given a heritage of worthy thoughts and worthy deeds. Among those who have stood as distinguished types of the world's constructive workers in the days that are past was the late Colonel Abraham C. Truax, who was among the earliest settlers in the territory of Michigan and who exerted large and benignant influence in connection with the civic and material development and progress of the territory and state. The name Truax is ineffaceably traced on the history of Detroit and the state of Michigan and figures on the pages of our national history from the early colonial epoch to the present time. In this connection the writer would repeat certain statements given in a sketch of the career of Colonel Truax prepared by him only a few years ago, as the words are held to be signally pertinent: "Strong men and true, gentle and gracious women, have represented the name as one generation has followed another upon the stage of life, and loyalty and patriotism have been in distinctive evidence, the while the family escutcheon has ever symbolized integrity, honor and usefulness. In America there have been many distinguished citizens to upbear the prestige of the name, and not the least of these was Colonel Abraham Caleb Truax, the revered Michigan pioneer."

The genealogy of the Truax family is traced back to patrician French-Huguenot origin, and heraldic records show that the family has been one of prominence and influence in France. So far as authentic data bear assurance, the first of the name in America was Philippe du Trieux, whose name is found attached to a legal document recorded in "Dutch Manuscripts," volume II, page 27, in the archives of the department of the secretary of state of New York, and bearing date of October 7, 1623. The name has undergone various changes in orthography and pronunciation within the long intervening years, and it is a singular fact that the descendants in the state of New York invariably spell the name Truax, while those of New Jersey usually designate the patronymic as Truex. The coat-of-arms of the family is preserved by the American branch and is most interesting in a heraldic sense. The motto is: "Bien faire et ne rien craindre," and the summary of the arms, as interpreted from the heraldic symbolism, is that a knight or warrior, known as Dutrieu de Terdonck, with the rank of a peer, represented with a stirrup suspended from his dexter hand, won victory on the field of battle and was rewarded, at different times, by a gold star of six radiating points. On the escutcheon this star appears thrice, and the place of honor is held by another reproduction of a stirrup.

The subject of this memoir was a lineal descendant of Isaac du Trieux, or Truy, son of the original Philippe du Trieux, and said Isaac was the founder of the branch of the family which was established in or about Schenectady, New York, in the seventeenth century. He was one of the first settlers in that locality, where he and his family were residing at the time of the burning of the town and the massacreing of its inhabitants by the French and Indians, in 1690. He it was who escaped and bore the news of the tragic event to Fort Orange, on the site of the present city of Albany.

Abraham Caleb Truax was of the sixth generation in line of direct descent from Philippe du Trieux, and was born at Schenectady, New York, on the 11th of February, 1778, a son of Caleb and Fytje (Sophia) van Patten Truax. He was a cousin of Stephen Van Rensselaer, known as the "Patroon" of Albany, or Rensselaerwick, whose possessions, forty-eight miles long and twenty-four miles wide, extended over three coun-

ties. As a small boy Abraham C. Truax was left in the care of an uncle in Schenectady, where he was reared to maturity and where hard manual labor was his portion, with educational advantages of most meager order. His father was an ensign, or sergeant, in Colonel Abraham Wemple's regiment during the War of the Revolution, from November 5, 1779, until October 29, 1781, as shown in the muster rolls of the state department at Albany.

Colonel Truax is supposed to have arrived in Detroit in the opening year of the nineteenth century, nearly forty years prior to the admission of Michigan to the Union. He made the overland trip through Canada and after establishing his home in Detroit he followed such lines of enterprise as were possible in the pioneer village on the frontier of civilization. He accumulated some means and made investments in local real estate. Concerning the career of this sturdy and honored pioneer we can not do better than to quote, with slight paraphrase and elimination, from an article prepared by his grandson, Hon. Elliott T. Slocum, who is one of the representative citizens of Detroit.

"In 1812, when war was declared against Great Britain, being imbued with that spirit of patriotism which throbs the breast of every true, loyal Huguenot, he shouldered the old flintlock musket in defense of his native country. He was with General Hull at the time of the surrender, and later, for meritorious conduct, he was commissioned captain by General Cass, and in 1838 was commissioned colonel by Governor Stevens T. Mason. After peace had been declared he resumed his former vocation, with which the ravages of war had made havoc. On May 30, 1809, he purchased of Elijah Brush, for three hundred dollars, a strip of ground on Jefferson avenue, between Wayne and Shelby streets, where stood the new part of the Michigan Exchange and the store next to it on the west. About 1813 he erected on said ground a building which for those days was one of the best in Detroit, and which for many years was known as the Truax Building. On May 11, 1815, he sold the same to James May, for two thousand nine hundred dollars.

"In 1817 he established himself—against the opposition of many friends—upon a plat south of Detroit and on the Detroit river, and this, after being surveyed into streets and village lots, offered superior inducements to buyers and builders alike. Thus, from a former chaotic wild, arose the beautiful and flourishing village of Truaxton, now Trenton, Wayne county, Michigan. He was the first white settler to erect a house in that locality and was known as a successful Indian trader. Later in life he occupied many prominent federal and municipal offices. He was a progressive business man, richly endowed with that quality of integrity which commanded respect and love from all who knew him.

"The old Truax homestead, familiarly designated in its palmy days as the 'Tavern' or the 'Half-Way House'—between Detroit and Monroe,—was the best-known old wayside inn in that section of the country. It was erected, amid Indian wigwams, early in the nineteenth century, and stands today as 'an altar mark to a patriot's mind.' "

On the 24th of February, 1817, was solemnized the marriage of Colonel Truax to Miss Lucinda Melinda Brigham, of Hanover, New Hampshire, and she was summoned to the life eternal on the eighth of October, 1838. Of their four children two attained to years of maturity—George Brigham Truax, who became a representative business man of Detroit, where his death occurred in the year 1869, and Sophia Marie Brigham Truax, who became the wife of the late Giles B. Slocum and whose long life has only recently come to its peaceful close. Concerning her the following pertinent words have been written: "She is a stately, gracious figure, whose mind forms an indissoluble link between the pioneer epoch

and the present day, and reverent affection is bestowed upon her by all who know her."

Colonel Truax met his death in the explosion that destroyed the steamboat "Vance," on the Detroit river in 1844, and his remains rest in beautiful old Woodmere cemetery. Many parts of the city of Detroit reflect incidents and achievements of Colonel Truax in this locality where he held valuable possessions. In the noted old picture, "Detroit in 1820," by George H. Whistler, the "Truax House" is one of the best and most conspicuous buildings.

WILLIAM KER MUIR. It will scarcely be gainsaid that Scotland has given to America a body of citizens whose priceless value can scarcely be reckoned and who have made a never-to-be-effaced imprint upon our national history. To this nation belonged the late W. K. Muir, whose name is an important one in American railroad history and who, as a philanthropist, of deep sympathies and fine, original ideas, did much for less fortunate humanity, ere he,

"Gave his honors to the world again,
His blessed part to Heaven, and slept in peace."

This noted financier and railroad man was born at Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, Scotland, March 20, 1829. His mother was a descendant of one of the Howies, covenanters of Lochgoyne. While a youth pursuing his studies he exhibited a two-fold taste for railroad mechanical engineering and for surgery. As the latter part of each school day was spent in some engineering establishment, his tastes gradually developed in that direction, although probably, had conditions been different, he might have become celebrated in the professional world. The Detroit Free Press of June 24, 1892, has given the ensuing resume and appreciation of his life and achievements.

"Mr. Muir secured a position in the ticket office of an Ayrshire railway and served through all the grades of railroad employment, thus acquiring a thorough knowledge of all the details of railroad work. He was promoted in a few years to important positions and served creditably. When he again received a promotion in the service of an English railway, he met C. J. Brydges, managing director of the Great Western Railway, of Canada, and was offered by the latter an appointment, which he accepted. Mr. Muir assumed the duties of his new position in October, 1852, before the first section of the railway between Niagara Falls and Hamilton was opened. He assisted in opening this line and remained five years in this service. He then came to Detroit to take the general management of the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railroad, in the completion of which to Lake Michigan, the Great Western had taken a great pecuniary interest. Under Mr. Muir's management the road was completed its entire length, equipped with rolling stock and with two steamships to connect with Milwaukee was placed in excellent condition for freight and passenger traffic.

In December, 1865, Mr. Muir resigned his management of the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee and accepted an appointment as assistant general superintendent of the Michigan Central Road under R. N. Rice, the general superintendent. In a very few years he was offered the office of general superintendent of the Great Western line. He improved the property while in charge until it was one of the best in the country. He changed it from the Canadian broad-gauge of five feet, six and one-half inches to the American gauge of four feet and eight and one-half inches and thoroughly organized and equipped it as an Eastern and

Western link. Having completed this work he again assumed the superintendence of the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee, but immediately retired to manage a new railroad through Canada, with branches on this side, known as the Canada Southern Railway lines. He remained in this position for several years, having retired from more active railroad life several years ago, but retaining an interest in the latter road. At the time of his death he was president and general manager of the Eureka Iron and Steel Works and also president of the Star line of steamers."

A man of supreme executive capacity, Mr. Muir accomplished much for any enterprise with which he was connected. But much as he did in the great field of transportation, his name will longer remain enshrined in general honor and admiration for his remarkable public spirit and altruism. He concerned himself deeply with all matters pertaining to the interest and welfare of the city of his adoption and gave generously of himself and of his finances to any measure likely to result in benefit to the whole of society. One of his civic ambitions was to see the river bridged at Detroit and to a committee he submitted a plan for a low winter bridge across the river at this point. However, the completion of the Port Huron tunnel embarrassed the efforts of those in favor of a bridge.

About a decade before Mr. Muir's demise he was a member of the Poor Commission of Detroit, and while in this office he secured the adoption of a scheme to furnish lodgings for the wandering members of humanity. The open door for tramps was at the Woodbridge Street Station, and they were also fed, compelled to take a bath and their clothing steamed and dried. The other members of the board finally opposed Mr. Muir's charitable and sanitary scheme on the ground that it tended to increase the number of tramps who came to the city. Upon the abandonment of the plan Mr. Muir resigned his position.

Mr. Muir filled many important and responsible positions, both in Britain and America, and he has filled them all with credit to himself and with advantage to the community. His public record of half a century is without a stain and his private character was always such as to win for him the regard, esteem and friendship of all good men with whom he came in contact. He was in thorough sympathy with our American institutions. For years he was president of St. Andrew's Society and no native born Scot filled such a place in the public eyes, or was so loved since the death of brave old Hugh Moffat. He shared the religious conviction of so many of his countrymen and was an earnest and generous member of the Jefferson Avenue Presbyterian church.

In the fall previous to his death Mr. Muir had the misfortune to contract a severe case of la grippe, and although he rallied, he was at once attacked with muscular rheumatism. Upon the advice of physicians he took an ocean voyage to Japan. On the eve of June 6th he returned to Detroit, not improved, and took at once to his bed. Despite all care he steadily grew worse and developed spinal meningitis, from the effects of which he died June 23, 1892.

Just before leaving for Japan, Mr. Muir gave sittings to Mr. Ambrose McNeil, a brilliant young graduate of the Royal Scottish Academy, the painting being a striking likeness and an admirable work of art. Nearly a score of years have elapsed since Mr. Muir passed on to the Undiscovered Country, but the record of his life is one of Detroit's proudest traditions and the influence of his progressive and benevolent spirit will not soon be lost, although the mortal part of him is gone. Mr. Muir is survived by his widow, Mrs. Christina Muir, by five daughters and by a son, William Howie Muir, of this city.

THOMAS MAYBURY. Cork, Ireland, was the birthplace of Thomas Maybury, affectionately styled "Uncle Tommy Maybury" by his many friends in Detroit. His natal day was the day after Christmas and the year of his entrance upon this life was 1807. He did not come to America until after his marriage, when with his bride and two brothers, William and Henry, he settled in Detroit. Their home was at the corner of Eighth and Lafayette avenues, but it was then (in 1835) Springfield township and known as the Scotch settlement.

At first Mr. Maybury busied himself with farming, but at a later date he took up contract work, constructing sewers and other public works. He built the first Woodward avenue sewer to open into the river. For fifteen years he followed this business and made a decided success of it. He gave it up to devote himself to real estate dealings at which he accumulated a large fortune. For many years he was employed as deputy collector in the custom house. Like most of his nationality, he took great interest in politics and was an ardent Republican and of the old Whig party. He was a faithful and interested attendant of St. Paul's church and later of St. Peter's. In the Masonic lodge of Detroit he was one of the most influential members, being one of the very oldest Knights Templars in the city. In honor of Thomas Maybury, Zion Lodge (Masonic) placed in St. Peter's church a very large and exceedingly beautiful window, on which is inscribed, "In Memoriam" Thomas Maybury. His daughter Jane still has in her possession a gold headed cane which was presented to him on February 24, 1868, by the Brethren of Zion Lodge. It was for him that Maybury avenue was named and few men could count so many friends as he. His uprightness of character was proverbial and he was in every respect one of the most admirable of Detroit's citizens. He died at his home on Lafayette avenue, November 13, 1882, at the age of seventy-five years.

Margaret Cotter Maybury, the wife of Thomas Maybury, died on June 9, 1851. She was the mother of eight children, as follows: Eliza, who married James Denton and both she and her husband are dead; Henry, of Tampa, Florida; Catherine, the wife of John Guinness and also deceased; Thomas; Mary, Mrs. Jos Webber; Jane; William Cotter, whose life appears elsewhere in this book; and Margaret. Only Jane and Henry are now living of the five last named children. All the family are members of the Episcopal church, in which the father took so vital an interest. He was senior warden of St. Peter's church, which he had helped to establish, and the precept and example of his pure and helpful life bore fruit in the noble character of his children.

HON. WILLIAM COTTER MAYBURY, the distinguished son of an eminent father, was born in Detroit, on November 20, 1848. His parents were Thomas and Margaret Cotter Maybury and he was one of a family of eight children. He graduated from the Detroit high school in 1866 and four years later completed the literary and the law course at the State University. He immediately began the practice of his profession in his native city and in 1876 was elected city attorney. He held this office for four years and was then elected professor of jurisprudence in the Michigan College of Medicine, a position he held until 1882. From 1883 until 1887, he was a member of Congress from the first Michigan district. While at the national capital he did much for his home city. He was a member of the Ways and Means committee and drew up the bill which secured the right to build the Belle Isle bridge. His efforts in behalf of this measure had much to do with its becoming a law and so giving that great thoroughfare to the people. The site for the federal building was purchased and work upon the edifice begun while he was in Congress.



Heinrich Pöhlmann

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Walter Buhl

Upon returning from Washington, Mr. Maybury resumed his practice of law in the firm with whom he had been associated since 1882, that of Coneley, Maybury and Lucking. In 1897 he became a member of the firm of Maybury, Lucking, Emmons and Helfman. It was in the same year that mayor Hazen S. Pingree became governor and Mr. Maybury was chosen to fill his unexpired term as mayor of Detroit. After this he was elected four successive times, serving until 1905. In 1900 he was candidate for the governorship of Michigan, but was defeated by Aaron Bliss.

In the Masonic fraternity he enjoyed unusual distinction. At the time of his death, on May 6, 1909, he was the most prominent Mason in Michigan. He had taken the thirty third degree and had held almost every office in the order. In 1897 he was made Deputy in Michigan, which put him at the head of all the Scottish Rite Masons in the state.

Like his father, Mr. Maybury was an earnest worker in the church and held the same office of senior warden in the same congregation where his father had served. He was also a director of St. Andrew's Brotherhood. His was a truly religious nature and he was a deep student of theology. He never allowed anything not exceedingly important to keep him away from the church services and he was a regular visitor to the hospitals all his life, making it his appointed task to find the sick and lonely. Few men have been possessed with such a fund of information on every subject as was William Maybury. His reading was not confined to matters pertaining solely to his legal work, but he was deeply read in the sciences as well, being especially expert in botany. In 1901 he received the tribute of being made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor of France.

On Mr. Maybury's sixtieth birthday the representative business and professional men of the town gave a party in his honor, which was the most splendid function the city had witnessed for years. A solid silver loving cup of beautiful design was presented to the guest of honor, inscribed with these words: "The citizens of Detroit present this cup to William Cotter Maybury on this sixtieth anniversary in grateful recognition of distinguished service to his fellow men and because we love him." Such a tribute of affection and esteem has been paid to few men of the community and it was gratifying to Mr. Maybury to know that he had filled the measure of his three score years to the satisfaction of all creeds and classes.

The death of this distinguished citizen was justly regarded as the sorrow of the whole city as well as of the nearest friends and relatives. Action in his honor was taken by the many organizations of the municipality, including the Council and Citizens, the Detroit Sinking Fund Commission, of which Mr. Maybury was a member of long standing, the judges of the Wayne County Circuit Court, directors of the Detroit Board of Commerce, the Detroit Bar Association, and the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, who were holding their convention in Detroit at the time. Such facts indicate the influence and reputation of the man, which were both wide and well deserved, but no words nor resolutions could adequately convey a real conception of the beauty and strength of his life and character. That is written in the language which transcends all speech of tongue or pen, whose books are in the hearts of men and whose words are "the little unremembered acts of kindness and of love."

WALTER BUHL. In the civic and commercial history of the city of Detroit no family name stands forth more brilliantly than that of Buhl. It has for many years represented the highest type of business ability and civic patriotism, and is associated in the minds of the people with

many important steps for the greater development of the "City of the Straits." From before the time of the Civil war, in fact way back in the early history of Detroit, at the time of the arrival of Frederick Buhl, July 28, 1833, there was scarcely a single movement for the public welfare that did not have connected with it the name of Buhl. At the outbreak of the war of the rebellion Mr. Buhl stood forth prominently as one of the most patriotic citizens of the republic. So it has come down from father to son. Walter Buhl, now deceased, carried out the traditions of his family and endeared himself to the people.

He was born in Detroit, July 25, 1845, the second son of Frederick and Martha (Beatty) Buhl. He attended school in Detroit, and afterward took a course in an eastern academy. After graduating from the latter institution he went abroad for a year and a half, which he spent in traveling over continental Europe. Returning to Detroit, he entered the hat and fur business with his father, continuing in that line of commerce until his death. Before his father passed away young Mr. Buhl bought him out, and the firm was known as the Walter Buhl Company. Afterward this was changed to Walter Buhl & Company. The firm was made up outside of the Buhl interests of trustworthy employes, and all of the men now engaged in the furrier business in Detroit learned their trade in the store of the Buhls, at 158 Jefferson avenue, where a manufacturing and wholesale business was carried on. The firm also had a retail store at the corner of Congress street and Woodward avenue.

Walter Buhl retired from active business about ten years before his death, and spent some time in California for his health. He passed away May 13, 1910, and was buried in Woodlawn cemetery. He was one of the charter members of the Young Men's Christian Association, and as a director thereof took much interest in the progress of the organization. He was also deeply interested in religious matters and an active worker in the Fort Street Presbyterian church, of which he was an honored member and respected deacon. He was also greatly interested in Sunday school work. Mr. Buhl was a life member of the Detroit Boat Club, the Detroit Light Guard and the Detroit Golf Club. He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce during the palmy days of that organization and took much interest in civic development. In politics he was strongly Republican, but like a number of other prominent business men refused to accept any public office. He was a great home man and a lover of good books, with the result that he spent most of his spare time by his own fireside.

At New Brighton, Pennsylvania, March 4, 1875, he was united in marriage to Miss Eleanor Bradford, daughter of Benjamin Rush and Margaret (Campbell) Bradford. No children resulted from this union. Mrs. Buhl's father was from Philadelphia, and her mother came from Pennsylvania stock. Both families were old and prominent in the Keystone state, dating from ante-colonial times. Mrs. Buhl was born at New Brighton, Pennsylvania, her great-great-uncle being first attorney general of the United States under George Washington, thus being a member of the cabinet of the "Father of Our Country." She is a member of the Colonial Dames, of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and of the Fort Street Presbyterian church, and for thirty years has been connected with the Protestant Orphan Asylum and for many years has been one of the trustees.

In speaking of Walter Buhl, this fine type of American citizen, after his demise the *Michigan Presbyterian*, a church paper, says: "Walter Buhl was a gentlemen of the old school, with a gift of friendship of the finer kind, and the gracious courtesies which bestow upon mere acquaint-

ance the genuine pleasure of friendship. Such was our friend, for many years deacon in the Fort Street Presbyterian church, a charter member of the Young Men's Christian Association, and always keenly interested in its motives and its methods. He gave to his office administration his detailed thought and study. Few men ever felt more deeply the responsibility of trust in conserving and trust in administering a Deacon's fund. His father for years was an Elder in the Fort Street Presbyterian church; the son inherited and learned well his lofty reverences. He died Sunday, March 13th, at Grace Hospital, after an operation from which the promise was for speedy and successful recovery. His pastor had been deputed on the day before by the session to convey their greetings and well wishes, and to bear their request for consent from him to name him to succeed himself as Deacon in the Fort Street Presbyterian church the following Wednesday. It was a message of old from a love, heard by St. John the Divine, 'And their works do follow them.' "

Frederick Buhl, the father of Walter, who passed from earth with the good wishes of his friends still warm upon their lips, was one of the pioneer merchants of Detroit, and a citizen of sterling worth, commanding the confidence and respect of his associates in business and in his social life during the long period he stood forth as one of the foremost sons of the City of the Straits. He was a man of forceful individuality, and played a large part in the business annals of the metropolis and the state, with whose annals his name and that of his brother, Christian H. Buhl, were most prominently identified.

Mr. Frederick Buhl was a native of Pennsylvania, having been born in Butler county November 27, 1806, being the second son in a family of eleven children. His parents were of sturdy German ancestry and, as said before, the Buhl family was found in the Keystone state in the days of the Colonial wars. The parents were both natives of Saxony, Germany, where they were reared to maturity and where they became acquainted, but both immigrated to America before becoming man and wife. Owing to the exigencies of time and place, the educational facilities afforded Frederick Buhl were meagre, but his strong mentality and determination to win his way in the world supplied this deficiency and his keen powers of assimilation and observation enabled him to overcome this handicap. At the age of sixteen he left his native country and went to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, for the purpose of learning the jeweler's trade, but his health being poor he did not long follow this vocation. In 1833 he came to Detroit, after having first landed at Chicago, with which place he was not favorably impressed. In Detroit he entered into partnership with his brother, Christian H. Buhl, in the hat and fur business, building up a most lucrative business. The firm of F. & C. H. Buhl continued in existence for more than twenty years, their operations in handling furs broadening so that eventually they embraced the entire northwest. In 1842 they joined the successors to the American Fur Company in the purchase of furs throughout Canada and the states bordering on the Great Lakes. They carried on this most lucrative business under the old firm name until 1855, when Christian H. Buhl withdrew to enter the hardware business. Thereafter Frederick Buhl continued the business in an individual manner becoming one of the largest shippers of furs in the country, as well as a manufacturer and importer of furs. The enterprise was conducted under the name of F. Buhl & Company and the concern gained a wide reputation for reliability and for its wide scope of operations. Mr. Buhl severed his connection with the business in February, 1887, when he sold out to his

son Walter, after which time the business was conducted in the name of Walter Buhl & Company until it was sold to Edwin S. George in 1898.

Mr. Frederick Buhl was a man of great business sagacity and of the most progressive ideas, as citizen standing for all that was loyal and right. He took an active interest in all that affected the welfare of the city in which he lived and served the city of Detroit as mayor in 1848, and the record of his administration is one that lends perpetual honor to him and the municipality. He was one of the original directors of the Merchants Exchange and the Board of Trade, which was organized in 1847, and was active in its work as he was in other organizations to which he belonged. He was a director of the State Bank for a number of years and was a director of the Second National Bank at the time of his death. He was also prominent in affording the city street railway facilities, and was for some time president of the Fort Wayne & Elmwood Railroad Company. He rendered valuable services as president of Harper Hospital, one of the noble institutions of Detroit, and generously donated large sums toward the success of that institution. In politics he was a Republican, and he was at all times prominent in the councils of his party.

At the close of a useful and clean life he passed from earth May 12, 1890, deeply mourned by all who knew him, and left enshrined in the minds of the people a memory that all men should emulate.

WILLIAM WARNER. In Mr. Warner and his descendants, as well, are exemplified the finest traits of American civilization. His ancestors were those men, nurtured in adversity and steeled by the ever imminent danger of death, who settled New England and stamped upon American life for generations the impress of their unquestioning devotion to duty and their contempt for all small considerations of personal profit or comfort when a principle was at stake.

William Warner was born at Pittsford, Vermont, on January 28, 1812, the son of Jonathan and Anna Ripley Warner. His grandfather was one of the first settlers of Pittsford, who went to the town and took up land before the Revolutionary war. He did not take his family there at once, because of the danger from Indian attack. In 1783 he built in Pittsford and a little later moved there with his family and followed the occupation of farming. He was a soldier of the Revolution and when the war was over he went back to his farm and brought up his family there. William graduated from Middlebury College, for next to his religion the old New Englander prized his education. After leaving college William spent two years at the Theological Seminary at Andover, studying for the ministry. He was never able to take up this career on account of a throat trouble, which developed before he finished his course.

The first position of responsibility which Mr. Warner held was that of financial agent for the University of Vermont, at Burlington. He successfully filled this difficult post and later was made treasurer of the University and held the position for six years. Later he was president of the Sullivan Railroad Company, of Vermont, and in 1850 became promoter of the Vermont Central Railroad. After two years of work for the last mentioned corporation Mr. Warner resigned and came west. He had an interest in the lead mines of Galena, Illinois, and also in some northern Michigan mines. In 1854 he came to Detroit and engaged in the lumber business with Albert Catlin. They bought out the firm of Smith and Howard and handled lumber until 1861. At this date Mr. Warner sold out and went into the iron business. In this venture he was associated with Mr. William C. Colburn and Charles Kellogg. Later they bought out Mr. Kellogg and the firm was known as the Detroit

Bridge and Iron Works, one of the largest concerns in the city. Mr. Warner was president of the company and continued to act in that capacity until his death. He was superintending the building of the bridges over the Mississippi river at Burlington, Iowa, and at Quincy, Illinois, at the time of his death on July 29, 1868. He is buried in Elmwood cemetery.

In politics Mr. Warner was a Republican. He was elected to membership in the state legislature on a Union ticket and served three years, during the time of the Civil war. His church was that of so many New Englanders, the Congregational. He was a member of the First church of that denomination of Detroit and was a worker in it, being for many years a deacon and always a liberal supporter of its activities.

On February 2, 1842, he was married to Harriet B. Leach, daughter of Andrew Leach, of Pittsford, Vermont, where the ceremony was performed. She died at the age of forty-five, in 1859, and is buried in Elmwood. Four children were born of this union, three now living. Later Mr. Warner married his deceased wife's sister, Frances Leach, a lady well known among all the old Detroit families. She was a devoted worker in the Congregational church and here as wherever she was known her loss was keenly felt when she died. Her earthly life was completed on October 6, 1893.

The eldest child of William and Harriet Warner was Helen F. Warner, known in this city as Dr. Warner, one of the most skilled of Detroit's women physicians. She was a graduate of Vassar and of the medical department of the State University. Her death in 1905 removed one of the lights of her profession from its midst. Harriet A. Warner became the wife of William M. Bishop, of Hannibal, Missouri, now deceased. Since 1878 she has been a teacher in the Detroit Central high school. She has three children: William W., Helen L., and Elizabeth L. She lives with her sister Martha at 74 Pitcher street. The brother, William A. Warner, is also a resident of Detroit, a retired business man. The home where the father lived and died was situated where the Light Armory building now stands. He made valuable additions to the industrial development of the country but the gift he gave to civilization in the shape of his character and the high-minded citizens whom he reared up to pass on the torch of progress is infinitely greater.

CHARLES R. WALSH, M. D. In choosing among the professions for one to follow as their life work many young men decide upon that of medicine as the most promising. In this, the one among all the learned professions that makes the greatest demands upon its followers, not all have the necessary qualifications, without which even the most thorough technical training will not insure success. Others there are, however, who are eminently fitted for the great work of alleviating the ills of mankind, both by nature and schooling, and in this connection a sketch of the life of Dr. Charles R. Walsh, one of the prominent young physicians of Detroit, will not be inappropriate. He was born October 16, 1886, in the old home at No. 112 Alfred street, where he still resides, and is a son of Patrick J. and Mary A. (Flattery) Walsh. Patrick J. Walsh was one of the early jewelers of Detroit, and was for years one of the city's best known business men and citizens. He was born in Ireland, about 1828, and came to the United States in 1840, locating in Detroit, where, five years later, he embarked in the jewelry business by establishing himself in a stand at the corner of Jefferson avenue and Griswold street. Later he moved his store under the old Russell House, on Woodward avenue, and subsequently removed to the present site of the Traver-Bird Company's plant on Woodward avenue. His next location was where Kern's

now stands, on Woodward avenue and Gratiot street, and later he went to the corner of Woodward avenue and Grand River avenue East, the site now being occupied by the store of Newcomb, Endicott Company, where he continued in business until his death, in December, 1898. He was one of the most successful and best known jewelers of Detroit, and at the time of his death was the oldest jeweler in point of time engaged in that line in the city. The mother of the Doctor was born in Detroit, of Irish and Scotch parents.

Dr. Walsh was reared in Detroit and acquired his elementary education in the public schools. He took a high school course at St. Michael's College, Toronto, Canada, and matriculated to the Toronto University in 1904. He took up the study of medicine in the medical department of the University of Louisville, Kentucky, and was there graduated with the class of 1908, and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Following his graduation, Dr. Walsh spent eighteen months as house physician at Grace Hospital, Detroit, and since that time has carried on a general practice, his offices being located at No. 736 Gratiot avenue. Dr. Walsh is one of the most successful young doctors of the East side and has already firmly established himself in the confidence of the people of his community. He is a close and careful student, takes a great interest in the work of the various organizations of the profession and keeps fully abreast of all the advancements in the prolific fields of medicine and surgery. His skill in his chosen vocation has been supplemented by a pleasant personality and a kind and sympathetic nature and he has made and maintained numerous friendships.

WILLIAM ROSS MURDIE, M. D. More than a quarter of a century of successful practice has made Dr. William Ross Murdie one of Detroit's best-known physicians and surgeons. Like many of Detroit's best citizens, Dr. Murdie is a native of Canada, having been born in county Huron, Ontario, September 19, 1857. His father, Andrew Murdie, was born in Scotland, and came to America in 1842, locating in the woods of county Huron, where he was a pioneer. He followed farming all his life and died in 1890, at the age of seventy-seven years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary Ross, was also a native of Scotland, in which country their marriage took place. Her death occurred in 1894, when she was eighty-one years old.

Dr. Murdie was reared on the home farm in Canada, and after attending the country schools became a student at St. Catherine's Collegiate Institute. In order to secure the means with which to further his studies he then spent several years in school teaching, but eventually entered the Detroit College of Medicine, where he was graduated with the class of 1886, securing the degree of Doctor of Medicine. During his senior year he served as house physician at St. Luke's Hospital, and after his graduation was an assistant to the late Dr. H. O. Walker for one year. Since that time he has been engaged in a general practice and now has finely appointed offices at No. 508 Gratiot avenue and has a large and representative clientele drawn from various sections of the city. Dr. Murdie possesses the desirable qualification of a sympathetic nature, giving to each case the beneficial quality of a kindly, genial personality. The various organizations of the profession find in him an interested co-worker and in various ways he has shown himself to belong to that class that maintain the standard of the profession in Detroit.

MARTIN MAIER. In the history of Detroit, German-American citizens have not only added lustre to the commercial annals of the city, but have added much to its manufacturing, artistic and social progress.



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Martin Haier

Among those born in the Fatherland who have helped make Detroit what it is today was the late Martin Maier.

Born at Baden, Germany, where his parents died while he was young, Mr. Maier received his early education in the schools of his native town, and afterward learned the saddler's trade, at which he became a most expert workman, and once made a saddle for the renowned General Sherman, the hero of the march from Atlanta to the Sea. When he was about twenty-one years of age Mr. Maier came from Germany to the United States, and for a while lived with a sister at Monroe, Michigan. After that he came to Detroit and was engaged by Wolfe Brothers in the trunk and saddlery and harness business. Later he went to St. Louis in the same line of business and was at that place when the war broke out. In company with the loyal Germans of St. Louis, whose services have been extolled in history, he enlisted in the Union cause and served all through the Civil war, having been mustered out in 1865.

From sleeping on the cold ground and from the roar of cannon he became quite deaf, but undeterred by this infirmity he again took up the pursuits of business life. Coming to Detroit, he and two friends built a business block on Monroe avenue, each occupying one-third of the block. Mr. Peters ran a shoe shop, Mr. Geist an undertaking establishment, and Mr. Maier a trunk store and harness shop at 55 Monroe avenue. Here he conducted the manufacturing of trunks as a specialty and was doing a good business when he was burned out. He then moved his business to Woodward avenue, but while waiting for the Woodward avenue store to be vacant and renovated he was obliged to have parts of trunks made elsewhere. By this time the business had become very large and he built a fine four-story block on Twelfth street, between Porter and Abbott streets, where he manufactured the trunks entire. His widow still owns the property but has rented it to the Scotten Tobacco Company.

Mr. Maier passed from earth November 9, 1893, and his remains now lie at rest in Woodmere cemetery. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic; the Harmonie Society; and the German Lutheran church. In politics he was a Republican, but being a great home man took no active part in politics.

On May 3, 1866, Mr. Maier was married to Elizabeth Dorman, daughter of Frederick and Catherine Dorman. Mr. and Mrs. Maier had six children, all of whom are dead except two. These are: Lissette C. and George M., of Detroit. George is connected with the trunk business and married Miss Alice Webb. He belonged first to the Detroit Light Infantry. During the Spanish-American war he served as a private in Company L of the Thirty-second Michigan Infantry.

Mrs. Martin Maier was born and has always lived in Detroit. Her parents, who were born in Germany, came to this city in 1837, and for many years lived at 200 Abbott street, which was at that time in the midst of fields and thickly surrounded by woods. In those early days the only water they could get was hauled from the river. Mrs. Maier is a member of Fairbanks Post Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic, also Ladies of the Spanish war veterans, the National League and the Detroit Circle. She built the fine large home she now occupies, at the south-east corner of Trumbull and Abbott streets, in 1891. Mrs. Maier is a member of the Fort Street Presbyterian church, and is also president of the Martin Maier Trunk and Bag Company at 100-102 Woodward avenue. Like her late husband, she is highly esteemed in business, social and church circles, and is a woman of charming personality.

JOHN L. WILD. Much of worthy accomplishment is to be attributed to John L. Wild in connection with business activities in Detroit, where

he is now living virtually retired, after long years of well directed and successful endeavor, and where he has so ordered his course in all relations of life as to retain the inviolable esteem of those with whom he has come in contact. He still gives a general supervision to his various capitalistic interests and is vice-president of the Banner Laundry Company, one of the leading concerns of the kind in the state. Animated by worthy ambition, energetic and industrious, Mr. Wild began the battle of life on his own responsibility when a lad, and it stands to his credit that through his personal ability and efforts he gained independence and prosperity, so that he is enabled to pass the gracious evening of his life in peace and plenty and surrounded by friends who are tried and true.

Mr. Wild claims as the place of his nativity the kingdom of Bavaria, Germany, where he was born on the 5th of November, 1830, at Solonhofen, which is known the world over on account of the stone quarries used in lithography. Thus he will have attained to the venerable age of eighty-two by the time this work is issued from the press. He is a son of Gustave and Rosana Wild, both of whom were representatives of staunch old Bavarian families. In 1840 they immigrated to America and established a home in New York city, where the father engaged in the practice of medicine. He passed the closing years of his life in New York city and the mother spent her last days in Detroit. John L. Wild attended the schools of his native land and thus gained the rudiments of an education before coming to America. As a man of mature judgment and broad information in later years, his advancement along such educational lines represented the results of self-discipline and of lessons gained under that wise head-master, experience. When fourteen years of age he was bound out, as the expression was commonly used, to serve an apprenticeship to the barber's trade in New York city, and his apprenticeship covered the customary period of three years. He thereafter worked as a journeyman at his trade until the outbreak of the Civil war, when he subordinated all other interests to tender his services in defense of the integrity of the land of his adoption. He had come to Michigan in 1859 and had established his home at Corunna, the judicial center of Shiawassee county. In September, 1861, he enlisted in the regimental band of the Second Michigan Volunteer Cavalry. He thus served about one year, at the expiration of which the band was mustered out, by order of the war department. Mr. Wild then enlisted, at Grand Rapids, in the Tenth Michigan Cavalry, in which he became chief trumpeter and with which he continued in active service until the close of the war, having been with this gallant command in the many important engagements and strenuous campaigns in which it was involved. He took part in more than fifty skirmishes and was never wounded. He was, however, taken captive by the enemy at Greenville, Tennessee, through a blunder on the part of the sergeant of his company. He was sent out in a company of eighteen men to discover as far as possible the movements of the enemy, and was captured by a Confederate scouting party. He and some of his comrades were confined in a house in the vicinity and he noticed a key in the door. He determined to secure this and if possible to escape with his companions, as he was familiar with the country thereabouts. He gave instructions to the sergeant and the other men and in the night, while the guard was asleep, he succeeded in securing the key and liberating the party. They traveled six days through the mountains and encountered many privations and hardships. They came to the home of a woman who was a Union sympathizer, and she not only permitted them to sleep in a hay-stack on the premises but also provided them with breakfast. They finally reached the Union

lines in safety, little the worse for their hazardous adventure. Mr. Wild during his army service received promotions, first being made Second Lieutenant, and later First Lieutenant of Company F, of the Tenth Michigan Cavalry. He was mustered out at Nashville, Tennessee, and discharged at Jackson, Michigan, with the rank of first lieutenant, and was duly given his honorable discharge, having served during virtually the entire period of the war and having ever been found at the post of duty,—a faithful and zealous soldier.

After the close of the war Mr. Wild returned to Corunna and after there continuing in the work of his trade for a short time he removed to Bay City, which was then a straggling lumber town and a center of much activity. There he followed his trade and also became identified with agricultural pursuits, in connection with which he purchased and sold several farms, the greater number of which he improved to an appreciable extent. He also conducted a hotel in Grayling, Michigan, for some time and there he continued to reside until 1880, when he came to Detroit and engaged in the laundry business, in the supplying of clean aprons to butchers, waiters, etc. He at first had his work done on contract by the Banner laundry, in which he later purchased a considerable interest, and he had not little influence in the upbuilding of the large and prosperous business of the Banner Laundry Company, of which he still continues vice-president. His only surviving son, William L., is president of the company and as a citizen and business man is well upholding the prestige of the honored name which he bears. Charles H. Wheeler is general manager of the business, which is one of extensive order, with a patronage of representative character. Mr. Wild is also a stockholder in the Tax Title Land Company, a prominent corporation of Detroit.

Taking an intelligent interest in public affairs and giving his allegiance to the Republican party Mr. Wild has ever been known as a loyal and public-spirited citizen, but he has had no ambition for political office, the only position of the kind which he has ever consented to hold having been that of a member of the board of aldermen of Bay City. He is a valued and popular member of Fairbanks Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of which he is a past commander, and also holds membership in the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and the National Union, and is a consistent member of the Universalist church, as was also his cherished and devoted wife, who was his companion and helpmeet for more than half a century, the gracious relations being severed when she was summoned to the life eternal, secure in the affectionate regard of all who knew her.

In later years Mr. Wild has indulged himself in extensive travel. He has visited the various sections of the United States and recently made a trip to his old home in Germany, where he renewed the associations and visited the scenes of his boyhood. He has lived an earnest, upright and well ordered life and though now venerable in age he has the vigor and alertness of a man twenty years his junior, the while he is known and highly esteemed as one of the representative German-American citizens of the Michigan metropolis.

At Kingston, New York, in the year 1850, Mr. Wild was united in marriage to Miss Wilhelmina A. Enich, who was born in Germany and who came to the United States when a child. She proved a loving and devoted companion to her husband, aiding him in every possible way and proving a gracious and devoted mother, so that her children may well "rise up and call her blessed." Mrs. Wild passed to the life eternal on the 19th of August, 1909, and this constituted the supreme

loss and bereavement in the life of her husband, who is sustained and comforted by the hallowed memories of their long and sympathetic companionship. Mrs. Wild was seventy-eight years of age at the time of death and her remains were laid to rest in Woodlawn cemetery. In conclusion of this sketch is entered brief record concerning the children of Mr. and Mrs. Wild: Julia is the wife of J. C. Merrill, of Detroit, and they have six children—John H., who is married and has one child, Honor; Gertrude, who is the wife of William Lowe, and who has one child, Rose M.; Edna, who is the wife of Dr. Morgan Parker and who has three children; Bessie, who is the wife of John Case; and the two youngest, who remain at the parental home. Alfred, the second of the children, died at the age of twenty-three years. Augusta is the wife of Charles H. Wheeler, general manager of the Banner Laundry Company, as previously noted, and their only child, Alfreda, is the wife of Irwin R. Bacon; they have five children. William L., the only surviving son of the venerable subject of this review, is president of the Banner Laundry Company and is one of the progressive and popular business men of Detroit. He married Miss Anna Brooks and they have two children, Myrtle, who is Mrs. Blanchard and who has two children, Bettie and John; and Florence, who is also married. The two other children of Mr. and Mrs. Wild died in infancy.

ROBERT McMASTER. A strong and noble character was that of the late Robert McMaster, who maintained his home in Detroit for nearly two score years and who here gained secure vantage ground in the confidence and high regard of all who knew him. He was an efficient executive and conservative business man, and for nearly twenty years prior to his death he was incumbent of the responsible office of cashier of the Michigan Stove Company, known as the largest concern of the kind in the entire world and naturally representing one of the most important of the manifold industrial enterprises which lend precedence to the Michigan metropolis. Mr. McMaster was known and held as a friend by virtually every one of the large corps of employes of the company with which he was so long identified, and it has been well said that "when Robert McMaster died the working men of the Michigan Stove Company lost their best friend." His place in the confidence and esteem of the officials of the great corporation was equally secure, and his nature was no less gentle and kindly than it was essentially strong, sincere and earnest. He made life count for good in all its relations and stood "four-square to every wind that blows," the while he was steadfast in his convictions, never compromising for the sake of personal expediency and yet being tolerant in his judgement of others. Though he never came into the white light of publicity, his influence and his standing were such as to make him one of the representative citizens of Detroit and thus eminently entitled to a tribute in this publication.

In Wigtownshire, seagirt and graced with moors and lakes, the most southwestern of the counties of Scotland, Robert McMaster was born on the 27th of May, 1820, and the family name has been identified with Scottish annals from the time "when the memory of man runneth not to the contrary." Wigtown, the judicial center of this county, was the birthplace of Mr. McMaster, and there his father, Andrew McMaster, was a citizen of prominence and influence, having served as mayor of his city or borough and having been the first to establish a gas plant for illuminating purposes. Both he and his wife passed their entire lives in Scotland and were purposeful, earnest and worthy folk, known and honored of men and both zealous members of the Presbyterian church.

He whose name initiates this memoir was reared under gracious auspices, in a home of refinement and culture, and after availing himself of the advantages of the schools of his native city he there entered a college, with the intention of preparing himself for the medical profession. After devoting some time to such technical study when a boy, he decided that his sympathies were too keen to make it expedient for him to follow a calling that would bring him in constant contact with suffering and sadness, and thus determined to turn his attention to business pursuits.

When a very young man he went to the city of Liverpool, England, where he became identified with the grain business, and there, some time afterward, married Miss Mary Morrison, of Glasgow, Scotland, his beloved companion and helpmeet during their wedded life. He continued to be identified with the grain business until 1855, when, at the age of thirty-five years, he came to America, confident that he could find better opportunities for gaining success and independence through well directed effort. He had been an appreciative student and reader and had given special attention to geography and history, so that before coming to the United States he made a careful survey of its map and became so much impressed with the favorable location of Detroit that he forthwith decided to make this city his destination.

Soon after establishing his home in Detroit Mr. McMaster secured the position of cashier in the office of the local gas company, and he retained this incumbency until about 1874, having in the meanwhile formed wide acquaintanceship and distinctive personal popularity. He severed his connection with the gas company, to assume a similar position with the Michigan Stove Company, and he served as cashier of the latter corporation until he was summoned to the life eternal, on the 18th of January, 1893, about five months prior to his seventy-third birthday anniversary. His devotion to his duties of his position was on a parity with his marked executive ability, and he was one of the most valued and honored of the many employes of the great corporation with which he was so long and worthily identified. A reader of the best of literature and one who kept in touch with the questions and issues of the day, Mr. McMaster was a man of broad intellectual ken and well fortified opinions, drawing upon a vast fund of practical information and being an intelligent conversationalist upon almost any topic presented. As one of his friends said of him. "His knowledge would have made a less modest man famous." He had the mental equipoise and mature judgment that so invariably testify the Scottish race, and above all he had a great soul and a heart attuned to deep human sympathy and tolerance, so that he naturally gained the staunchest of friends in all classes with which he came in contact. In politics he was a stalwart supporter of the cause of the Republican party, and while he was loyal and public spirited in his civic attitude he never consented to become a candidate for public office of any order. He and his wife were most earnest and zealous members of the First Presbyterian church, and of the same their surviving children are likewise active members.

About the year 1884 Mr. McMaster purchased an attractive residence on McDougall avenue, and he found much satisfaction in living on a thoroughfare bearing so staunch a Scottish title. In this home, now owned and occupied by his daughters, he passed the residue of his long and earnest life, and there also his cherished and devoted wife died, on the 23d of January, 1906, after having survived him for more than a decade. The remains of both rest in Greenwood cemetery at Birmingham, a few miles distant from Detroit, in which vicinity he owned a valuable farm, though he never gave his personal attention to

the operation of the same. Thus, greatly honored, beloved and highly respected by all who knew him closed the earthly life of Mr. Robert McMaster.

The surviving son of Mr. and Mrs. McMaster, Mr. Henry McMaster, also resides in Detroit with his family, consisting of his wife, three sons and a daughter.

MAJOR GEORGE CLINTON HOPPER. Both the military service and the railroad service demand the highest qualities of discipline, efficiency and steadfast loyalty to duty on the part of all subordinates and officials. It was the possession of these qualities that made the career of Major George Clinton Hopper so distinguished in both these lines of service. When, on November 30, 1909, he retired from active affairs he had completed a thirty-six years' service as paymaster of the Michigan Central Railroad system. He had begun as a clerk with this railroad sixty-three years before, practically at the beginning of the railroad's existence, and on the merit of his performance had been advanced to one of the most responsible posts of the system.

The only interruption to his career as a railroad man was his service during the Civil war. In the army he displayed the virtues which have gained laurels of fame and promotion in all ages. He fought for his country three years, was several times wounded, commanded a company and for a considerable time led his regiment, and came back to civil life one of the most honored of Michigan's brave soldiers. Major Hopper has passed his eightieth birthday, and most of his years have been spent in Detroit, of whose citizenship he is one of the finest representatives.

George Clinton Hopper was born at Jordan, Onondaga county, New York, March 20, 1831. He was educated in the common schools of Seneca county and in Waterloo Academy. When he was fourteen years old he began working for his father, who was a railroad contractor and at the time engaged in building a portion of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, consisting of the portion called at that time the Auburn & Rochester Railroad. A year later young Hopper came to Michigan and began as a clerk with the Michigan Central, which at that time was a railroad of only a small fraction of the mileage it now contains and had not yet been extended to Chicago. After five years as clerk he was promoted to the position of conductor, running between Detroit and Chicago on the recently completed line connecting those cities. He was a conductor on this line for ten years, and as a pioneer railroad man of a pioneer railroad and the chief representative to thousands of people in southern Michigan of the railroad as an institution he became a familiar and popular figure in all the territory traversed by that line.

When the preliminary struggles between the north and the south had proved that the war must be a conflict to the end and the country must be put on a permanent war footing, Mr. Hopper left the railroad and on August 19, 1861, was mustered in at Ann Arbor as first lieutenant in the First Regiment of the Michigan Infantry. The regiment arrived in Washington on September 15th, and during ten weeks of the following winter he did guard duty, in command of his company, at Bladensburg and Annapolis Junction. In April, 1862, ordered to Old Point Comfort, he participated in the advance on Norfolk and Portsmouth and the reduction of those cities. On April 28th he was promoted to the rank of captain, and about June 20th he joined the Army of the Potomac at Gaines' Mill. Six days later he was in the battle of Mechanicsville, and in the fight at Gaines Mill on June 27th he was shot

in the right side. This was his first wound and he was sent to Washington to recuperate. Rejoining his regiment at Harrison's Landing on August 10th, he commanded his company, supporting General Averell in a reconnaissance to the south side of James River, and had a fight with the Confederate Cavalry. On August 29th he was on the skirmish line in the second battle of Bull Run, and also on the 30th, while charging the enemy, was shot through the right thigh and taken prisoner. Being paroled on the field and sent to Washington, he was later exchanged and was able to rejoin his regiment on December 20, 1862. He was in the "Mud March" on January 20th of the following year, and on March 18th was promoted to the rank of major. At Chancellorsville Major Hopper was three days under fire. He supported the cavalry at Kelly's Ford and in its fight at Brandy Station on June 9th. On June 21st he joined General Vincent's brigade at Aldie Gap and fought the enemy across the valley to Ashby Gap, and in his own, the First, brigade was at Gettysburg on July 2nd and 3d. On August 20th he was detailed as president of the board of examination for the promotion of non-commissioned officers of the First Division, Fifth Corps. On November 7th he took command of his regiment and led it during the Mine Run campaign. He was in command of the skirmish line in its first advance, May 5, 1864, on the road to Robinson's Tavern. On that day he was hit by a spent ball and on the next day was struck by a piece of shell, but continued in action. On the 8th he was engaged at Laurel Hill, and on the night of the 10th was in a fight on the picket line. On the 24th he participated at Jericho Ford, North Anna River, and on the 30th of May was at Tolopotamy. Then succeeded Magnolia Swamp on June 1st, Bethesda Church, June 2nd and June 17th and 18th at Petersburg. His last important engagement was the fighting on Weldon Railroad, August 18th, 19th and 21st. On the 26th of September, 1864, with three full years of arduous service to his credit, he resigned his commission and left the army. As a soldier his lot was cast in the central scenes of the war and in some of the greatest campaigns of history. He was one of the rugged men who never surrendered to any of the physical infirmities or the difficulties and dangers of outside circumstances, but with unflinching fortitude pursued the path of duty wherever it led.

Returning to civil life, the former major of volunteers resumed his place as conductor on the Michigan Central. Two years later he was appointed agent at Jackson, Michigan, where he remained five years. He was then promoted to assistant superintendent of the road, but resigned this to take a place of equal responsibility, as paymaster of the great trunk lines of the country. During his thirty-six years of active service in this position he disbursed among the employes of the Michigan Central system the enormous total of \$214,411,949.84.

Major Hopper has been for fifty years a member of the Zion Lodge of Masons in Detroit, and occupies the honored place of life member of the lodge. He is a member of the Michigan Commandery of the Loyal Legion of the United States, in which he has officiated as commander and junior vice commander. In the Detroit Post of the Grand Army he is a member of the council and a past senior vice commander. He is one of the active supporters of the Unitarian society at Edmond Place and Woodward avenue.

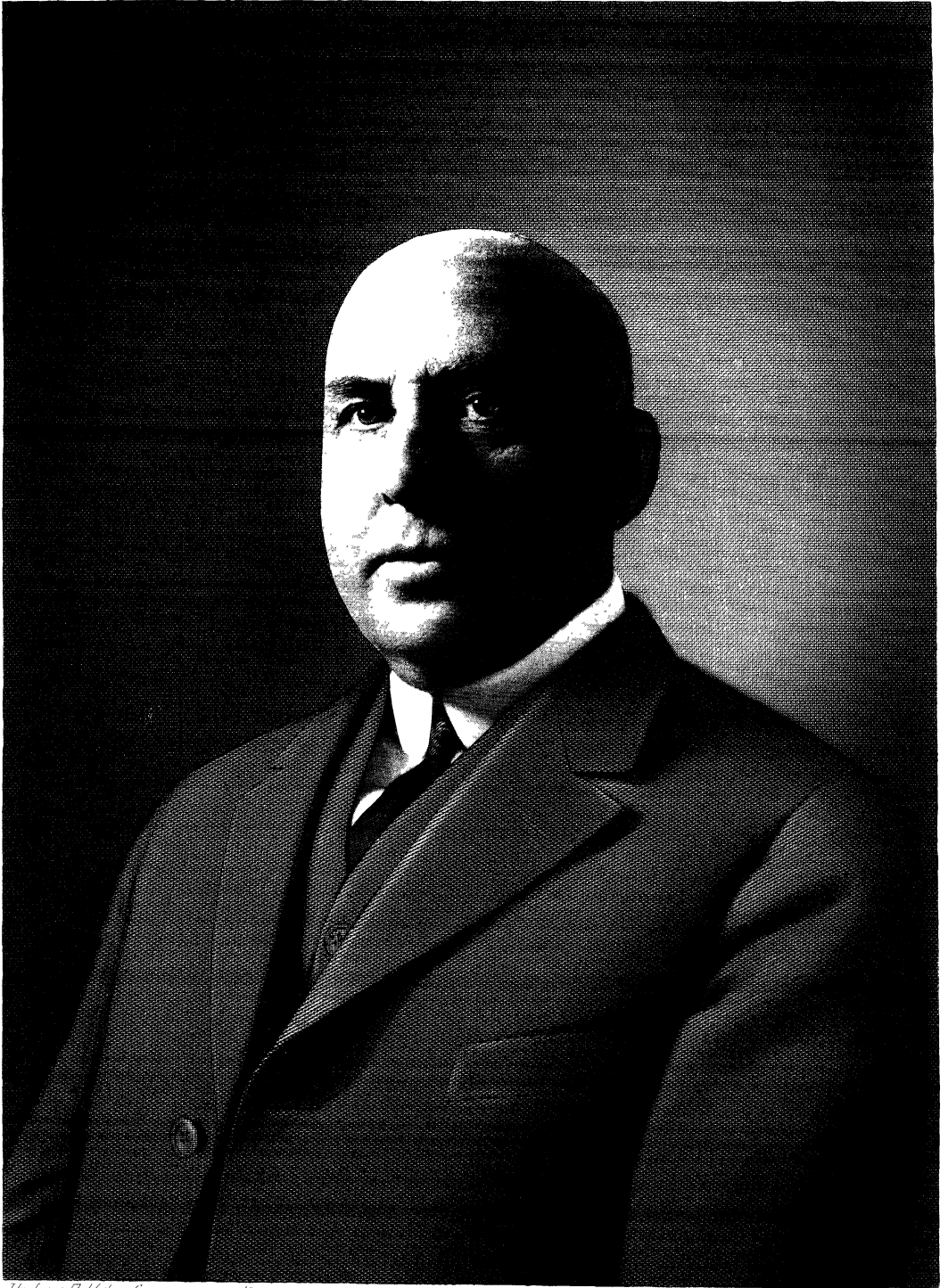
Major Hopper's beautiful home is at 657 Cass avenue, one of the aristocratic thoroughfares, of the city. On April 11, 1866, he was married at Newark, New Jersey, to Miss Martha Van Ness. Three children have been born. Miss Kate A. lives at home. James S. is a clerk in the pay car of the Michigan Central. William C., now deceased, married Miss Frances O'Connell. His widow and one daughter. Frances

Hopper, live at the Hopper home. Thus the Major and his wife were comforted in their declining years by the presence of their children in a happy home.

THOMAS CYRUS STARRET. Success in any field of endeavor, in any avenue of business, is not a matter of spontaneity but represents the concrete result of the application of definite individual forces and the controlling of objective agencies in such a way as to achieve the desired ends. Mr. Starret has realized a large and substantial success in the business world and stands as the architect of his own fortunes, so that he well exemplified the truth of the foregoing statements. His course has been marked by excellent initiative and administrative ability and he has been progressive and energetic in the management of interests which have reached the scope of importance. For a number of years past he has conducted an extensive enterprise in the buying, selling and development of timber lands in various sections of the Union. As a man of sterling character and as a loyal and public-spirited citizen he holds secure place in the confidence and esteem of the community in which he maintains his residence and business headquarters, and he is essentially one of the representative business men of Detroit, where he maintains his offices at 517 Hammond building.

Thomas C. Starret was born at Brampton, the chief town of Peel county, province of Ontario, Canada, and the date of his nativity was February 9, 1855. He is a son of Andrew and Fanny (Merigold) Starret, both of whom are now deceased, the father having devoted the major part of his active career to contracting and lumbering. The paternal grandfather of Thomas C. Starret was a Scotchman who removed from his native land to the north of Ireland and settled in county Tyrone, where he continued to maintain his home until about the year 1813, when he immigrated to America, in company with his brothers, who settled in Pennsylvania. He himself located in the Dominion of Canada, where he passed the residue of his life. The maternal grandfather of him whose name initiates this review was of Welsh descent. He removed from North Carolina to Canada at the time of the war of the Revolution, as he was a loyalist and found himself practically persona non grata in the American colonies when the struggle for independence was initiated. He first settled at St. John's, New Brunswick, whence he later removed to Merigold's Point, on Lake Ontario, a locality named in his honor.

Thomas C. Starret is indebted to the schools of his native province for his early educational discipline, and in 1874, at the age of nineteen years, he came to Michigan and located in Muskegon, where he secured employment in tallying lumber for his brother Edgar Starret, who had become actively identified with the lumber industry in that section of the state. Later he held a clerical position in the general store conducted by the lumber firm of Blodgett & Byrne at Holton, Muskegon county, where he remained for two years in this capacity. In 1877 he became bookkeeper and manager of the firm's saw mill at Holton, and this incumbency he retained until 1880. In the following year he purchased the firm's mercantile business at that place and also bought a saw mill in the immediate vicinity. He conducted the store and was engaged in the manufacturing of lumber at Holton for three years, and in the meanwhile he acquired a number of small tracts of pine land. In 1886 Mr. Starret removed to the city of Muskegon, where he served for



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a short time as bookkeeper in the main offices of the firm of Blodgett & Byrne. In 1887 he became associated with the lumber firm of Hovey & McCracken, with the operations of which he continued to be identified for eight years. In 1888 he made a trip to Arkansas and in Ouachita county, that state, he made extensive investments in pine timber. He continued buying and selling pine lands on a small scale until 1895, in the meanwhile having continued his association with the firm of Hovey & McCracken, of Muskegon. He severed his connection with this concern in the year last mentioned and thereafter expanded materially his individual operations in the buying and developing of pine lands in Arkansas and Louisiana. He finally entered into partnership with Horatio N. Hovey, one of his former employers, for the purpose of conducting operations upon a more extensive scale. In 1906 the firm of Hovey & Starret purchased a large tract of timber land in Oregon, and with the exploiting of lumber interests in that and other states Mr. Starret continues to be actively and prominently identified, with interests of broad scope and importance. He maintains his business headquarters in Detroit, as already noted, and has been a resident of the Michigan metropolis since 1901. He was one of the principal stockholders in the Simplex Automobile Company of Mishawaka, Indiana, before its reorganization into the Amplex Motor Car Company. He is liberal and progressive in his civic attitude and takes a lively interest in all that tends to further the industrial and social advancement of his home city, where he is a valued member of that representative and progressive body, the Detroit Board of Commerce. He holds membership in the Detroit Club, the Rushmere Club and the Detroit Automobile Club. Concerning him the following consistent statements have been made: "Mr. Starret is a man of splendid business ability, is affable and democratic in bearing and in the varied associations of life he is honored as a man of sterling integrity and fine ideals." In politics Mr. Starret is well fortified in his opinions, and while he has had no desire for the honors or emoluments of public office he is aligned as a staunch supporter of the principles and policies for which the Republican party stands sponsor. He is opposed to the initiative and recall policy, especially as pertaining to members of the judiciary, and otherwise has well maintained convictions concerning matters of public import. He and his wife attend the First Congregational church of Detroit and give due support to the various departments of its work.

At Muskegon, Michigan, on the 2d of June, 1880, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Starret to Miss Delphene Anderson, who was born and reared in this state and who is a daughter of John W. and Mary Stevens Anderson. The families came from Long Island and Steuben county, New York to Michigan in 1855. Mr. Anderson, now deceased, was a merchant and postmaster at Holton, Michigan, for many years. Mr. and Mrs. Starret have four children, concerning whom the following brief record is entered in conclusion of this review. Alza, who was graduated in the University of Michigan as a member of the class of 1903, is the wife of Dr. Charles Lewis Chambers, a representative physician and surgeon of Detroit; Howard Andrew, the elder son, is a graduate in the class of 1912 of Cornell University, at Ithaca, New York; John William is a member of the class of 1913 in Yale University; and Muriel is attending the Liggett school in Detroit.

LOUIS BIGELOW. One of the well known merchants of Detroit during his lifetime was Louis Bigelow, a man of upright character and keen business judgment who passed away in Detroit, February 24, 1902.

Born at Redford, Michigan, a small town near Detroit, in the month of May, 1851, the son of William Carlus and Sarah (Prindle) Bigelow,

he lived upon his parents' farm until he had finished school at Redford. Coming to Detroit, he finished his education for a business career in Goldsmith's Business College. After graduating therefrom he entered the service of his brother, who was in the lumber business, in the capacity of bookkeeper. Several years later he engaged in the grocery business for himself on Cass street, where he continued to build up trade with great success for eight years, when he was forced to sell out and retire on account of ill health. Feeling stronger after a rest, he opened a grocery store on Woodward avenue, near High street, which he continued for three years, when he was again broken down in health, and was once more forced to sell out and retire from active business. This was the last effort he was able to make and he lived in retirement until his death, in 1899. His remains rest in Woodmere cemetery.

Mr. Bigelow was never very active in politics, nor was he a great lover of the lodge meeting nights, being content to spend his time with his family under his own roof. He was an affectionate husband and father. He was a member of the Baptist church. He was married to Miss Ida Helena Norton, a daughter of John and Helena (McCune) Norton, early settlers of Detroit. Her father was one of the pioneer grocery store keepers of this city. He was a prominent Democrat and served as alderman many years ago. Her mother died on July 24, 1911, aged ninety-one years. She was born in Belfast, Ireland. Mrs. Bigelow was married in Detroit, March 26, 1876, and as a result of this union three children were born: Mable Keir, who married Clayton Riley, of Detroit; Grace Helena, who married Alexander Northwood, of Detroit, and is the mother of one child, Harold Gale; and William Carlus, of Detroit, all of whom were graduates of the Detroit high school.

Mrs. Bigelow was born in Detroit and has always lived here. She and her children are all members of the Forest Avenue Presbyterian church. She was, so to speak, born in the woods, at what is now Bagley and Grand River avenues, in a small grocery store kept by her father. It was then on the outskirts of the city and was surrounded by stretches of timber.

CHARLES WARDLOW NORTON. Of large proportions, mentally and physically, it is doubtful if Detroit ever had within its borders a more popular man, and justly so, than Charles W. Norton, the big hearted grain broker, wit of the Board of Trade, generous friend and estimable citizen, and when he died, February 18, 1901, it was a shock to the community and a blow to his friends. "The characteristic by which Mr. Norton was best known was his large-heartedness." This editorial comment of the *Detroit Free Press*, a single sentence taken from a long article, expresses the feelings of every one who knew him. Continuing the tribute, the article says:

"In the old days when his income was as high as that of rich men's sons, he was free with his money, perhaps too free for the good of his pocketbook. The poor and needy always met a ready affirmative when they approached him with an appeal for assistance, and there is little doubt that he was often imposed upon. He was in his element when seated at table with a company of kindred spirits, telling stories and singing songs, at both of which he was an adept. It was from this very generosity and love of companionship, combined with his skill as an entertainer, that his income from chartering vessels from this city to lower lake ports with grain was due. Along the docks he knew all about the grain schooners without exception, the men who owned them and the men who sailed them. They all knew him, and liked him too, and though he had rivals from time to time in the grain chartering busi-

ness, they stood little chance of getting the business if 'Charlie' wanted it.

"Probably his closest friend in the fifteen years before his death was John Stevenson, the well known vessel owner and agent. Nature seemed to have intended them for boon companions, and each sought the other's company at every opportunity. Mr. Stevenson would get up steam on his little propeller 'Hattie,' and give an outing to the North Channel for 'Charlie.' The announcement of Mr. Norton's death brought forth many expressions of sadness from the bulls and bears whose associate he had been for many years. He was not a member of the Board of Trade but his close connection with the organization for such a long time made him seem like one of them, so much so that a special session was called by the president William Carson, and a committee appointed to put into proper form the Board's sense of loss."

Mr. Norton was born in Detroit in 1848, the son of Captain John Norton, one of the best known tug men of the lower lakes. He attended the public schools of Detroit and graduated from the high school, later learning to be a telegraph operator. After mastering this he established an office on the river front as a marine reporter, where he listed the vessels passages and all news of interest to mariners, for the Detroit daily papers, and for papers published at other lake ports. At the age of twenty-three he announced himself as a vessel agent, and this business he followed almost to the time of his death, chartering vessels to carry grain from Detroit to Lake Erie and Lake Ontario ports. This at one time brought him a very large income. He was a versatile man; in addition to his other accomplishments he was an amateur marine artist and a fine singer. In the old St. Paul's church his noble voice was easily the feature of the Sunday musical programs, while in parlor and at other private concerts he was very eagerly sought after. He was naturally proud of his gifts, but his income was so large he never sought to utilize them for money making purposes.

He had a love romance in his early days, and his love was returned, but parental influences kept the loving pair apart, thus a marriage was never solemnized. He eventually foreswore the social circles in which he was so popular, and for the remainder of his life associated only with men, and thus never married. He loved his mother most dearly and kept her company in their pretty Warren avenue home up to the time of death. Mrs. Norton was, in turn, completely wrapped up in her son and was always happiest when he was with her. This picture of love between mother and son was a delightful one to behold, and was an excellent demonstration of his fine character.

JULIUS C. CLIPPERT, M. D. In famous "Old Delray," now an integral part of the city of Detroit, Dr. Clippert is engaged in the successful practice of his profession and merits recognition in this work as one of the able and popular representatives of the medical fraternity in his native city. He is a member of one of the honored German families of Detroit and is a son of the late Conrad Clippert, who was a citizen of prominence and influence, he having served as sheriff of Wayne county and having been vice-president of the Central Savings Bank of Detroit at the time of his death. He long maintained his home in the village of Springwells, which is now included in the corporate limits of Detroit.

Dr. Julius Casper Clippert was born in Springwells, Wayne county, on the 27th of June, 1876, and his early educational training was received in the public schools of that township and in the Central high school of Detroit. In 1895 he received appointment as a cadet in the United States Military Academy, at West Point, and he attended this

institution for two years, at the expiration of which he resigned to turn his attention to the study of medicine, after he had decided that a military career was not to his liking. He entered the Detroit College of Medicine in 1897 and applied himself diligently to study, so that he gained the maximum returns from his prescribed course, upon the conclusion of which he was graduated, as a member of the class of 1901, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. During the major part of the following year he served as interne in Harper Hospital, whose work and facilities afforded him most valuable clinical experience and thus further fortified him for the independent work of his chosen calling. In 1902 the Doctor began the general practice of his profession in the village of Delray, in partnership with his elder brother, Dr. F. J. Clippert, and since 1906 he has conducted an individual practice, with residence and office at 2253 Jefferson avenue. He is one of the leading physicians and surgeons in the Delray district and his practice is large and substantial, the while he commands unqualified confidence and esteem in the community. He holds membership in the American Medical Association, the Michigan State Medical Society, and the Wayne County Medical Society.

Dr. Clippert is well known in his native city and here his circle of friends is coincident with that of his acquaintances. Though manifesting naught of desire to enter the arena of practical politics, he is arrayed as a staunch supporter of the cause of the Republican party, and as a citizen he is essentially loyal and public-spirited, taking deep interest in all that concerns the fair old "City of the Straits," which is endeared to him by many gracious associations and memories. He is one of the interested principals in the William Clippert Brick Manufacturing Company, in which he is associated with his brothers. The Doctor has been an appreciative student of the history and teachings of the time-honored Masonic fraternity, in the York Rite of which he is affiliated with Zion Lodge, No. 1, Free & Accepted Masons, and the Royal Arch Masons. He has also attained to the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, in which he is identified with Michigan Sovereign Consistory, and holds membership in Moslem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He also has affiliation with local organizations of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. The Doctor still remains in the ranks of eligible bachelors.

FRANK H. BAMLET. How greatly the destinies of human life hinge upon the accidents of time and place was again shown in the tragic and pitiable death of Frank H. Bamlet, a native son of Detroit, a member of one of its old and honored families and himself numbered among the city's representative business men. Proceeding to his beautiful summer place near Birmingham, Oakland county, on the evening of the 20th of April, 1911, in the full strength of vigorous manhood and with associations and conditions compassing all that makes life worth living, he was cut down and instantly killed by a fast passenger train of the Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee Railroad. The newspaper account of the accident tells the story briefly in the following words, and between the lines may be read the sentiments expressive of the unintelligibility of the decrees of fate, and there may also be seen the chalice of grief and bereavement from which the loved ones were so suddenly called upon to drink deeply. The brief account here reproduced appears in the *Detroit Free Press*: "Frank H. Bamlet, the Detroit real-estate man, owner of the Bamlet building and member of many social and business organizations, was instantly killed a few minutes before seven o'clock last evening on the Detroit, Grand

Haven and Milwaukee Railroad tracks, being struck by the Pan American flyer, an east bound train. Mr. Bamlet had just alighted from a suburban car and was on his way to his summer home, which is located two miles out of Birmingham, when the accident occurred. The train was traveling at full speed, and Mr. Bamlet was hurled a distance of over two hundred feet, the impact being so violent that nearly every bone in his body was broken. The members of his family were anxiously awaiting his arrival at his home for dinner, as was the custom, when the news of the awful accident was brought to them."

Well may we wish to turn from such a record to the more gracious memories of the man as he was in life,—true and sincere and steadfast, and it is to be hoped that all who knew and honored him will revert to the latter picture rather than the former.

In the old family homestead which stood on the site of the present large and modern Bamlet Building, at the southwest corner of Griswold street and Grand River avenue, Frank H. Bamlet was born on the 18th of April, 1860, the only child of George and Mary A. (Wells) Bamlet, the former of whom was born in Michigan, and the latter in England. Joseph Bamlet, grandfather of the subject of this memoir was born and reared in England and became one of the pioneer settlers of Detroit, where he took up his residence within a short time after his immigration to America. When his son George was about one year old he purchased the ground on which the present Bamlet Building stands and there erected a small wooden building, the lower floor of which was utilized by him for a mercantile establishment, while the upper floor was arranged for the family home. Joseph Bamlet was one of the representative business men of Detroit in the early days and here both he and his wife continued to reside until their death. George Bamlet was reared near Greenville, Michigan, and for many years was identified with its various interests. He served for a score of years as a clerk in the postoffice and lived virtually retired during the last twenty years of his life. On the site of the old home and store he erected a four story brick block, and about 1894 his son Frank H. erected on the same site the present substantial Bamlet Building, which is six stories in height and is used for store and office purposes. Thus three generations of the family have been represented in the improving of this valuable property which is located in the business center of Detroit. George Bamlet was a citizen of sterling character and ever commanded secure place in popular esteem in the city which was his home during his entire life.

Frank H. Bamlet received his early educational discipline in the public schools of Detroit and thereafter prosecuted the study of law under the preceptorship of William Howell, one of the leading members of the Detroit bar. His tastes were not in harmony with the dry formularies of the law, however, and he never engaged in practice. He turned his attention to business activities, in connection with which he eventually became a prominent and influential factor in his native city. At the age of twenty-two years he assumed charge of his fathers estate, and for a time he was also engaged in the jewelry business, when a young man.

It was in the domain of real-estate operations that Mr. Bamlet gained his maximum success and prestige, and along this line of enterprise he did much to further the civic and material progress of Detroit, his operations becoming broad in scope and importance. He was especially active and successful in the development of the northern section of Detroit, now recognized as one of the most beautiful residence districts of the city, and he also assisted materially in the upbuilding of

what is locally designated as the west end of the city. In the buying and selling of local realty he was one of the most prominent dealers in the Michigan metropolis. He erected many dwellings on Fourth Avenue. In the same year in which he built the Bamlet Block he erected his beautiful family residence, at 2420 Woodward avenue, where his widow still maintains her home.

Alert, far sighted and progressive, Mr. Bamlet identified himself with numerous enterprises which have contributed to the industrial and civic advancement of Detroit, and no citizen could have been more thoroughly loyal and public spirited. About the year 1891 he severed his connection with the Mowett Heating Company, in which he had been the principal stockholder, and of the business of which he had entire supervision for some time, this concern having been engaged in the manufacture of the Mowett Heater. He was also interested with his cousin, John Post, in the wholesale millinery business in the city of Chicago. His country home is one of the most beautiful in that section of Oakland county that has gained so many summer recruits from Detroit, and he took great pride and satisfaction in the improving and embellishing of this estate.

In politics Mr. Bamlet accorded unswerving allegiance to the Republican party, and while his eligibility for public offices of trust was well recognized he never consented to become a candidate for such preferments, with the sole exception of that of member of the Detroit board of estimates, a position of which he continued the incumbent for two years. His many friends frequently endeavored to prevail upon him to become a candidate for other city offices, including that of mayor, but he invariably refused such overtures. The intrinsic modesty of the man was further shown by his refusal to accept official preferment in any of the numerous fraternal bodies and social organizations with which he became identified. Genial, frank and unassuming, generous, and kindly in all the relations of life, he gained friends in all classes, and of these the circle was coincident with that of his acquaintances. He loved Detroit and was ever ready to lend his influence and co-operation in the support of measures and enterprises projected for the general good of the community. Mr. Bamlet was a member of the Central Methodist Church, as is also his widow, and he served as a member of its board of trustees. The news of the tragic death of Mr. Bamlet caused a feeling of personal bereavement to his wide circle of friends, and the entire community was grieved and shocked when he passed away in the very prime of his manhood and usefulness.

In the Masonic fraternity Mr. Bamlet was affiliated with Oriental Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; King Cyrus Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Detroit Commandery, Knights Templar; and Moslem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was an active member of the Detroit Board of Commerce and was in full sympathy with its high civic ideals and productive activities. He also held membership in the Detroit Real Estate Board, the Wayne Club and in a number of the representative clubs of his native city.

Only as through a veil can one outside of the ideal home circle realize the poignancy of loss and bereavement that his death entailed to those nearest and dearest to him, and the greatest measures of consolation and reconciliation must come to them in the loving memories of what he was in the gracious associations of the home. In the city of Lansing, Michigan, on the 29th of March, 1882, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Bamlet to Miss Hattie A. Shank, who was born in Cayuga county, New York, and who is a daughter of John and Mary J. Brundage Shank, both likewise natives of the old Empire state.

The mother of Mrs. Bamlet died in New York state and when the latter was a child of eight years her father removed to Michigan. Mr. Shank became one of the representative citizens and influential business men of Michigan's capital city, but for the last ten years of his life he resided in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Of his children one son and three daughters are now living. These children are: Wallace Shank, now living in Portland, Oregon; Jennie is the wife of J. M. Ashmer, of Buffalo, New York; and Jessie Maude married Thomas F. Reid of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Mrs. Bamlet has been during her married life a valued factor in connection with the social activities of Detroit, and her popularity is of unequivocal order. She is active in the work of the Central Methodist Episcopal church, and she is a valued member of the Twentieth Century Club and the North Woodward Avenue Woman's Club.

In conclusion of this brief memoir is entered record concerning the children of Mr. and Mrs. Bamlet: Mary Mabel died in 1907, at the age of twenty-three years; George F. remains with his widowed mother and has assumed the management of his father's large business interests; Maude E. is the wife of Harry Britmeyer, of Detroit, a son of Philip Britmeyer, former mayor of the city and one of its prominent business men; Stanley J. remains at home and is associated with his elder brother in the handling of the business affairs of the family estate; and Vida B. is attending Mary Newman's private school.

ALEXANDER G. COMSTOCK. Genealogical research is of enduring value in its concrete results, whether in a specific or general sense, and in the midst of the boundless activities and electrical progress of the present century there should not be failure to make record of and to appreciate the worthy lives and worthy deeds of those who have left from the past so gracious a heritage. The true American has every reason to take pride if it is permitted him to claim ancestral identification with the history of our republic through several generations and to trace the records of those of his line who have done well their part in furthering the civic and material progress of the nation. Of such appreciation is the deepest patriotism begotten, and of such gracious heritage he whose name initiates this article is the recipient. He is a scion of a family whose name has been identified with the annals of American history since the early colonial days, when its original representative in the new world came from England and established a home in New England, that cradle of so much of our national history. He himself has honored the name which he bears, through very worthy and appreciable accomplishment, and he has maintained his home in Michigan for nearly a half a century, during the major portion of which period he has been a resident of Detroit, where he gained secure prestige as one of the representative members of the bar of the state and where he is now devoting his attention to his numerous capitalistic and business interests having virtually retired from the work of his profession, in connection with which he was known as a good lawyer and honest counselor.

Alexander Griswold Comstock is a representative of one of the sterling pioneer families of the old Empire state of the Union and is himself a native of that commonwealth. He was born at Volney, Oswego county, New York, on the 22d of June, 1840, and is a son of Charles and Mary (Griswold) Comstock, the former of whom was born near Watertown, Jefferson county, that state, and the latter of whom was a native of Great Barrington, Berkshire county, Massachusetts. Serajah Comstock, the paternal grandfather of Alexander G. Comstock, was born in the state of Connecticut and was a gallant and patriotic soldier in the

Continental line during the entire course of the war of the Revolution. He immigrated to the state of New York in an early day and became one of the pioneer settlers of Jefferson county. He was a man of prominence and influence in his community and both he and his wife continued to reside in New York until their death. Mary (Griswold) Comstock was a daughter of Rev. Samuel Griswold, who was an able and honored clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal church, in which he continued his ministrations for many years, with all of his consecrated zeal and devotion. He passed the closing years of his life at Volney, New York, and passed to his reward in the fullness of years and well earned honors. His brother, Rt. Rev. Alexander Veits Griswold, bishop of the diocese of Massachusetts, was at one time presiding bishop of the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal church of the United States. Representatives of the Griswold family attained to marked distinction in public affairs in New England in the early days, and members of the family served as governors of various states of that historic section of the Union. Charles and Mary (Griswold) Comstock became the parents of only one child, the subject of this review, and the latter was but an infant at the time of the death of his mother, in 1842. The father long survived her and early removed to the city of Chicago, Illinois, where the greater part of his active career was one of close identification with the grain and commission trade, as one of the prominent and influential members of the Chicago Board of Trade. He established his home at Evanston, one of the most beautiful suburbs of the western metropolis, and there his death occurred in 1895, at the venerable age of eighty years. He was a man of great business acumen and sterling character and he accumulated a substantial fortune within the course of his long and worthy business career, and at the time of his death was senior warden of St. Mark's (Episcopal) church at Evanston and had held that position for thirty-four years.

As already intimated, Alexander G. Comstock was but two years of age at the time of the death of his mother, and he was reared to adult age in the home of his maternal grandfather, Rev. Samuel Griswold, who was at the time a retired clergyman of the Episcopal church. After completing the curriculum of the public schools Mr. Comstock continued his studies in Falley Seminary, at Fulton in his native county, and in 1860 he was matriculated in Hobart College, at Geneva, New York, an institution which was founded in 1824 and which is conducted under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal church. He continued his studies in this college only one year, at the expiration of which he was compelled to leave the same on account of the death of his grandfather, Rev. Samuel Griswold, the affairs of whose estate demanded his attention. Within a short time thereafter Mr. Comstock engaged in the clothing business at Oswego, New York, and in that city he gained his initial discipline in the reading of law, as he there studied under the effective preceptorship of Judge Churchill, a representative legist and jurist of that section of the Empire state. He continued to reside at Oswego until 1865, in which year he disposed of a portion of his clothing stock and removed the remainder to Holly, Oakland county, Michigan, where he continued in the same line of enterprise. In the following year he was given evidence of popular confidence and esteem in his new home community, in that he was elected justice of the peace, an office of which he continued the incumbent for four years. He was then elected county clerk of Oakland county, as candidate on the Democratic ticket, and in assuming the duties of this office he forthwith removed to Pontiac, the judicial center of the county. At the expiration of his term of two years he was renominated on the ticket of his party,

but as this was the year of Horace Greeley's campaign for the presidency, as candidate on the Democratic and liberal Republican ticket, with consequent disruption of normal partisan lines, Mr. Comstock met defeat, with the remainder of his party ticket.

During his residence in Holly and while serving as justice of the peace at that place Mr. Comstock had resumed the reading of law, in which also he gained valuable experience through the work devolving upon him in his magisterial position. In 1872, at Pontiac, he was admitted to the bar of his adopted state, and in the following year he came to Detroit, where he has maintained his home during the long intervening period. Here he entered into a professional partnership with Hon. Levi B. Taft, and this alliance continued about one year, the severance of the mutually agreeable relations occurring when Mr. Taft was appointed to fill a vacancy on the bench of the circuit court of Oakland county, where he had his residence on a farm near Birmingham. Thereafter Mr. Comstock conducted an individual practice of general order until a partial interruption was caused by his election as justice of the peace, in 1875, for a term of four years, and by two years incumbency of the office of deputy sheriff of Wayne county, under George Stellwagon. In 1886 the representative law firm of Moore & Moore, of Detroit, extended to Mr. Comstock an invitation to become connected with their large and important legal business, and in accepting this overture, he continued to be identified with this well known firm for the following decade. Soon after the death of his father, which occurred in September, 1895, Mr. Comstock found it expedient to retire from the active work of his profession and assume the supervision of his share of his father's very appreciable estate, as well as to attend to his own large and constantly expanding business interests, which have since engrossed the major part of his time and attention. While actively engaged in the practice of his profession Mr. Comstock figured prominently in many important litigations in the state and federal courts and numbered among his clients some of the most important corporations in Detroit. He has a broad and exact knowledge of the science of jurisprudence and has had wide and varied experience as a man of affairs, in which connection he has shown exceptional executive and administrative ability. Though he has now passed the psalmist's span of three score years and ten he has abounding vitality and unimpaired mental energy, so that he puts to blush the years which are tallied to his credit. Not only has he the heritage of strong and virile ancestry but his own life has been marked by right living, so that it is not strange that the years rest lightly upon his head. It has been stated in an earlier paragraph that his agnatic lineage is traced back to English origin, and it may further be said that his ancestors on the maternal side were of Holland-Dutch extraction, the Griswold family having been founded in Virginia in the early colonial epoch of our national history.

In politics Mr. Comstock has been an independent though leaning towards the Democratic party, of whose generic principles and policies he formerly was an effective advocate, and both he and his wife are most earnest and zealous communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church, in which they are members of the fine parish of St. John's church, at the corner of Woodward avenue and High street. Mr. Comstock is affiliated with the time-honored Masonic fraternity and the Sons of the American Revolution, and Mrs. Comstock holds membership in the Mount Vernon Society, which was organized many years ago and through the efforts of which the beautiful old homestead of George Washington was preserved to the nation against the encroachment of the years. Mr. Comstock is a man of fine intellectuality, without bigotry or intolerance, and in the var-

ious relations of life he has ever shown forth a deep and abiding human sympathy, as well as a high sense of his stewardship, his course having been guided and governed by inviolable integrity and honor. Broad-minded and public-spirited, he has proved a loyal and valuable citizen and has shown a lively interest in all that has tended to advance the social and material prosperity of the city in which he has so long maintained his home, the while both he and his wife, a woman of most gracious personality, have given their support to those agencies that conserve the uplifting and benefiting of human kind. Their attractive home, at 573 Cass avenue, has long been recognized as a center of refined and generous hospitality, and in the community their circle of friends is coincident with that of their acquaintances.

At Oswego, New York, on the 30th of April, 1862, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Comstock to Miss Clara Miller, who was born in that city in August, 1846, and who is a daughter of John D. and Catherine (Gettman) Miller. Her father was long an influential and honored citizen of Oswego, where he was engaged in contracting and building, and both he and his wife passed the closing years of their lives in Oswego. Mrs. Comstock is a woman of fine social qualities and is a popular factor in connection with the representative social activities of Detroit. In addition to many other accomplishments she is a talented artist, and many fine works from her brush and palette adorn the walls of the family home and many other homes in Detroit. Mr. and Mrs. Comstock became the parents of two children, both of whom died in infancy.

BERNARD O'GRADY. More than half a century ago Bernard O'Grady established his home in Detroit and he became a prominent and influential factor in connection with business enterprises of important order, the while he exemplified the utmost civic loyalty and public spirit and was held in unqualified esteem in the city that so long represented his home. His sterling character and his worthy services as a citizen of the Michigan metropolis render it most consistent to accord in this history of the city a brief tribute to his memory.

Bernard O'Grady was born at Shelburne, Chittenden county, Vermont, on the 17th of April, 1828, and his death occurred at the home of his brother, Judge James O'Grady, at Houghton, Michigan, on the 18th of August, 1871. He was the fifth son of Irish parents, both of whom were born in Queen's county, Ireland. The parents immigrated from the Emerald Isle to America in the latter part of the second decade of the nineteenth century and landed at Prince Edward's Island, Canada. The father was not successful in securing profitable employment and the family returned to Ireland, but a year later, prompted by the restlessness that took possession of them, they made another start for the new world and located in Vermont, where the father, John O'Grady, secured employment in connection with the construction of the Vermont Central Railroad. After this line was completed he secured work by the day, in the employ of Ezra Meech, a wealthy farmer who resided south of Shelburne. John O'Grady's five sons began their education in the village school at Shelburne, and after the father purchased a farm two miles nearer the city of Burlington, where the University of Vermont is located, each of the sons became, in turn, a student in that institution. For their position and means all were generously educated.

Bernard O'Grady's initial experience in connection with practical business affairs was gained as an employe in a hotel conducted by one of his elder brothers in New York City. They kept the old Stevens

House, at the Battery, and there were congregated hosts of persons distinguished in professional and commercial walks of life.

In 1854, when about twenty-eight years of age, Bernard O'Grady came to Detroit, where he first secured employment in the forwarding house of F. M. Van Sicklen & Company, in which William Catlin was the silent partner. A year or two later Mr. O'Grady became one of the interested principals in the firm of John G. Erwin & Company, at the foot of First street, and at a later date the firm became known as Whiting & O'Grady. There were at that time no railroads penetrating the Lake Superior country and a fortune was to be gained in a brief time through handling of supplies by transportation on the lakes—the only means of transferring such commodities. Whiting & O'Grady were agents for one of the largest fleets of lake vessels, and through his well directed operations Mr. O'Grady accumulated a goodly sum. This was during the progress of the Civil war, and as he had little confidence in the ability of the government to bring the rebellion to a successful close he was led to make large investments in goods, at inflated values, with the result that he met with heavy financial losses. In 1866 he retired from the forwarding business and became agent for the Merchant's Dispatch Transportation Company. Later he assumed the agency for the St. Louis Insurance Company, and at the time of his death he was agent for the South Pewabic mine, at Houghton, Michigan.

On the 23d of February, 1857, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. O'Grady to Miss Adelia E. Harrington, of Shelburne, Vermont. She was a granddaughter of Benjamin Harrington, who, in 1788, purchased from the government the land on which the village of Shelburne now stands. He added farm to farm and became a rich man, leaving an appreciable inheritance to each of his ten children. Mrs. Harrington was the daughter of his youngest son, Henry Harrington. To Mr. and Mrs. O'Grady were born six children, concerning whom the following brief record is entered: Clara Horton died in infancy; Henry, the only son, died a few days before his twenty-second birthday anniversary; Jane A. became the wife of Grosvenor A. Carrington, in 1883, and she survived him, her death occurring in 1892; Misses Mary E. and Margaret O'Grady reside in Detroit; and Frances O'Grady is the wife of Charles William Picard, of Detroit, and they have three sons—Russell Grosvenor, Charles Harrington and Edward Dewey.

The social life of Detroit in Mr. O'Grady's time was a happy one. Associated, as he was, with the Detroit Board of Trade, in which he was an active member in the truest sense, he entered heartily into every movement made by that body, along either commercial or financial lines, and his support was given to all measures and enterprises tending to advance the material and civic welfare of his home city. When an informal affair was given for the benefit of the state industrial school he always did his share of the entertaining, having a wealth of Irish melodies and folklore, taught by a mother who was more than ordinarily well informed in literary matters for a woman of seventy-five years ago. She was not of the peasant class and had secured a number of standard books, religious and historical, as well as the works of the leading English poets. It was considered a privilege by the village youths of Shelburne, Vermont, to be asked at evening to pass an hour or more with her and her family, for the purpose of hearing her read Shakespeare or recite from Byron or Tom Moore. Her sons inherited her prodigious memory and were able to recite whole chapters of favorite books. Judge James O'Grady, the second son of the family, had the same gift in a legal way. Mr. O'Grady was a staunch Democrat, and served for a short period as alderman of the old first ward.

As has already been stated, Bernard O'Grady passed away at the home of his brother, in Houghton, Michigan, on the 18th of August, 1871. His cherished and devoted wife survived him by more than thirty years and was a resident of Detroit at the time of her death, which occurred on the 15th of August, 1903. She was a woman of most gracious presence and possessed a charity that prompted her not only to give but to share with any one in need. Her memory is revered by all who came within the compass of her gentle influence. The remains of both Mr. and Mrs. O'Grady find resting places in beautiful Elmwood cemetery, in Detroit.

Mr. O'Grady was reared in the faith of the Catholic church, in which his father had belonged and to which his mother had been converted. He withdrew as a communicant of the church when he was still a young man and for many years he was affiliated with the Masonic fraternity. His funeral was conducted under the auspices of the Masons, and at the time of his death the Detroit Board of Trade passed the following resolutions:

Whereas, It has pleased an All-wise Providence to remove by death Bernard O'Grady, for many years a member of this association, therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. O'Grady we mourn the loss of one who possessed the most genial qualities and many noble traits of character, a manliness that impressed itself upon all within the circle in which he moved; a fortitude which no reverse could conquer; a faithfulness which never forsook a friend nor forgot a favor; a charity circumscribed by no conventional boundaries of party or sect.

Resolved, That we tender the family of our deceased friend our heartfelt sympathy, and humbly trust that "He who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb" will be their stay and comfort in this dark hour of their affliction.

Resolved, That we will attend the funeral in a body, and that, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, this board will now adjourn.

ROBERT A. JAMIESON, M. D. Prominent among those who have lent dignity and distinction to the medical profession in the state of Michigan and city of Detroit was the late Dr. Robert Andrus Jamieson, who was here engaged in active practice for more than forty years and who left a benignant impress on the community, both as a citizen of the highest character and as a physician and surgeon of exceptional ability. Duty was the inspiration of his life and from its noble course he never wavered in the least, the while he labored with all of zeal and ability in the alleviation of human suffering and for otherwise the aiding and uplifting of his fellow men. His character and his services constitute his most enduring monument, and it is most consonant that in this history of the city in which he so long maintained his home should be entered a tribute to his memory and brief record of his earnest career as one of the essentially representative physicians and surgeons of the state.

Dr. Jamieson was of staunch Scotch-American lineage and was born at Brock, province of Ontario, Canada, on the 16th of June, 1843, his death occurring at his beautiful home in Detroit, on the 9th of August, 1910, after an illness of several months' duration. He was a son of Rev. Andrew and Lois (Andrus) Jamieson. The father was for more than forty years a missionary among the Indians and passed much of this time on Walpole Isle, in the St. Clair River. He was a clergyman of the Episcopal church and was a man of deep piety and self-abnegation, consecrating his life to the noble work which so long engrossed his time and attention. Both he and his wife continued to reside in the

Dominion of Canada a great many years, finally removing to Algonac. Dr. Jamieson ever referred with reverent affection to his devoted and loved parents, the major part of his early educational discipline having been received under the instruction of his father, who was a man of fine intellectual attainments. His academic training was supplemented by a course in McGill University, in the city of Montreal, in which he was graduated, and in 1866 he was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he received his well earned degree of Doctor of Medicine. He ever continued a close and appreciative student of medical science and thus kept in close touch with the advances made in medicine and surgery. He served his professional novitiate and in 1870 he came to Detroit, where he continued in active practice during the residue of his long and useful life. He built up a specially large and representative practice and he subordinated all else to the demands of his profession, of whose best learning and highest ethics he was a distinguished exponent. He served for a number of years as professor of clinical medicine in the Detroit College of Medicine, of whose faculty he was one of the most honored and valued members at the time of his demise. His very character was cast in a staunch and noble matrix and he was large of heart and large of mind, so that he naturally gained and retained the high regard of those with whom he came in contact in the various relations of life. When the "silver cord was loosed" and he passed to eternal rest there was sorrow in many hearts, and those to whom he had ministered as family physician for many years felt that they had lost a guide, counselor and friend. Dr. Jamieson was identified with the American Medical Association, the Michigan State Medical Society and the Wayne County Medical Society, in the activities of each of which he took a deep interest, as did he also in the affairs of the Detroit Medical Library Association, with which he was identified from the time of its organization and to whose work and facilities he made generous contributions. He served on the medical staff of St. Luke's hospital and also on that of St. Mary's hospital, the latter a Catholic institution. He was for many years state medical examiner for the Ancient Order of United Workmen, of which fraternal order he was a prominent and influential member. He was one of the charter members of the Quarter Century Club, whose organization has now lapsed, the personnel of its membership having been made up of physicians who had been engaged in the practice of their profession in Detroit for twenty-five years or more.

Broad-minded, loyal and public spirited as a citizen, Dr. Jamieson gave his support to those agencies that make for moral, educational and general civic advancement, and while he never had any desire to enter the arena of practical politics, he was known as a staunch advocate of the principles and policies of the Republican party. The only municipal office he ever held was that of city physician, of which he was the incumbent for several years. A thorough and consistent churchman and a man whose reverence for the spiritual verities was of the deepest order, Dr. Jamieson was a zealous communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church, as are also the surviving members of his family, and his faith was one of good works. In the earlier years of his residence in Detroit he was superintendent of the Sunday-school of St. Mary's parish, but he later transferred his membership to St. John's church, at Woodward avenue and High street, in whose various activities he took a prominent part. He was a member of the Men's Club of this parish for many years and was specially earnest in bringing young men into the church, besides otherwise aiding them with wise admonition and counsel. The funeral of Dr. Jamieson was held from St. John's church

and a large assemblage of citizens of all classes attested to the affection and esteem in which he was held in the community. His remains were interred in Woodlawn cemetery. His heart was attuned to sympathy and he virtually consecrated his life to the service of his fellow men, being ever mindful of those "in any ways afflicted, or distressed, in mind, body or estate."

On the 22d of April, 1875, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Jamieson to Miss Emma L. Thompson, who was born in the city of Liverpool, England, whence her parents, Joseph M. and Mary (Jervis) Thompson, came to America in 1852. They were for many years residents of Detroit, where they died, the father having been a representative business man of this city and for many years secretary of the Woodmere Cemetery Association. Mrs. Jamieson has been a resident of Detroit from her girlhood days and has long been a prominent and popular figure in its representative social activities. She resides in a beautiful home at 147 Park street, the residence having been erected by her husband about the year 1893. In conclusion is entered brief record concerning the children of Dr. and Mrs. Jamieson: Mary J. is the wife of Dr. J. J. Delbridge, a representative physician of Detroit, and they have two children—Helen and Alice; Louisa A. is the wife of William Duncan, of this city, and they have two children—Louisa and Robert; Dr. Robert C., who was graduated in the Detroit College of Medicine, and who is well upholding the prestige of the family name in the work of his profession, is engaged in practice in Detroit and he married Miss Carolina Poppleton; and Andrew J., who remains with his widowed mother, was graduated in the University of Michigan as a civil engineer, to which profession he is now giving his attention.

ARTHUR C. LEE, M. D., is a native son of Michigan and a representative of families whose names have been identified with the annals of this commonwealth since the early pioneer epoch in its history. His paternal grandfather, Horatio Lee, was one of the prominent and influential pioneers of Oakland county, where he established his home upon his immigration from his native state of Vermont and where he reclaimed a farm from the wilderness, as did also the Doctor's maternal grandfather, John Waters, who was a native of the state of New York.

Dr. Arthur Chalmers Lee was born in the village of Franklin, Oakland county, Michigan, on the 28th of April, 1868, and is a son of Volney H. and Cornelia M. (Waters) Lee, both of whom were likewise born and reared in that county, with the civic and material development and progress of which both families have been prominently concerned. Volney H. Lee became the owner of a fine landed estate in Royal Oak township, Oakland county, and was one of the leading exponents of the basic industry of agriculture in that favored section of the state. He was a man of sterling attributes of character, commanded unqualified confidence and esteem in his native county and was an influential factor in public affairs of a local order. He was called upon to serve in various township offices, including that of supervisor, and was ever ready to lend his influence and co-operation in the support of measures and enterprises advanced for the general good of the community. His political allegiance was given to the Democratic party and both he and his wife held membership in the Methodist Episcopal church. They continued to reside in Oakland county until their death, the father having passed away in November, 1910, at the age of seventy-two years, and the devoted wife and mother having been summoned to the life



A. C. F. M.

eternal in July, 1908, at the age of seventy years. Of their children two sons only are living.

The public schools of his native county afforded Dr. Lee his preliminary educational advantages, which included the curriculum of the Birmingham high school, in which he was graduated in the spring of 1889. A youth of definite ambition and clearly formulated plans for a future career, Dr. Lee set vigorously to the work of preparing himself for the exacting profession in which he has achieved so marked success and prestige. In the autumn of the same year in which he was graduated in the high school at Birmingham he was matriculated in the Detroit College of Medicine, and in this admirable institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1893, with the coveted degree of Doctor of Medicine. During his senior year in the college he also served as apothecary and interne in Harper Hospital, and his special ability along professional lines even thus early received distinctive recognition, as he held the position of medical director of the Harper Hospital polyclinic in 1894-5 and during a part of the year 1896. In the meanwhile he instituted the private practice of his profession in the year of his graduation, and his success has been cumulative, as he has exemplified full and accurate knowledge of the sciences of medicine and surgery and marked facility in the application of this knowledge in a practical and beneficent way. His practice is of general order and is widely disseminated, as it is based on a well earned reputation for skill and discrimination and for that broad human sympathy which transcends mere sentiment to become an actuating motive in the relief of suffering and distress. In the early years of his practice, Dr. Lee maintained his home and office at 175 Field avenue, and from this location he removed to his present fine, modern residence at 455 Helen avenue, which he erected in 1908 and where he also has his well equipped and handsomely appointed office. Dr. Lee is well known in his profession and as a citizen of marked progressiveness and public spirit, the while his wide circle of friends attest his sterling personal qualities. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Michigan State Medical Society and the Wayne County Medical Society. In the Masonic fraternity he is affiliated with Detroit Lodge, No. 2, Free and Accepted Masons; Michigan Sovereign Consistory of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, in which he has received the thirty-second degree, and a member of Moslem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He also holds membership in the Independent Order of Foresters, the Knights of the Maccabees and other fraternal orders. He is a member of the Detroit Yacht Club and avails himself appreciatively of the manifold attractions of the beautiful Detroit river. A citizen of high civic ideals, he takes a deep interest in all that touches the welfare of his home city, and is found arrayed as a stalwart supporter of the cause of the Republican party; he was a member of the school board from 1905 to 1909.

On the 4th of April, 1899 Dr. Lee was united in marriage to Miss Beatrice Crawford, of Detroit, and they have a fine little son, Volney Chalmers Lee, who was born on the 15th day of May, 1901.

JAMES McDONNELL. For thirty-six years a member of the Detroit police and for the past sixteen years captain of the detectives, James McDonnell's career in this city has had sufficient service and incident to make it noteworthy and deserving of record in the history of Detroit. But for a number of years previous to the time he joined the "force" he lived in the midst of scenes and activities that have furnished material for thousands of pages in the history of the country, comprising

an era of eventfulness that can never happen again in the life of this nation. Few men now living have seen and acted among such varied scenes as Mr. McDonnell. He has spent nearly fifty years in what may properly be termed the military service of the country, for the city police is no less a soldier than one who fights in company and regiment and spends his time in barracks and tented fields.

Captain McDonnell is a Canadian by birth and of Irish parentage. He was born at Hamilton, Ontario, September 6, 1845, a son of Michael and Rose (Carolan) McDonnell. His father came to Philadelphia at an early age, but on account of illness returned to Ireland, where he married, and then returned to this country with his bride, settling in Hamilton, Ontario, and in later years moving to Detroit. James is the third of six children, three sons and three daughters. His early education was obtained in the public schools at Hamilton.

One day in the summer of 1862, when he was seventeen years old, he went sailing as member of the crew of a schooner that landed at Oswego, New York. This was the first stage in a long wandering that continued many years before he returned to the old home. From Oswego he went on to Albany, and there on the 13th of October, 1862, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Seventy-fifth New York Volunteers, under Colonel M. J. Bryan and Major Gray. From Albany to Camp Scott on Staten Island, where they were attached to Corcoran's Irish Legion, and thence in November to the front, they arrived at Newport News. In January following his company was sent to New Orleans to join the other companies of his regiment. A full-rigged sailing vessel, the "Wm. Woodberry of Portland," was the means of transportation. A fierce storm drove the vessel into the West Indies, and it was thirty-three days before the thirteen hundred soldiers on board were landed at New Orleans. On April 13, 1863, he participated with his company in its first battle, and was in the thickest of the fighting at the siege of Port Hudson, which surrendered a few days after the fall of Vicksburg in July. Among other engagements in which he participated with his regiment was the battles of Pleasant Hill, Louisiana, and other engagements in that vicinity. On May 8, 1864, leaving his regiment at Alexandria, he was transferred to the U. S. gunboat Lexington, on which he served during the remainder of the war. He was honorably discharged June 15, 1865, at the Mound City navy yards near Cairo, Illinois.

Having served through most of the war, though he was still under age at the time of his discharge, he then returned home to see his people (his mother died when he was eight), who in the meantime had come to Detroit. In 1865 when he was twenty, he went to New York, and he joined the regular army January 25, 1867. It was the Fifth U. S. Cavalry to which he was assigned, this regiment being afterward distinguished as the "Fighting Fifth." For two and a half years this regiment was stationed in the south, in the states of Tennessee and Mississippi. From there he was detailed for duty on the western plains in fighting the Sioux Indians. As those familiar with the history of the west know, it was still many years before Indian hostilities were brought to a final close, so that the service of the army in the west was by no means as uneventful as it now is. Mr. McDonnell, entering the regular army as private, was promoted to corporal and then to sergeant. Along with the regiment in its western campaigns was the famous scout, Buffalo Bill. During his five years' service with the regiment he had many adventures and experiences that might adorn a military biography, and yet he came through it all without a wound.

Among the many encounters with the Indians in which he was engaged was the battle of Summits Springs, Colorado, July 11, 1869.

At the end of his five years' service with the regular army he received his honorable discharge on January 25, 1872. Returning to Detroit, he was here in time to participate in the building of the Canada Southern Railroad, now part of the Michigan Central. He was the conductor of the first train run between Blissfield Junction, Michigan, and Fayette, Ohio. After the road was completed he held the position of yardmaster until 1875.

On the 30th of June, 1875, Mr. McDonnell joined the Detroit Police. For six years he was a patrolman, and then was transferred to the detective branch August 1, 1881, and for the past sixteen years has been captain of this department. He has displayed remarkable efficiency in the service and has won all his promotions by merit.

Captain McDonnell is a thirty-second degree Mason. His local affiliations are with Palestine Lodge, No. 357, A. F. & A. M., and also with the Consistory and Shrine. He is a member of Fairbanks Post of the Grand Army of the Republic. He and his family are communicants of the St. Paul Episcopal church in Detroit. He was married September 11, 1875, soon after joining the police, to Miss Emma Hill. Her parents, Peter and Mary (Goodsill) Hill, came to Detroit from New York state, where they were born. The three children of Mr. McDonnell and wife are as follows: Della is the wife of William L. Granger, one of the assistant superintendents of the Edison Illuminating Company of Detroit, and they have one daughter, Elizabeth Granger, aged two years. Clara is the wife of Dr. B. J. Keenan, a graduate of the University of Michigan and now a successful dentist at Butte, Montana, and they have two children, Margaret, aged six, and James, aged five. Miss Laura, the youngest daughter, is living at home.

LOUIS BLITZ. The late Louis Blitz signified much to Detroit and his was a life marked by large and worthy accomplishment, by the highest integrity and honor and by an abiding human sympathy and tolerance. His was, indeed, a "triumphant life," and under this title was dedicated the beautiful tribute published at the time of his death. He was one of whom it may well be said, in words of the psalmist, "Blessed is the man unto whom the Lord imputeth not iniquity, and in whose spirit there is no guile." He brought to bear the powers of a strong and splendid manhood in the furtherances of business enterprises which conserved the general welfare; he was loyal and public-spirited as a citizen; was devout and of indefatigable zeal in religious activities; he was generous and kindly in his association with all classes and conditions of men; he was one to whom friendship was inviolable; and he made his life count for good in every relation. Few citizens of the Michigan metropolis have been more emphatically entitled to adequate recognition than Louis Blitz, the honored subject of this brief memoir.

From the reports of Mr. Blitz as president of Temple Beth El, of Detroit, are taken the following statements written by him and well indicating his attitude as a man and as a citizen: "Let it admonish us, that we build monuments for ourselves during our lifetime, so that we, too, may be gratefully remembered as having endeavored, each in his humble way, to lend a hand toward the uplifting and the upbuilding of his fellow men."

Louis Blitz was born in the historic old city of Frankfurt-am-Main, Germany, on the 2d of March, 1850, and died on the 15th of February, 1905. He was a son of Israel Blitz, a man of fine character and ability, and was about two and one-half years of age at the time of the family

immigration to America. The father established a home in Louisville, Kentucky, and there the son gained his early educational discipline, which included the curriculum of the high school, in which he was graduated. Soon afterward the family removed to Detroit. In formulating plans for his future career Louis Blitz determined to prepare himself for the legal profession, so he accordingly entered the law department of the University of Michigan, where he continued his technical studies about three years and where he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws. After graduation he turned his attention to industrial enterprise, in which he eventually achieved success and high prestige. For thirty-five years he was a prominent and influential figure in connection with business affairs in Detroit and Michigan, and concerning his career the following statement appeared in the *Detroit Journal* at the time of his death, the local estimate being one well deserving of perpetuation in this connection:

"His most important business undertaking was the establishment of the Detroit City Glass Works in what is now the thickly settled district of Delray. It was the first plant of the kind in this section of the country. He thus became the pioneer manufacturer of Delray, a district in which he always had the utmost confidence, being the first to predict its development and the growth of which he lived to witness. The glass works covered all branches of that trade, the commercial ware and the artistic products as well. About 1895 the plant went into one of the first of the large combinations and thereafter Mr. Blitz gave his attention to varied interests, including large real-estate holdings. He continued, however, to maintain a considerable investment in Delray property, which included many homes occupied by the workmen of that district. He was vice-president of the German-American Bank and was a director of the Empire Coal Company, Pittsburg, of which he was local representative in Detroit. He was one of the founders of the Detroit Stock Exchange and did his best to make it the power in local business affairs which he thought it ought to be.

"The business relations of Mr. Blitz, however, indicate only a part of his activities. Among his friends he will perhaps be best remembered for his work in the Temple Beth El, of which he was president for eight years prior to his death. His friends give him credit for the building of the beautiful new temple and say that it would have been impossible to secure it but for his valuable work and assistance. It is said in the connection that his advice was more valuable than that of a high-salaried expert." A further estimate of Mr. Blitz is the following, given by Fred M. Butzel, a representative member of the Detroit bar: "Mr. Blitz believed that he could best serve the interests of his people by taking an active part in the affairs of the community as a whole. His efforts, therefore, were not narrowed by sectarianism. He was a man of very equable temperament, and if I were going to characterize him in a few words I would say that he combined with the modern spirit of progress of the young American all of the old-time spirit of kindness and courtesy."

The memorial sermon delivered by Rabbi Leo M. Franklin, at Temple Beth El, was a noble tribute to a noble man, and from the same is made the following brief excerpt: "He could be in spirit a young man among young men, an inspiration to them, though never a moralizer; that, himself a devotee of progress whose face was ever toward the sun, he could yet realize the attitude of old men and indulge them—that man, I say, was rare, and by the power of his personality compelled appreciation. In a word, it was above all the deep human sympathies of Louis Blitz that made him the man beloved in life as he is now revered

and honored in memory. That human sympathy manifested itself in every relation of his life. To his children he was not only the father—he was the companion, who shared their hopes and their disappointments and entered with their own zest into their studies and their sports alike. Among his friends he was always more than other friends, for he had that something in his nature which turned them to him as a wise counselor and a true adviser. He seemed to have the ability, only too rare with most of us, to put himself into the attitude of the other person, and so to judge every case clearly and fairly. He had a keen judicial mind, but the coldness of mere intellectual judgment was offset by the warm humanity of his being.”

A less formal but equally appreciative estimate given by Rabbi Franklin and published at the time of the death of Mr. Blitz was as follows: “Louis Blitz was a man of such sane temperament, such great heart, such a keen sense of right, that I know of no other man in my experience with whom to compare him. His heart was full to overflowing with love for his fellows, yet weak sentimentality never ran away with his better judgment. If there was one characteristic of his nature more pronounced than others it was his deep sense of justice. He always seemed to know what was the right word to speak and the right thing to do, and he never lacked the courage to speak or to do. Personally, I have lost my dearest friend and best counselor, but all personal losses sink into insignificance before the irreparable loss which our Jewish community has sustained in the passing of Louis Blitz—a man of heroic instincts and a leader by the grace of God.”

Mr. Blitz was large in his charities and benevolences, and these transcended mere denominational lines. He “remembered those who were forgotten,” and his great heart pulsed in sympathy for all who were in affliction or distress. This sympathy was practical, as many who have received help from his hands can well testify. At the time of his death resolutions of bereavement and of honor were passed by many organizations.

A beautiful memorial tablet in Temple Beth El attests the love and appreciation of the congregation for Mr. Blitz and has the following as a portion of its inscription: “He was a loyal Jew, a patriotic American, a just and righteous man. This temple, erected during his administration, is an enduring reminder of his loyalty, his enthusiasm and his wise leadership.” He was president of Congregation Beth El from 1897 until his death, in 1905.

Through his varied enterprises Mr. Blitz gave employment to hundreds of men, and his relations with them were those of a true friend, so that they manifested a deep sense of personal bereavement when he was summoned from the scene of life’s mortal endeavors. He ever manifested a deep concern in all that touched the welfare of his home city and though he could never be prevailed upon to become a candidate for public office he was a staunch adherent of the Republican party and was admirably fortified in his opinions as to governmental policies and economic measures. He served as a director of the Detroit Republican Club, was a member of the Detroit Golf Club and the Phoenix Club, was affiliated with the Phi Delta Phi college fraternity and was a valued member of various Masonic bodies in his home city. At the time of his death he was a member of the board of directors of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, and this office was one of special distinction, as the board, covering the entire United States, is comprised of but seventeen members. He was a student of the best in literature, an appreciative patron of the fine arts, a forceful and pleasing public speaker and a man of broad intellectual ken—one well equipped for leadership in thought and action.

Only one other quotation can be indulged in this brief article, and the same is from the Detroit *Evening News* of February 6, 1905: "Through the sudden death of Louis Blitz there has been taken from the business community of Detroit an active, alert, enterprising and far-sighted manager whose initiative was responsible for the founding and expansion of large and important industrial plants, the village of Delray being, in large part, a monument to his genius for productive undertakings. Financial circles are deprived of an energetic intelligence that counted for much in the local banking world and always on the side of safe, sound and conservative counsels. The civic body is called upon to part with a broad-minded, public-spirited citizen, deeply concerned in the progress and prosperity of the community and equally alive to its moral and intellectual needs. The Hebrew population especially must mourn a conspicuous and trusted leader always foremost in its religious and charitable enterprises. Mr. Blitz's death will be sincerely regretted in many quarters."

A brief record concerning his marriage and children is as follows: On the 20th of November, 1878, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Blitz to Miss Ottilie Kaichen, who died November 4, 1912. She was a representative of an old and honored Detroit family. She was born in Albany, New York. When she was two years of age the parents moved to Detroit. She was a daughter of the late Arnold Kaichen, who was long a prominent and honored member of the Detroit bar and who served four years as government land agent in this city, after which he was for eight years United States pension agent for Michigan, his death having occurred in 1873. Mr. Kaichen was born in Germany, where he received the best of educational advantages, including a law course in the University of Giessen. He came to America at the time of the German revolution of 1848-50, having been identified with that movement. Mrs. Blitz proved an earnest coadjutor of her husband in his many religious and benevolent activities, and she was specially prominent and influential in such worthy lines, being president of the Ladies' Aid Society of Temple Beth El, until the time of her death, an organization now nearly an half century old, and having served for eighteen years as member of the board of trustees of The Children's Free Hospital and four years as its president.

In conclusion is entered brief record concerning the children of Mr. and Mrs. Blitz: three daughters, Marian, now Mrs. John Heaverich, Grace and Helen Blitz and one son, Frank Blitz, survive them. The daughters are graduates of Vassar College and the son was a student at the Houghton School of Mines and the University of Michigan.

CHARLES KAMMAN. Among those who have made distinctive contribution to the industrial and commercial advancement of the Michigan metropolis is Charles Kamman, who was for many years actively engaged in the meat-packing business in this city, where he was the founder of the Kamman Beef Company, which is still one of the most important industrial concerns of this kind in Detroit and which has as its head one of the sons of the founder. Mr. Kamman's career shows the value and concrete results of well directed enterprise and honorable business methods, and he has been in the most significant sense the architect of his own fortunes. After many years of earnest and fruitful endeavor as one of the world's workers he retired from active business, since which time he has been enjoying the repose and general comfort which constitute a just reward for former application to productive industry. He is well known in the city that has so long represented his home and here commands secure vantage ground in popular confidence and respect.

Charles Kamman was born in the province of Hanover, Germany, on the 7th of March, 1841, and is a son of Henry and Mary Kamman, who immigrated to America when he was a lad of nine years and established their home in Buffalo, New York, where two elder sons had previously located. The parents passed the closing years of their lives at Buffalo and the father devoted the major part of his active career to the vocation of a wholesale butcher. He whose name introduces this review gained his rudimentary education in his native land and after the family immigration to America he continued his studies in the schools of Buffalo until he was fourteen years of age, when he assumed practical responsibilities by entering upon an apprenticeship at the butcher's trade, to which he continued to devote his attention in Buffalo until 1859, when he came to Detroit and became associated with his brother Frederick in the establishing of a retail meat market on Grand River avenue west. Later he formed a partnership with Phineas Massmore and engaged in the same line of enterprise, at both wholesale and retail, with headquarters on Grand River avenue. This alliance continued four years and Mr. Kamman then initiated his individual and independent operations as a wholesale dealer, at the King stock-yards, on Elizabeth street. A few years later he purchased a tract of land on Bagley avenue and there established a general beef-packing industry, the operations of which he conducted with marked progressiveness and good judgment, with the result that the enterprise rapidly expanded in scope and importance and eventually became one of the large packing industries of the city,—a precedence that is still retained. For more than thirty years Mr. Kamman gave his undivided attention to this extensive business, through the medium of which he gained a substantial competency, and the business has continuously been conducted under the title of the Kamman Meat Company. In 1905 Mr. Kamman retired from active business and was succeeded by his son, Frank B. Kamman, who is now the sole owner of the business and general manager of its general operations.

Steadfast and upright in all the relations of life, Mr. Kamman applied himself with all of diligence and energy and through very virtue of his well directed industry gained prestige as one of the representative business men of the Michigan metropolis. Impregnable integrity has characterized his course and his word in the business world has been as good as any bond that was ever signed. Though never desirous of entering the arena of practical politics, Mr. Kamman is a staunch supporter of the cause of the Democratic party, and he has been signally loyal to all civic duties and responsibilities. His religious faith is that of the Roman Catholic church, of which his wife likewise was a devout member.

In the city of Detroit, on the 26th of February, 1864, was performed the marriage ceremony that united the life destinies of Mr. Kamman and Miss Anna Butler, who was born in the province of Quebec, Canada, on the 27th of November, 1843, and who was summoned to the life eternal on the 1st of December, 1902. Her parents were natives of Ireland and upon their immigration to America established their home in Quebec. They passed the closing years of their lives in Quebec. Since the death of his loved and devoted wife, who was a true companion and helpmeet, Mr. Kamman has lived in the home of his son Frank B., at 381 Maybury avenue, where he receives the utmost filial solicitude. In conclusion of this review is entered a brief record concerning the children of Mr. and Mrs. Kamman.

Charles, the first born, died at the age of twenty-seven years. Mary is the wife of Charles T. Hayden, of Detroit, and they have two sons, William K. and Preston H. William K. Hayden married Miss Blanche Best and they have one son, William Kamman Hayden, Jr. Louise mar-

ried John Kline, of Detroit, and they now reside in the city of Columbus, Ohio. They have one child, Anna, who is the wife of Robert Klute, of Detroit, and Mr. and Mrs. Klute have one child, Helen Marie. William Kamman is engaged in the wholesale butcher business in Detroit. He married Miss Kate Kinney, and they have two children, Charles and William, Jr. Frederick Kamman died in 1905, at the age of thirty-three years. Frank Butler Kamman, the next in order of birth, succeeded his father in business, as has already been noted in this sketch, and he is one of the progressive and essentially representative business men of his native city. On the 23d of July, 1897, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Evelyn Destow, daughter of William and Mary (Hallock) Destow, who reside at 393 Maybury avenue, Detroit, to which city they came from the province of Ontario, Canada. Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Kamman have a winsome little daughter,—Helen. Anna, the next in order of birth of the children, is the wife of Norman Henwood, of Detroit, and they have two children,—Anna Alvilia and Ford. John Henry Kamman, the youngest of the children, is now a resident of Australia, and he has one son, Marvin, who lives in Detroit. From the data above incorporated it will be seen that the subject of this review, Charles Kamman, has nine grandchildren and two great-grandchildren, so that he may well take patriarchal pride in the status of the family of which he is the head.

GEORGE L. KOESSLER, M. D. Maintaining his residence and office at 549 Junction avenue, Dr. Koessler controls a substantial general practice and is one of the popular representatives of his profession in the Michigan metropolis, where he has found an attractive field of endeavor.

George Leo Koessler, M. D., was born in the city of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, on the 10th of March, 1878, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Hammersmith) Koessler, the former of whom was born in the province of Alsace-Lorraine, France, now a part of the German empire, and the latter of whom was born in Germany. As a young man, and prior to his marriage, John Koessler gave significant evidence of his loyalty to the land of his adoption, as he tendered his services in defense of the Union and rendered gallant service as a soldier in the Civil war. He became a member of Knapp's battery and served in turn in the Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Forty-seventh regiments of Pennsylvania Volunteers, his entire period of service in the ranks covering three years. After his marriage in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, he removed to Beaver Falls, that state, where he long followed the vocation of stationary engineer and where he died in 1898, at the age of fifty-seven years. His devoted wife survived him by more than a decade and was sixty-two years of age when she was summoned to the life eternal, in 1910, both having been devout communicants of the Catholic church. Of their children five sons and one daughter are living. John Koessler always manifested his interest in his old comrades in arms by maintaining membership in the Grand Army of the Republic during his lifetime.

Dr. Koessler was afforded the advantages of the parochial schools of Beaver Falls, where he also completed the curriculum of the high school. His father having engaged in the mercantile business the son, after leaving school, became a bookkeeper in the establishment. His inclination, however, did not lie along the line of commercial enterprise and he decided to prepare himself for the medical profession. In 1901 he was matriculated in the Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College, in Cleveland, Ohio. There he remained two years and then came to Michigan and entered the Detroit Homeopathic Medical Col-

lege, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1905 and with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. During his senior year he gained excellent clinical experience as an interne in Grace Hospital. He then entered private practice, locating at the corner of Dix and Junction avenues, whence he later removed to his present location,—a property which he owns. He is a member of the staff of Grace Hospital, and is identified with the American Institute of Homeopathy, the Michigan State Homeopathic Medical Society, and the Detroit Homeopathic Practitioner's Society. He is lecturer and demonstrator of anatomy in the Detroit Homeopathic Medical College, and also lectures in the training school for nurses maintained in connection with Grace Hospital. Both he and his wife are members of the Church of the Holy Redeemer. He also holds membership in the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association.

On the 23rd of April, 1906, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Koessler to Miss Edith M. Naylor, daughter of William Naylor, of Walkerville, Province of Ontario, Canada, and she presides most graciously over their present home.

THOMAS WASHINGTON FERGUSON, M. D. Five years of professional activity in Detroit have served to establish Dr. Ferguson in that city, and to secure for him a field of labor in which he has become well and favorably known as a physician of skill, as well as a man of sterling character who is able to win and hold the respect and esteem of all with whom he comes in contact in the performance of his duties in the professional world.

Thomas Washington Ferguson was born at Smith's Falls, county of Lanark, Ontario, Canada, on September 22, 1874, and is the son of Thomas and Maria (Ferguson) Ferguson. The parents were both born in Ontario, while the paternal and maternal grandfathers Ferguson,—James and Arthur,—were both natives of Ireland. The mother of Dr. Ferguson died in March, 1910, at the age of sixty-eight years, while the father, now in his seventieth year, still lives. The early education of Dr. Ferguson was acquired in the public schools of Smith's Falls, Ontario, following which he spent two years in the literary department of Trinity University, Toronto, Canada, then entering the medical department of the same institution. He was graduated from the University, with the degree of M. D., with the class of '01.

The first move of the young doctor after receiving his degree took him to Moosejaw, Canada, where he spent perhaps six months, then returning home to Smith's Falls. From that time his work was confined principally to the larger hospitals of New York city, where he received careful training, and an experience which he could not have attained in many years of private practice. In May, 1906, Dr. Ferguson settled in Detroit and he is practicing today in the same neighborhood in which he located five years ago, or more nearly six years ago. Recently the Doctor purchased the handsome residence at 53 Maybury Grand avenue, where he now maintains both office and home. Dr. Ferguson is a member of the Degree of Honor, of the Home Guards of America and of the American Insurance Union, and is connected with various organizations pertaining to his profession.

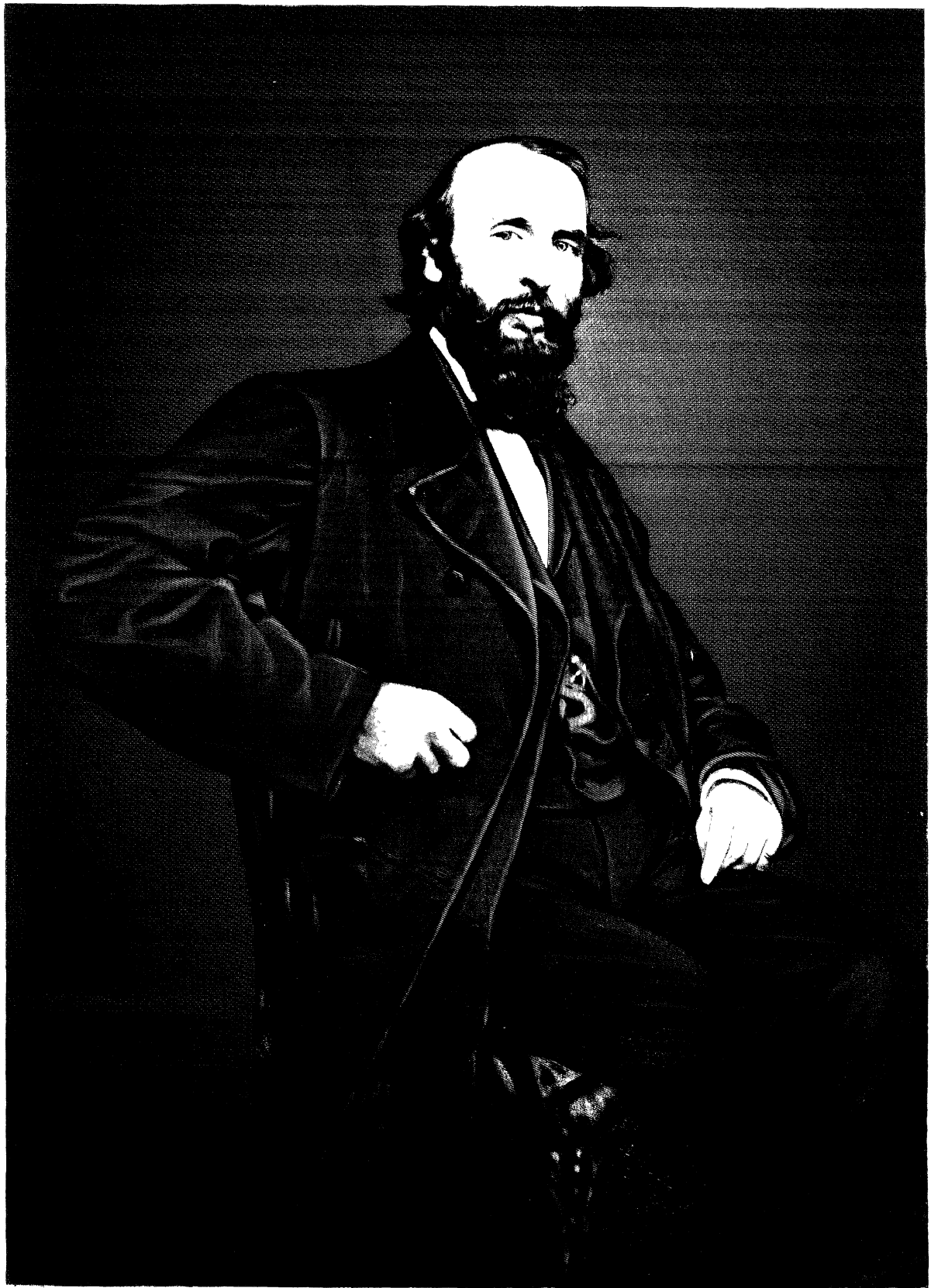
On March 25, 1902, Dr. Ferguson married Beatrice Wood, also a native of Smith's Falls, and the daughter of William A. Wood of that place. Mr. Wood was a son of the founder of the well known firm of Frost & Wood, manufacturers of agricultural implements. Dr. and Mrs. Ferguson have one son, James Alexander, born January 1, 1903.

CHARLES W. KNAGGS, M. D. With office and residence at 1560 Gratiot avenue, Dr. Knaggs is numbered among the representative physicians and surgeons of the Michigan metropolis, and is one of a very appreciable number contributed to the medical profession in Detroit by the neighboring province of Ontario, Canada, in which both his paternal and maternal grandfathers settled in the pioneer days, both having been prominently and worthily identified with the development and upbuilding of Oxford county, that province.

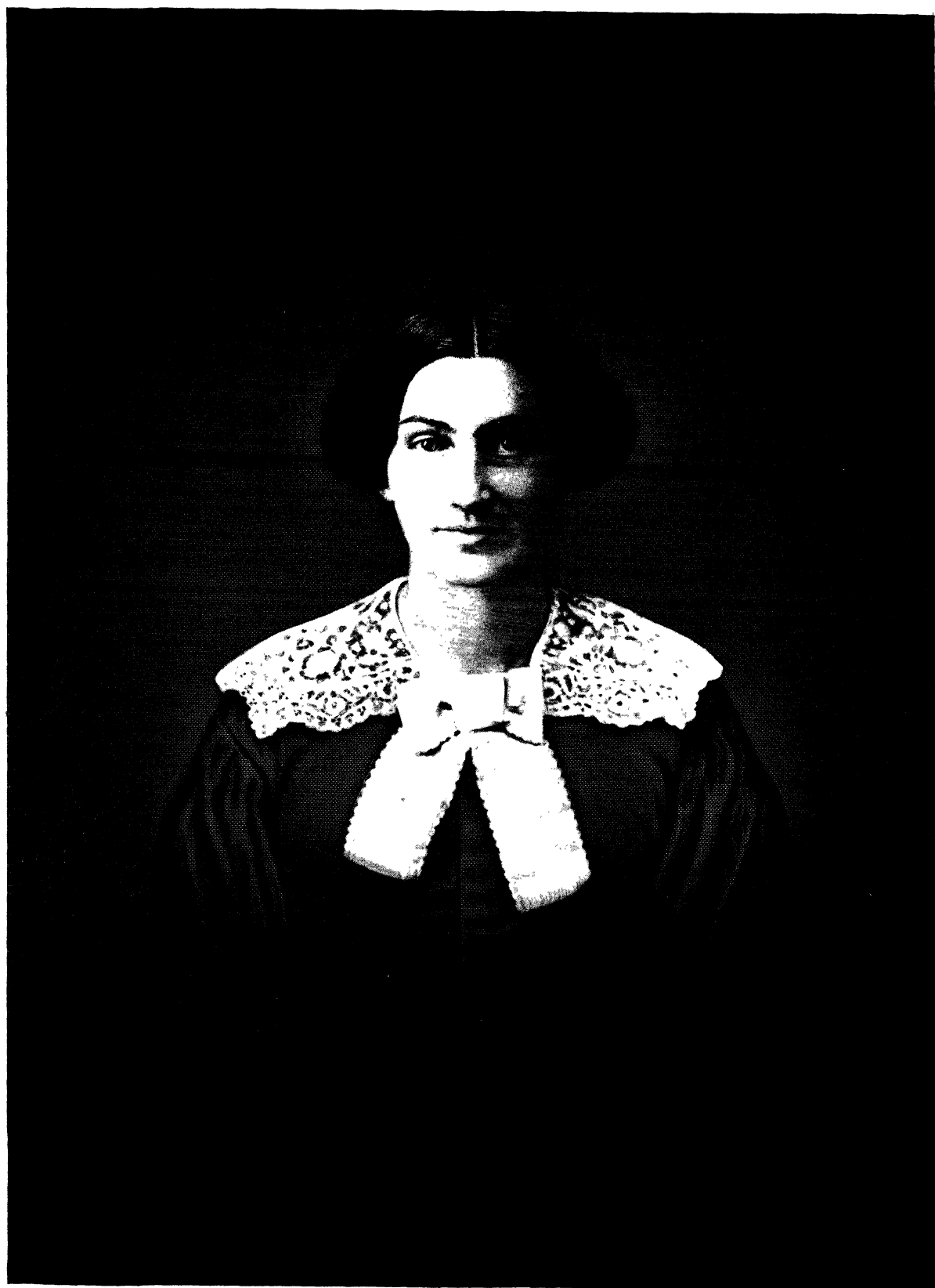
Dr. Charles Warren Knaggs was born in the village of Vandecar, Oxford county, Ontario, on the 25th of March, 1877, and is a son of Thomas and Marie Anne (French) Knaggs, both of whom are likewise natives of that county, where the former was born in 1840 and the latter in 1843. The lineage of the Knaggs family is traced back to staunch German origin and that of the French family is of sterling Norman-French extraction. For more than half a century the father of Dr. Knaggs devoted his attention to the raising of high grade live stock on his fine estate in Oxford county, where he and his wife still maintain their home and where both have strong hold on the confidence and esteem of the community which has ever been their place of abode. Thomas Knaggs has been a citizen of prominence and influence in his native county and he is now living virtually retired from active business, in the enjoyment of that peace and plenty which justly reward a life of well directed endeavor. Both he and his wife are communicants of the Methodist church and both have long been popular factors in the social activities of their home community.

Dr. Knaggs was reared on the fine old homestead farm of his father and is indebted to the public schools of his native county for his early educational advantages, after duly availing himself of which he completed an effective course of study in the Woodstock Collegiate Institute, one of the excellent educational institutions of the same county, of which it is the metropolis and judicial center. In the autumn of 1899 Dr. Knaggs was matriculated in the Detroit College of Medicine, in which he completed the prescribed course and was graduated in 1903, when he received his well earned degree of Doctor of Medicine. In 1903-4 he served as house surgeon of St. Mary's Hospital in this city, and this year of work in the extensive and admirable institution gave to him most valuable preliminary experience. In December, 1904, he initiated the independent and general practice of his profession in Detroit, with office headquarters at the corner of Field and Gratiot avenues,—half a block distant from his present home and office. He has had ample reason to be satisfied with his choice of location, as his success in the work of his chosen calling has here been of unequivocal order and has given him prestige as one of the leading practitioners in this section of the city. His practice is now of substantial order and is constantly expanding in scope and importance, the while he gives his undivided attention to the same and is known as a close and appreciative student who keeps in close touch with all advances made in both departments of his profession. The Doctor holds membership in the Wayne County Medical Society, the Michigan State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He is loyal and public-spirited in his civic attitude and is gratified to call Detroit his home. He is affiliated with Palestine Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and Talbort Camp, Modern Woodmen of America, in which latter he is the medical examiner.

On the 1st of September, 1909, Dr. Knaggs was united in marriage to Miss Edith Read, who was born at Cathcart, Brant county, Ontario, and who is a daughter of James Read, a representative citizen of that place. Dr. and Mrs. Knaggs have a fine little son, Warren Donald, who was born on the 15th of November, 1910.



Henry Luncan



Harriet S. Duncan

KARL GEORGE DUBPERNELL, M. D. One of the prominent medical practitioners of Detroit, who has won recognition as a well-read and skillful physician and surgeon and who possesses the essential qualities and disposition requisite for successful practice, is Dr. Karl George Dubpernell, of No. 35 Twenty-eighth street, West Side. He has spent his whole professional career in Detroit, where he has won an enviable reputation, and at present is acting as one of the city physicians. Dr. Dubpernell was born at Wellesley, Waterloo county, Ontario, Canada, March 31, 1872, and is a son of Rev. F. and Augusta (Heinemann) Dubpernell.

The father of Dr. Dubpernell was born in France, of French parents, and upon the death of his mother, when he was but a lad, was taken to Germany. There he was reared until his sixteenth year, at which time he came to the United States and entered a German Lutheran seminary at St. Louis, Missouri, being prepared for the ministry of that church. He held numerous pastorates in the state of Pennsylvania, but was subsequently given a charge in Ontario, and there he has spent recent years. He is still active in ministry and is residing at Desboro, Grey County, Ontario. His wife, who is a native of Buffalo, New York, is also living.

Dr. Dubpernell received such educational advantages in his youth as were afforded by the public schools of Canada, after leaving which he turned his attention to the jeweler's business. He took special courses in ophthalmology, and for four years was employed as optician by a large firm in St. Louis, Missouri, subsequently going on the road for two years for the same firm. Deciding to enter the field of medicine, Dr. Dubpernell entered the Physio-Medical College, at Indianapolis, Indiana, from which he graduated in 1896, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and being thus thoroughly fortified for his profession, engaged in practice in Detroit, where he has since continued. He has had no reason to regret his choice of location, for he has established a most satisfactory professional business, his skillful work and marked success having given him a wide reputation. In July, 1911, he was appointed one of the city physicians of Detroit. His handsome residence, in which he maintains well appointed offices, is located at No. 35 Twenty-eighth street. The Doctor enjoys marked popularity and esteem in professional, fraternal and social circles, and is connected with the Wayne County Medical Society, the Michigan State Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

Dr. Dubpernell was united in marriage with Miss Bessie Thompson, of Washington Court House, Ohio, and they have had four children, as follows: Frederick Karl, George, Edward and Ruth Elizabeth.

HENRY DUNCAN. When the territory comprised in the state of Michigan was little more than a wilderness on the frontier of civilization John Leslie Duncan, a Scotch-Irishman of Dublin birth, established himself at the frontier settlement on the site of the present thriving city of Sault Ste. Marie. Throughout the surrounding part of Michigan he was very active in trade with the Indians and in minor civic services. He married and founded his home in the locality he had selected, and there in the little frontier settlement of Sault Ste. Marie, Henry Duncan, his son, was born on August 4, 1828.

The environment and influences of the pioneer epoch in northern Michigan compassed the childhood days of Henry Duncan, whose rudimentary education was secured in a school maintained in the settlement where he was born. When he was a lad of about eight years his father died and he then came with his widowed mother to Detroit, where he was enabled to continue his studies under the direction of the same

instructor who had been his teacher in the "north country." In preparing for the active work of life he entered upon an apprenticeship at the trade of harnessmaker, under the direction of Cullen Brown, one of Detroit's pioneers in this trade. Having become a skilled workman in his craft, Mr. Duncan while still a young man removed to the little village of Orion, Oakland county, where he opened a small shop and engaged in business on his own responsibility. There he continued to follow the work of his trade for several years. Having married in the meantime, he presently sought a broader field of independent endeavor. As a master craftsman in his line he returned to the city of Detroit, where he located his business in a building at the corner of Woodward and Jefferson avenues. His energy and discrimination soon earned for his establishment a very high reputation. The demands for his supplies which the Civil war occasioned were such as to tax the facilities of his business to the utmost. Large contracts came to him for fitting out with various accoutrements the troops that were proceeding to the front. His harness and saddlery supplies went to the providing for the first volunteer regiment sent to the front from Michigan.

After Mr. Duncan had for several years conducted his business individually he admitted his brother to partnership. The establishment known under the firm name of Duncan Brothers was for a number of years the largest of its kind in the city. Through his long activity in his vocation Mr. Duncan gained what in those days was a very gratifying degree of prosperity. To him also belonged the honor of being a member of the first volunteer regiment to go from Michigan for service in the war with Mexico.

Mrs. Duncan was before her marriage Miss Harriet S. Cady, a descendant of the notable New York families of Cady and Babcock, both of which lines were represented by her father. John Babcock, her father's maternal grandfather, was a New Yorker of pre-Revolutionary days, whose son, Avery Babcock, was a general in the Continental army in the Revolutionary war. The latter's sister, Annie Babcock, became Mrs. Ebenezer Cady and the mother of Alpheus Cady, father of Mrs. Duncan. Four Cady brothers, including Alpheus, came with their families to Michigan in 1839, while it was yet a territory. Here they all took up tracts of government land in Lapeer county, where they all established their homes. Alpheus Cady's wife was Miss Patty Chambers, of New York. Their daughter's (Mrs. Duncan) birth had taken place in the Empire state before the western migration of the family. In the town of Cadyville, named for the enterprising and successful members of this family, Harriet Cady's youth was spent and there her father died. Her marriage to Mr. Duncan was solemnized on May 31, 1853. Her life in Detroit has for many years been characterized by activity in social circles. She is a member of the local chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution and a communicant of St. John's church, Protestant Episcopal, in which for forty-five years she has given devoted service to various departments of work in her own parish, as well as in the diocese at large.

The years of Mr. and Mrs. Duncan's marriage brought them one son, who was named Leslie H. and who was born in Orion, Oakland county, in 1858. His early education was that provided by the advantages of Professor Bacon's school for boys in Detroit, and his later courses were pursued in a similar institution located above New York City. He entered the business of pharmacy, in which for a time he engaged at Mt. Clemens, Michigan. He later retired to a farm which he owned in that vicinity and there with his family spent the remainder of his life. To him and his wife, nee Gertrude McCall, two daughters

were born. Harriet, the elder, became Mrs. Samuel Coombs, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and the mother of a son named Duncan Shafer; he was born on the 15th of November, 1907, and is Mrs. Duncan's only great-grandson. His father, Samuel Coombs, is now deceased. The second daughter of Leslie Duncan, named Jessie, married Homan Hallet, of Los Angeles. He holds large mining interests in Old Mexico, but the present revolution in that land has resulted in the family residing temporarily in Detroit. Mr. Leslie Duncan's own death occurred in 1888, nineteen years before the birth of his only male descendant.

The Duncan family is nobly represented by Mrs. Duncan, who lives to enjoy an old age that is beautiful and rich in the truest sense of the word. Not only is her nobility of character and mind of an enviable degree, but she also enjoys a material prosperity of gratifying quality. For forty-five years or more she occupied the fine residence property which her husband had bought and which is located at the corner of Woodward avenue and Winder street. This homestead, where Henry Duncan died on the 17th of March, 1865, his widow finally sold, purchasing her present and spacious modern residence, at 39 Woodward Terrace. There she still resides, interested in the life about her and in the activities of her descendants, but ever keeping alive the memory of her husband, whose service to his community and country, like his deep integrity of character, are commemorated in this brief tribute.

JOHN HENRY NEARY, M. D. One of the young men whose career in the medical profession has brought him early distinction and success is Dr. John Henry Neary, whose office and residence are at 654 Grandy avenue. He has spent most of his life in Detroit, having graduated from the local colleges and professional schools, and after a thorough preparatory experience entered upon the practice of his profession.

Dr. Neary, who was born at Adrian, Michigan, January 14, 1876, is a member of a family which have been identified with this state for three quarters of a century. His grandfather, Patrick Neary, a native of Ireland, came to America about 1835, and was married at Monroe, Michigan, to Bridget Rider, who was also a native of the Emerald Isle. Patrick Neary was a very active and enterprising man. He had a contract for building one mile of the old Erie canal out of Toledo. With the discovery of gold on the Pacific coast he became a California forty-niner, and remained in the west until 1862.

Dr. Neary's parents were William E. and Mary E. (Fallen) Neary. The father was born in Adrian, in 1844, and the mother was born in Ireland, in 1846, a daughter of Michael Fallen, and her death occurred in 1908. The family moved from Adrian to Detroit in 1887, and here the son obtained his education in the public schools, from which he entered the Jesuit College, now the Detroit University. He also attended a business school for a time, but on finally determining upon a career of medicine he entered the Michigan College of Medicine and Surgery at Detroit in 1896 and was graduated with the degree of M. D. For some time he was connected with the U. S. Marine Hospital in this city, and then began the general practice, with two offices, one at the corner of Park and High streets, which he discontinued in 1901, and the other at his present location at 654 Grandy avenue.

Dr. Neary made a very creditable record as Detroit city physician during the years of 1903-04-05. He is a member of the Wayne County and the Michigan State Medical Societies and the American Medical Association, and among his associates is known as a man of advanced ideas and progressive both in theory and practice. With a few other physicians in 1912, he began the erection of what is known as the Samari-

tan Hospital. This is a fire-proof building of steel construction and so planned as to permit additions being made as required. It is fitted with the latest appliances for the treatment of medical and surgical cases and has accommodations for about fifty patients. It will cost over \$50,000. Dr. Neary is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus and the Knights of Equity, and he and his family have membership in St. John the Evangelist Catholic church. Dr. Neary was married in 1898 in Detroit, to Miss Mary Jeffers, daughter of Patrick Jeffers.

WILLIAM SAVAGE MOORE. At this time, when the blue and grey fraternize, when the bitterness of sectional issues has given way to a patriotic love of the stars and stripes, the flag for which the sons of those who fought under the stars and bars gave up their lives to protect in our latest war, it is a pleasure to give the homage due to those who wore with bravery the livery of the Confederate army. This praise is today given without stint and without mental reservation, and it is particularly gratifying to be able to introduce it in this history of Detroit, a city which has won renown for its unswerving loyalty to the Union cause, and for the self sacrifice of its inhabitants during the unhappy struggle of the Civil war.

Among the honored citizens of Detroit was one who served under the Confederate flag with distinction. William S. Moore was ever in the front ranks of the army opposed to that in which served the men who were in time to become his warm friends and admirers, and he brought to Detroit that high sense of honor and southern chivalry which characterized him until the day of his death, which occurred June 22, 1906. A man of the most upright character, he was universally respected and was deeply mourned by a host of real friends.

Born at Richmond, Virginia, May 17, 1846, the son of James and Louisa Moore, who were of English descent and who came from the oldest families in Virginia, Mr. Moore received his early education in the schools of Richmond, and when very young he enlisted in the Southern army with two brothers, serving all through the war. His first service was with Parker's Battery, which he joined March 18, 1862, at the age of sixteen years. After serving a year with this branch of the Light Artillery, he was transferred to the First Company of the Richmond Howitzers, during the winter of 1863. He was wounded at Pale Green Church May 3, 1864. Late in that year he was transferred to Wise's Brigade. He was wounded and captured at Sailor's Creek April 3, 1865, and was imprisoned at Washington, D. C.

After peace was declared he went to New York City, where he became engaged with A. T. Stewart, who at that time was the merchant prince of the great metropolis, and who owned the largest dry goods store in the city. He then went into the life insurance business, in which he remained for the rest of his life, first in New York and coming to Detroit in 1882 as a representative of the Equitable Life Insurance Company of New York. About a year later he was sent to Europe by the New York Life Insurance Company, where he remained about a year. Returning to the United States, he was sent south by the New York Life, remaining there for about five years. He did an enormous business for the company, which was very anxious for him to remain in the south, but he liked Detroit and refused most flattering offers to remain. Mrs. Moore did not like the south and he returned to this city, continuing in the insurance business with the greatest success until he was called from earth, and was laid to rest in Woodlawn cemetery June 22, 1906.

He was considered one of the greatest life insurance men in the United States, and was known as "Colonel Moore"—a title he had

earned by hard service—by all his friends. He was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and of the Country Club. He was very liberal in his political views and always voted for the man he deemed best fitted to fill the position for which he was nominated, regardless of party affiliations.

Mr. Moore was a devoted husband and father, taking the greatest interest in his home. He was a member of the First Presbyterian church of Detroit. He was united in marriage to Mrs. Miranda Heflebower, widow of Abraham Heflebower, a soldier of the Union army, who died from the results of hardship and exposure in the field. Mrs. Moore is the daughter of John and Rebecca Paffinburger, who were of German descent. Her ancestors settled in Maryland and later went to Urbana, Ohio, where Mrs. Moore was born. Mr. and Mrs. Moore were married May 17, 1882, at Springfield, Ohio. Three children were born to Mrs. Moore: Rhea M., who lives at home. Dr. John W. is a graduate of the Detroit College of Medicine and is at present surgeon of the Atlantic Mines at Houghton, Michigan. Dr. Moore married a daughter of the president of the mines, Miss Helen Stanton, and they have one child, John S. Sarah H. married Dr. Allan McLean, surgeon in the United States navy, stationed at Washington, D. C. Mr. and Mrs. McLean have one child, William Moore McLean.

Mrs. Moore and her family are faithful members of the First Presbyterian church and at present reside in the handsome residence at 82 Putnam avenue. The old home built in 1885 was located on Garfield avenue.

OSCAR E. JANES. The first appointment to the civil service made by the late President McKinley during his first term was to fill the office of United States Pension Agent at Detroit Agency, and the appointee was Colonel Oscar E. Janes, who still holds that office and is one of the best known men in the city and state. Immediately following the adjournment of the first cabinet meeting, March 8, 1897, President McKinley sent his nomination to the senate, where it was at once referred to the committee in executive session. Within five minutes and six seconds from the time it was received a messenger was dispatched to the President to inform him that the nomination had been confirmed.

The office of United States Pension Agent at Detroit, for which Colonel Janes is so admirably qualified, is one of the most important federal positions in Michigan, and is conducted under the rules laid down by the civil service commission. On June 30, 1911, the books of the agency showed an enrollment of 36,917 pensioners, and an annual disbursement of \$6,746,023.14, making a total disbursement during his incumbency of the office to November, 1911, of \$98,986,211.19, for every dollar of which the agent is accountable, though under the civil service rules he is not allowed to name his subordinates, upon whom he must necessarily rely for a correct handling of this vast sum of money. Since he took charge of the office its duties have been administered with signal ability. The quarterly payments have been made in less than one-half the time heretofore taken. With the Bureau of Pensions he has gained a record of conducting one of the best agencies in promptness, accuracy and neatness of reports.

The appointment made by the President as the first act of his administration was an honor fittingly bestowed upon a career that had already been marked by long and distinguished service in the state of Michigan. The greater part of his life Colonel Janes had spent in the city and county of Hillsdale, but he was born at Johnstown, Rock county, Wisconsin,

July 6, 1843. His family before him has contained members of prominence and interesting history.

Of English ancestry, he is descended from William Janes, who immigrated from England to America in 1637 and was a member of the colony of Rev. John Davenport. The colony crossed in the ship *Hector*, and after a short stay in Boston journeyed south and founded the present city of New Haven, Connecticut. Elijah Janes, the great-great-grandfather of Colonel Janes, was one of the minute-men of the colonial wars and also served as lieutenant of dragoons during the war of the Revolution.

This branch of the family settled in Vermont, and in Grand Isle, that state, was born John E. Janes, father of Colonel Janes. From Vermont his parents moved to Wayne county, New York, and in 1838 he settled at Johnstown, Rock county, Wisconsin, where he became a substantial farmer and for many years was prominently identified with the growth and development of that section of the state. He was a strong abolitionist, and in the years preceding the outbreak of the Civil war his house was one of the well-known stations on the "Underground Railway." Here he harbored many runaway slaves, and Colonel Janes, himself, when a boy, drove a carriage containing black fugitives from his father's home to the next station. In this way the runaways were helped, stage by stage, in their flight from the south to Canada, where they were secure from pursuit. At the same time bills were posted about the country offering a thousand dollars reward for the detection of anyone harboring or assisting the escaping slaves. Colonel Janes' mother was Esther (Bagley) Janes.

During his boyhood spent in Wisconsin, he devoted himself to farm work during the summer and to attending district school in the winter. After finishing at the Milton Academy, Wisconsin, he entered college at Hillsdale, Michigan, in the class of 1863. After spending two months in college he laid aside his books, and at a time when it was known there was danger at the front and the services of every loyal son were needed, he was mustered into the United States service on November 15, 1863, as a private in the Fourth Michigan Infantry.

His army record shows that in battle he was always in the forefront, taking part in numerous engagements, among which were the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Petersburg and Jerusalem Plank Road, Virginia. At the last named engagement, just as the day was merging into night on June 22, 1864, he received a wound which cost him his arm and left him as dead on the field of battle. The next morning the orderly sergeant and Sergeant Dickerson of his company, going out to seek him among the slain of the previous day, found and buried what they believed to be his body, erecting over him a headboard, to the memory of Oscar A. Janes. Furthermore, on the muster roll of his regiment he was recorded among the "Killed in Battle," and a letter was forwarded to his parents in Wisconsin informing them of their supposed bereavement. In the meantime the subject of these mortuary records had been picked up by the ambulance corps, though nothing of this was known at the front for several days, until it was announced in the New York papers that he was then in Haddington Hospital, Philadelphia. An incident connected with the supposed burial of Comrade Janes occurred at a reunion of the veterans of the Fourth Michigan, held at Hudson five years after the close of the war. Colonel Janes met Sergeant Dickerson, and, extending to him his only remaining hand, said: "How are you, Dick?" The Sergeant replied: "I am all right, but I don't seem to know you; who are you, anyway?" "Why, I am Janes, of your company, don't you know me?" To this astounding

statement Sergeant Dickerson answered, saying: "My God, I buried you at Petersburg."

After being mustered out of service Colonel Janes returned to Hillsdale College, from which he graduated in 1863. He at once began the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1871. In 1873 he married Miss Vinnie E. Hill, of Hillsdale. Her death occurred two years later. In 1878 he was married to Miss Julia M. Mead, of Hillsdale. This union was blessed with three children: Marie E., Henry M. and John F.

In private life Colonel Janes is recognized as a cultured, courteous gentleman, who cherishes friends and enjoys their companionship. In public affairs his influence has always been large both in his home community and the state. He possesses rare gifts as an orator, and has the tact and integrity which are demanded in public life. His title he received in 1885, while on the staff of Governor Russell A. Alger. He served the Union Veterans' Union as its department commander, and was department commander of the Grand Army of the Republic of Michigan in 1883, and was inspector general of the National Grand Army in 1887. He was for four years secretary and treasurer of Hillsdale College, of which he has also been trustee and auditor. He has held high rank in the orders of the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the latter of which he served as grand master of the Grand Lodge of Michigan and also as grand representative of the Sovereign Grand Lodge of the United States. He is also a member of the Knights of the Maccabees; of Detroit Lodge, No. 34, B. P. O. E.; of Detroit Post, No. 384, G. A. R.; and of the Michigan Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

The citizens of Hillsdale city and county, where he so long resided, have often honored him with positions of public trust, including the offices of city clerk, city attorney, alderman, circuit court commissioner, judge of probate eight years, and state senator. In politics Colonel Janes has always been a Republican, casting his first presidential vote for General Grant, and he has given to the party the advantages of his fine oratorical gifts in the exposition of its principles. He enjoys the distinction of having been chairman of the Michigan Republican State Convention, which elected delegates to the National Republican Convention at St. Louis, where McKinley was nominated for the presidency. He has been many times a delegate to state conventions.

In the Michigan legislature of 1895-96 Colonel Janes, representing the counties of Hillsdale, Branch and St. Joseph in the senate, served on a number of its most important committees, including the committees on judiciary, school of mines, constitutional amendments, and soldiers' home. As chairman of the last he made a report which caused a special investigation of the management to be made by the succeeding legislature. Also in that session he was author of the Flag act, which provides that during school hours the flag of our country shall float over every public school building in the state; and also of the joint resolution appropriating ten thousand dollars for a statue of Michigan's war governor, Austin Blair. He also made masterly efforts in opposition to the capital punishment bill, which was finally defeated by a narrow margin of votes. For his earnest and successful championship of the pure food law he received the thanks of the farmers of his district in a set of resolutions adopted by Pomona Grange of Hillsdale county.

Seldom has a federal appointment been more felicitous and in accordance with the highest test of merit than in the case of Colonel Janes to the office of Pension Agent at Detroit. For half a century his career presents an unblemished record of personal integrity and public service,

and among the living survivors of the great war for the Union he is easily one of the most distinguished.

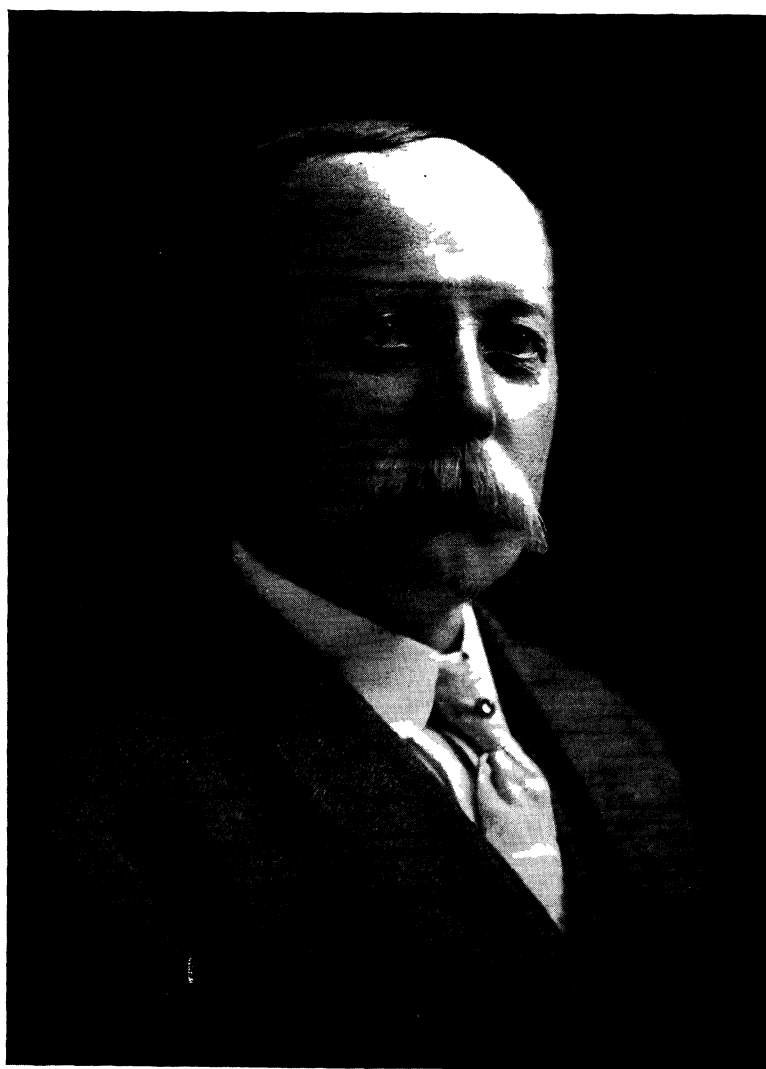
NELS L. OLSON. Among the worthy citizens of Detroit, one who has become an important factor in the manufacturing world is Nels L. Olson, president of the Swedish Crucible Steel Company and the inventor of that extremely valuable aid to agriculturists, the Olson Adjustable Plow Point. An account of the development of his career will be of especial interest to his business colleagues and other acquaintances, as well as to those to whom his achievements in invention and manufacture have made his name more familiar than his personality.

Mr. Olson is a conspicuously superior example of his racial type—that people of remarkable physical vigor, whose reserve force less often fails them in the strenuousness of American life than does the stamina of more volatile races ebb away under the strain of ambitious effort. Of their unassuming faithfulness and their careful craftsmanship he is furthermore an admirable exponent. In the somewhat rigorous surroundings of his native Swedish home Nels Olson's birth occurred on October 15, 1868. His parents were Ola and Inga Christofferson, both of whom were born in Sweden and whose lives were spent in agricultural pursuits, the father living all his earthly days on the same trim and well-tilled farm. His death occurred in 1883 and his wife followed him to the great beyond in the year 1905.

In the Swedish public schools Nels Olson gained his early knowledge of life through the lore of books and the training of teachers. When he had reached the age of fourteen years he was apprenticed to that useful trade which is possible only to men of fine physique, the vocation of blacksmith. By the time he had reached the age of seventeen he had gazed into the future with the eyes of hope and ambition. In distant America he believed his success lay, for Nels Olson had a quiet, steady faith in his own ability. He crossed the Atlantic ocean and came to the middle west, where he first settled in Chicago. From here he sought the far west and for a year made his home in the Sacramento Valley in California. His interest in the different phases of western life next led him to Portland, Oregon, where for a number of years he profitably pursued the business for which he had been trained. In 1890 he removed to Butte, Montana, where he opened a blacksmith shop, thereafter conducting it for several years.

During this period of work Nels Olson's activity had not been merely physical. His mind, observant and independent, had been at work, and plans were formulated which presently he began to put into execution. In 1897 he established the Olson Implement Company, which, after he had conducted it individually until 1901, was incorporated under the laws of Montana with a capital of twenty thousand dollars. Mr. Olson himself was president of the company; Mrs. Olson secretary and treasurer; and Arthur Brown, also a stockholder, besides being a member of the board of trustees. With offices located on Wyoming street in the city of Butte, the Olson Implement Company has ranked as the largest business of its kind in the entire state of Montana. It is needless to say that the business has been a very extensive and profitable one. The fact that Mr. Olson's interests as a manufacturer and inventor have assumed such heavy proportions as they now hold has made it necessary for him to withdraw from the Butte business.

Nels Olson's understanding of agricultural problems, combined with his mechanical ingenuity, has made him a genuine benefactor of the great class of farmers who mean so much to the country in their invaluable capacity as producers. Realizing the disadvantages in the decreas-



Chas. L. Olson

ing fertility of much-used soil; recognizing the fact that below a given level, undisturbed elements of fertility must lie; understanding that the average plowing implement has limitations of effectiveness, Mr. Olson brought a great boon within reach of the farmers by his invention, patented in 1910, of the Olson Adjustable Plow Point. The fact that this point can be adjusted to any depth and can be set at gradations of the one hundredth part of an inch have given it an immense value in the eyes of the agriculturists.

This invention of Mr. Olson's is manufactured by the Swedish Crucible Steel Company, whose factories are located in Detroit. Of this company he is the president and the largest stockholder. Its vice-president is A. J. W. Nixon and its secretary and treasurer is J. H. Tobin, Junior. The importance of this company is steadily growing and it is taking high rank as one of Detroit's most useful enterprises. To Mr. Olson, therefore, as its head and most active member, great credit is due and he is worthy of remark as one more excellent demonstration of the value of the Swedish-American in our population of many mingled sources.

Mrs. Olson is also of European birth. As Ina Mickleson she was born in Finland, and came in early girlhood to America in company with her parents. Their subsequent home was in Michigan, where she was reared and educated. In Butte, Montana, in November of 1899, she was united in marriage to Mr. Olson. In that city also were born the three children of Mr. and Mrs. Olson—Florence, Norman and Blanche. Mr. Olson and his family are connected with the Swedish-Lutheran church. Politically he does not commit himself to partisan limitations. He belongs to the Swedish chapter of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

CAPTAIN OWEN COURTLAND LINSDAY. On the 1st of May, 1912, Captain Lindsay will have rounded out thirty years of service with the police department. More than half his lifetime he has given to this public service, and he has had a varied career marked by interesting incidents and high usefulness. He joined the force as patrolman May 1, 1882. About this time Detroit was the Mecca for dangerous crooks, and a crusade begun by the late Superintendent E. F. Conely to rid the community of them found in patrolman Lindsay a faithful and fearless subordinate, who for months was stationed at the doors of thieves' resorts and did his full share toward abating those evils. Upon the adoption of the police signal system he was appointed the first operator and served three years and five months in that capacity. He was then attached to the bank squad, was crossing policeman two years and five months at Congress and Woodward avenues, and in 1892 was made roundsman, serving in the Central precinct five years in that capacity, two years of the time in charge of the old Woodbridge Station. In 1897 he was promoted to lieutenant, being stationed at the Canfield Avenue Station, Fourth Precinct. After being in the latter precinct about eleven years he was appointed by Commissioner Croul and Superintendent Downey as lieutenant of all the parks and boulevards of Detroit. Under Commissioner Croul he proved one of the most efficient in carrying out certain reforms, and was promoted on October 1, 1910, to captain, being in charge of the sixth precinct. Captain Lindsay has probably done more than any other individual to regulate the scorcher evil in automobile traffic. During the last season he arrested two hundred and sixteen scorchers, chasing them with a Hupmobile, and he covered over nine thousand miles in his machine.

Captain Lindsay was born in St. Clair county, Michigan, February 28, 1859. He attended school in Bay City, but school days ended when he was twelve years old, and he went on the Great Lakes. He was a lake sailor until he was twenty-three years old, and left that occupation to join the police department. Captain Lindsay married Miss Anna McKenney, of Amherstburg, Canada. Her parents were Augustus and Matilda (Grondin) McKenney, her father being a native of Ireland and her mother a native of Canada and of French stock. Mrs. Lindsay is a niece of the late Sir John Schultz, for many years a Dominion senator and was appointed by Sir John Macdonald as lieutenant-governor of Manitoba, and his death occurred while he was in the latter office. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay: John, now deceased; Allan, who is second mate on the steamer Western States between Detroit and Buffalo, married Miss Mary Miller of Tonawanda, New York; Raymond, who lives at home, is a conductor on the D. U. R.; Mildred, aged eighteen, at home; and Helen, aged ten. The family reside at an attractive home at 199 Connecticut avenue.

Captain Lindsay affiliates with the Grand River Tent of the Maccabees. He is one of the intelligent and public-spirited citizens of Detroit, and has done much to influence action and opinion through his writings on economic and political subjects of interest to this locality. He is a good writer and frequent contributor to the columns of the daily press.

LUCIEN F. WEBB, M. D., has gained secure prestige as one of the able and essentially representative physicians and surgeons of his native city, where he has a large and prosperous practice, with residence and office at 379 Campbell avenue. He is a scion of the staunchest of colonial stock, in both the paternal and maternal lines, in either or both of which have been found representatives in every war in which the nation has been involved from the time of the conflicts with the Indians in the early colonial epoch to the Spanish-American war. The Doctor is a direct descendant of Hannah Ripley Webb, who was a daughter of that historic character, Governor Bradford, of Massachusetts colony. The original progenitors of the Webb family in America came to this country from Devonshire, England, on the "Mayflower."

Dr. Lucien Fletcher Webb was born in Detroit, on the 12th of December, 1877, and is a son of John Fletcher Webb and Emily Adelia (Fisk) Webb, the former of whom was born at Evans, Erie county, New York, and the latter of whom was born at Kirkland, Lake county, Ohio, in 1839. John F. Webb, who bore the same name as his father, was reared and educated in his native state and thereafter maintained his home in Buffalo, New York, until 1868, when he came to Detroit, where he became a member of the city police force in 1872. He first served as patrolman, later as detective and finally became a court officer, a position which he retained continuously for many years. He retired from active service, secure in the high regard of all who knew him, in May, 1903, and and he died in 1909, at the venerable age of seventy-eight years. His cherished and devoted wife was summoned to the life eternal on the 10th of June, 1898. She was a daughter of Ira and Lucretia (Trask) Fisk, who were born in Massachusetts and who became early settlers in Ohio, in which state they continued to reside until their death. The lineage of the Fisk family is traced back to staunch English origin and its founders in America established a home in Massachusetts in the early colonial days. Concerning the children of John F. and Emily A. (Fisk) Webb the following brief data are entered: Ellsworth R. is master mechanic in the employ of the Michigan Central Railroad Company and

resides at St. Thomas, Ontario; Miss Sylvia L. remains at the old home in Detroit; Abbie C. is the wife of William R. Winn, of Columbus, Michigan; Dr. Lucien F. was the next in order of birth; and Harry N. resides at New Smyrna, Florida.

The public schools of Detroit afforded Dr. Webb his early educational advantages, which included those of the Central high school. In 1900 he entered the Detroit Homeopathic Medical College, in which admirable institution he was graduated in 1904, with the well earned degree of Doctor of Medicine. He has since been engaged in the active practice of his profession in his native city and has proved an able and popular exponent of the effective Homeopathic school of practice. He is a member of the staff of Grace Hospital and is doing effective service in the educational work of his profession as a lecturer on materia medica in his alma mater, the Detroit Homeopathic Medical College. The Doctor is a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, the Michigan State Homeopathic Medical Society, and the Detroit Homeopathic Practitioners Society. He is affiliated with the Alpha Sigma college fraternity, is a stalwart Republican in his political allegiance, and both he and his wife hold membership in the Baptist church.

On the 28th of October, 1908, Dr. Webb was united in marriage to Miss Alice Louise White, who was born at Tyra, province of Ontario, Canada, and who is a daughter of John and Ann (Potter) White, the former a native of Cornwall, England, and the latter of Nova Scotia, both being now deceased. Dr. and Mrs. Webb have two children.—Ellsworth R. and John Fletcher.

JOHN T. SPILLANE. One of the noblest veterans of the Civil war in southern Michigan is John T. Spillane, who is now serving as captain of the police force in Detroit. He was a drummer boy in the far-famed Seventh Michigan Volunteer Infantry, having enlisted in Company K of that regiment on the 19th of June, 1861, at which time he was a youth of but fourteen years of age. Concerning his career as a young soldier further data will appear in ensuing paragraphs in connection with an item on the movements of the Seventh Michigan Regiment. After the war Captain Spillane returned to Detroit, which beautiful city has since represented his home. He is essentially loyal and public-spirited in his civic attitude and no measure or enterprise advanced for the well being of this section of the state has ever failed of his heartiest support and co-operation.

Captain Spillane of this notice was reared to adult age in the Fair City of the Straits, to whose private schools he is indebted for his preliminary educational training. During the strenuous days preceding the inception of the Civil war he became fired with boyish enthusiasm to participate in the coming conflict. Being but fourteen years of age he could not enlist as a regular soldier but on the 19th of June, 1861, his services were accepted in the capacity of drummer boy for the valiant Company K of the Seventh Michigan Infantry. In the following September his regiment moved to Monroe, Michigan, to organize and then moved to Washington, and in the winter of 1861 it camped near Poolesville, Maryland, doing picket duty on the north bank of the Potomac river and engaging in the battle of Ball's Bluff, on the south side of the river. The regiment then moved on to Alexandria, Virginia, later engaging in the Peninsular campaign with the Army of the Potomac, then participating in the siege of Yorktown, and eventually participating in its first heavy engagement—the battle of Fair Oaks. During his military career Captain Spillane participated in as many as forty engagements, among them being the battles of Yorktown, Fair Oaks, Peach Orchard,

White Oak Swamp, Savage Station, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Chantilly, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, the Wilderness campaign, Cold Harbor and Petersburg. During the battle of Antietam he was shot in the left side of the neck, the bullet first passing through his blanket roll on his shoulder. As a memento of this battle the Captain has in his possession a star from Old Glory. In this engagement several of the color bearers were shot down and the flag was in tatters. The Captain was in the act of reaching for a star from the flag which was hanging by a thread, when the aforementioned bullet struck him. When he came to after receiving his injury he was clinching the bit of cloth in his hand.

In the siege of Petersburg the Captain was wounded in his right side and in the right arm. He was sent to the hospital at Fort Schuyler, New York, and after convalescing for six weeks he was able to proceed to the front again. On the 11th of December, 1862, General Burnside commanding the Army of the Potomac, wished to cross the Rappahannock river at two different points. At Fredericksburg, the engineers who were laying the pontoon bridges were shot down so rapidly by the Rebel sharpshooters that they refused to make further attempts to build the bridges, with the result that the army was at a standstill. Colonel Hall, commanding the brigade of which the Seventh Michigan was a part, told General Burnside that he thought he had a regiment who would volunteer to go across in boats and dislodge the sharpshooters so that the engineers could continue their work. Accordingly the Seventh Regiment, of which Captain Spillane was drummer boy, crossed with a frightful loss of men but succeeded in dispersing the rebel sharpshooters and in capturing a number of them. The bridges were then constructed and after the army had crossed the terrible battle of Fredericksburg took place, concerning which the following extracts are here inserted, the same being taken from "Michigan in the War," which was compiled by John Robertson:

Dark rolled the Rappahannock's flood,
Michigan, my Michigan.
The tide was crimson with thy blood,
Michigan, my Michigan.
Although for us the day was lost
Yet it shall be our proudest boast
At Fredericksburg our Seventh crossed
Michigan, my Michigan.

At ten o'clock General Burnside gives the order: "Concentrate the fire of all your guns on the city and batter it down!" You may believe they were not loth to obey. In a few moments thirty-five batteries, one hundred and seventy-nine guns, opened on the doomed city. It lasted for upwards of an hour without intermission, fifty rounds being fired from each gun.

The congregated generals were transfixed. Mingled satisfaction and awe were upon every face. But what was tantalizing was, that though a great deal could be heard, nothing could be seen, the city being still enveloped in fog and mist. Only a denser pillar of smoke defining itself on the background of the fog indicated where the town had been fired by our shells. Another and another column showed itself, and we presently saw that at least a dozen houses must be on fire.

Towards noon the curtain rolled up and we saw that it was indeed so. Fredericksburg was in conflagration. Tremendous though this fire had been and terrific though its effect obviously on the town, it had not accomplished the object intended. It was found by our gun-

ners almost impossible to obtain a sufficient depression of their pieces to shell the front part of the city and the rebel sharp shooters were still comparatively safe behind the thick stone walls of the houses.

During the thick of the bombardment a fresh attempt had been made to complete the bridge. It failed and evidently nothing could be done till a party could be thrown over to clean out the rebels and cover the bridge ahead. For this mission General Burnside called for volunteers and Colonel Hall (Seventh Michigan), of Fort Sumter fame, immediately responded that he had a regiment that would do the business. Accordingly the Seventh Michigan, a small regiment, was selected for the purpose. The plan was that they should take the pontoon boats of the first bridge of which there were ten lying on the bank of the river, waiting to be added to the half finished bridge, cross over in them, and, landing, drive out the rebels.

Nothing could be more admirable or more gallant than the execution of this daring feat. Rushing down the steep bank of the river the party found temporary shelter behind the pontoon boats lying scattered on the bank and behind the piles of planking destined for the covering of the bridge, behind rocks etc. In this situation they acted some fifteen or twenty minutes as sharp shooters, they and the rebels observing each other. In the meantime new and vigorous artillery firing was commenced on our part and just as soon as this was fairly developed, the Seventh Michigan rose from their crouching places and rushed for the pontoon boats, and, pushing them into the water, rapidly filled them with twenty-five or thirty each.

The first boat pushes off. Now, if ever, is the rebel's opportunity. Crack! Crack! from fifty lurking places go rebel rifles at the gallant fellows, who, stooping low in the boat seek to avoid the fire. The murderous work was well done. Lustily, however, pull the oarsmen. Having passed the middle of the stream, the boat and its gallant freight come under cover of the opposite bluffs.

Another and another boat follows. Now is their opportunity. Nothing could be more amusing in its way than the result. Instantly they see a new turn of affairs. The rebels pop up by the hundreds, like so many rats, from every cellar, rifle pit, and stone wall, and scamper off up the street of the town. With all their fleetness, however, many of them are much too slow. With incredible rapidity the Michigan boys sweep up the hill, making a rush for the lurking places occupied by the rebels and gaining them, each man captured his two or three prisoners. The pontoon boats on their return trips took over more than a hundred of these fellows.

You can imagine with what intense interest the crossing of the first boat load of our men was watched by the numerous spectators on the shore, and with what enthusiastic shouts their landing on the opposite side was greeted. It was an authentic piece of human heroism, which moves men as nothing else can. The problem was solved. This flash of bravery had done what scores of batteries and tons of metal had failed to accomplish. The country will not forget that little band. (1862).

Captain Spillane is the proud possessor of a solid gold medal of honor from the citizens of Detroit. Inscribed on one side are these words: "The Drummer Boy of the Rappahannock December 11, 1862." On the other side are the most important battles in which he participated.

When the great struggle for union had ended and peace was again established throughout the country, Captain Spillane returned to Detroit, where he entered the employ of the government survey on Lake

Superior. After two years identification with that line of enterprise he began to learn the carpenter's trade. On the 1st of June, 1870, he abandoned all other projects and joined the police force, continuing a member of that department during the long intervening years to the present time. In 1886 he was promoted to the office of 'roundsman; six years later he was made sergeant; and on the 7th of June, 1897, was promoted to the rank of captain. He has proved a most valuable adjunct to the police force of Detroit and as a citizen he is everywhere accorded the confidence and high regard of all who know him.

Captain Spillane retains a deep and abiding interest in his old comrades in arms and signifies the same by membership in the Grand Army of the Republic, in which he is a past commander of Fairbanks Post, one of the largest posts in Michigan. At the coming state G. A. R. meeting to be held at Port Huron, Michigan, in the summer of 1912 he will become a candidate for the office of department commander, the highest honor the state branch of the organization can offer. His chance of election to this office is splendid and if he becomes its incumbent he will discharge the duties connected therewith with all of honor and distinction. In politics he accords a staunch allegiance to the principles and policies for which the Republican party stands sponsor and while he has never manifested aught of desire for political preferment of any description he is ever on the qui vive to advance progress and improvement. Captain Spillane is genial in his associations, affable in his address, generous in his judgement of his fellow men, and courteous to all. As a citizen and enthusiast of his town, it is but just to say that communities will prosper and grow in proportion as they put a premium on men of his mould.

TRAUGOTT SCHMIDT. It has previously been the privilege of the writer to prepare a memoir concerning the honored citizen whose name introduces this article and of whose character and services he is deeply appreciative through personal knowledge. Under these conditions there can be no inconsistency in reproducing, with but minor paraphrase, the tribute originally prepared.

The great empire of Germany has contributed a most valuable element to the cosmopolitan social fabric of our American republic, which has had much to gain and nothing to lose through this source. Among those of German birth and lineage who have attained to success and precedence in connection with productive business affairs in the city of Detroit was the late Traugott Schmidt, who was a citizen of sterling character, honored by all who knew him and influential in both civic and commercial life.

Mr. Schmidt was born in the province of Reuss, Germany, in the year 1830, and was a son of Carl C. and Susanna (Plarre) Schmidt, who likewise were natives of the same province, where they passed their entire lives. There the Schmidt family had been engaged in the tanning business for more than twelve generations, and the family was founded in the province of Reuss in the fourteenth century of the Christian era, the original orthography of the name having been Czemicz.

The subject of this memoir was afforded the advantages of the excellent schools of his native land but early began to acquire experience in connection with the practical affairs of life. As a boy and youth he learned the tanner's trade in his father's establishment, where he remained until he had attained to the age of nineteen years, when, in 1849, he came to America, as he had become convinced that here were offered better opportunities for the achieving of success through personal effort along normal lines of enterprise. After passing one year in the



Frederic H. Schuch

city of Baltimore, Maryland, Mr. Schmidt came to Michigan and established his residence at Flint, the judicial center of Genesee county, where he started a small tannery. Six months later, however, he came to Detroit, to accept a position in the employ of Gottlieb Beck, who was then one of the most influential German citizens of the Michigan metropolis.

In 1853 Mr. Schmidt engaged in business for himself, and thereafter his career was one of consecutive advancement, the while he so ordered his course as to retain at each stage of progress the unqualified confidence and esteem of his fellow men. In short, an honorable, straightforward, energetic and successful business career is what stands to the enduring credit of this well known citizen, who passed from the scene of life's mortal endeavors in the fulness of years and well earned honors. In the year last mentioned Mr. Schmidt established a modest business on Monroe avenue, between Beaubien and Antoine streets, and from this small concern he built up one of the most extensive business enterprises of the kind in the middle west. In the early days his operations were largely confined to dealing in deer skins, and in time he secured agents throughout the northwest and bought upon an extensive scale, shipping his products principally to Germany. For a number of years he was also a heavy buyer and shipper of wool, as well as holding distinctive prestige as a fur merchant. As his business increased in scope he made good use of his opportunities and showed his determinate business acumen by establishing a branch house in Gera, Germany. For many years he made annual visits to his native land and he maintained personal supervision of his interests in Gera.

Mr. Schmidt's early experiences as a buyer of hides and furs were of a kind that gave him full appreciation of the life of the pioneer. During his earlier business career in Detroit he traveled along the entire lake shore from this city to Saginaw bay, and even made his way across Lake Michigan into Wisconsin, traveling when possible with a horse and wagon and buying from the various Indian tribes. He gained the good will of the red men, and their confidence in him was of no slight importance in furthering his success in the earlier stages of his independent business operations. Mr. Schmidt was one of the first to come to an appreciation of what Detroit's future might be, and he showed the courage of his convictions by making judicious investments in city realty. He erected the Valpey block, on Woodward avenue, and the Schmidt block, on Monroe avenue. The latter was finally destroyed by fire, but he erected other business buildings and also numerous dwelling houses in the city. From the gradual appreciation in the value of Detroit real estate he reaped large financial returns.

Mr. Schmidt was one of the organizers and incorporators of the Wayne County Savings Bank, of which he was a trustee for a number of years, but he finally disposed of his stock in this institution. In politics he was a stalwart in the camp of the Republican party, and he was a zealous supporter of the cause of the Union during the Civil war. As a citizen he was loyal and public-spirited, and he was well known and distinctively popular in the city in which he long maintained his home. He died on the 17th of May, 1897, on the steamer "Trave," while en route home from Germany. He was identified with the Harmonie Society and the Germania Bowling Club. The business established by the honored subject of this memoir is still continued. In 1889 it was incorporated, with a capital stock of two hundred thousand dollars, and he remained president of the company until his death.

In 1856 Mr. Schmidt was united in marriage to Wilhelmina Beck, daughter of Gottlieb Beck, one of the honored pioneer citizens of De-

troit, and she passed away in 1863. She is survived by two children,—Carl E., who is individually mentioned in succeeding paragraphs, and Miss Ida W., who still resides in Detroit. For his second wife Mr. Schmidt married Miss Mary R. Beck, a sister of his first wife, and she survives him, as do also their four children,—Edward J., of Detroit; Clara, the wife of Hugo Scherer; Alma L., wife of William Hoffman, of Leipzig, Germany; and Albert H., of Detroit.

CARL E. SCHMIDT, eldest of the children of the late Traugott Schmidt, has well upheld in his native city the prestige of the family name and is now numbered among the representative business men of the Michigan metropolis, where he is head of the firm of Carl E. Schmidt & Company, which conducts a large and substantial tanning business of wide ramifications, with headquarters at 54 Macomb street.

Carl Ernest Schmidt was born in Detroit, on the 31st of December, 1856, and thus became a right welcome New Year's guest in the family home. He received his early education in the German-American Seminary in Detroit and in the excellent schools of Germany, where he pursued his studies from 1870 to 1875, at intervals. He learned the tanning business in his father's establishment and became familiar with every detail of this line of enterprise. He continued to be associated with his father in business until the death of the latter, in 1897, and he soon afterward founded an independent business of the same order, under the present firm name of Carl E. Schmidt & Company. As the head of this concern he has brought it forward to a status of large and definite prosperity, and in the meanwhile he has stood at all times exponent of loyal and progressive citizenship, with a deep interest in all that touches the welfare of his native city. He accords an unswerving allegiance to the Republican party and has been called upon to serve in various positions of public trust. From 1892 to 1894 he was a member of the board of police commissioners of Detroit, and in 1897-8 he was a member of the state board of arbitration and mediation. In 1907 he was appointed and served as a member of the state board of forest inquiry. He is identified with the Detroit Club, the Harmonie Society and the Fellowcraft Club, all representative organizations of the Michigan metropolis, and in his home city he has a wide circle of friends.

In the year 1880 Carl E. Schmidt was united in marriage to Miss Alice M. Candler, daughter of Homer W. Candler, a prominent business man of Detroit. The three children of this union are: Emma, who is the wife of Walter E. Oxtoby, a representative member of the Detroit bar; Alice M., who is the wife of Preston W. Smith, of Syracuse, New York; and Ida, who is the wife of Alfred B. Moran, of Detroit.

ANGUS L. COWAN, M. D., is one of the representative physicians and surgeons of the fair metropolis of Michigan, where he has been engaged in general practice for the past decade. The Doctor is of staunch Scottish lineage on both the paternal and maternal sides, and was born near the city of London, Middlesex county, province of Ontario, Canada, on the 10th of September, 1865. He is a son of David and Elizabeth (Campbell) Cowan, the former of whom was born in the north of Ireland, of Scotch descent, and the latter was born in Middlesex county, Ontario, on a farm adjoining that which was the birthplace of her son Angus L., subject of this review. David Cowan was a lad of about thirteen years at the time of the family immigration from the Emerald Isle to America, and his father, Robert Cowan, became one of the early settlers of Middlesex county, Ontario, where he reclaimed a farm from the wilderness and where both he and his wife

passed the residue of their lives. John Campbell, maternal grandfather of the doctor, was likewise one of the first settlers of Middlesex county, where he established his home on his immigration from Scotland. He lived up to the full tension of the pioneer epoch in Ontario and developed a fine farm, which continued to be the place of his abode until his death. His old homestead is still standing, in an excellent state of preservation, and is one of the historic landmarks of Middlesex county. David Cowan was reared to manhood in Middlesex county and throughout his active career he never wavered in his allegiance to the great fundamental industry of agriculture, in connection with which he gained definite success. He was one of the representative farmers and honored and influential citizens of his community and he continued to reside on his homestead farm until his death, in 1905, at the age of seventy-eight years. His devoted wife survived him by about six years and was summoned to the life eternal in February, 1911, at the age of seventy-five years, her memory being revered by all who came within the compass of her gentle influence. Both she and her husband were zealous members of the Baptist church. Of their children two sons and one daughter are living.

The sturdy discipline of the home farm compassed the boyhood and youth of Dr. Cowan and after completing the curriculum of the public schools of the locality he continued his studies in Strathroy Collegiate Institute, an excellent academic institution. Here he gained the training which made him eligible for pedagogic honors, and for three years he was a successful and popular teacher in the public schools of his native province. This work was held to be but a means to an end, as he had determined to enter the medical profession. In March, 1888, he came to Detroit and entered the Detroit College of Medicine, in which he completed the prescribed course and was graduated in 1891, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. During his senior year in college he gained valuable clinical experience by serving as interne in St. Luke's Hospital.

In initiating the practice of his profession Dr. Cowan went to Missouri and located in the town of Granby. In that state he continued in practice fourteen years, at the expiration of which, in February, 1901, he returned to Detroit, where he has since found ample demands upon his time and attention in connection with his large general practice. He maintains his residence and office at 549 Fourteenth avenue. The doctor is a member of the American Medical Association, the Michigan State Medical Society, and the Wayne County Medical Society. While a resident of Missouri he maintained membership in its State Medical Society. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He and his wife attend Brewster Congregational church.

At Granby, Missouri, in the year of 1894, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Cowan to Miss Effie Sweet, who was born and reared in that state.

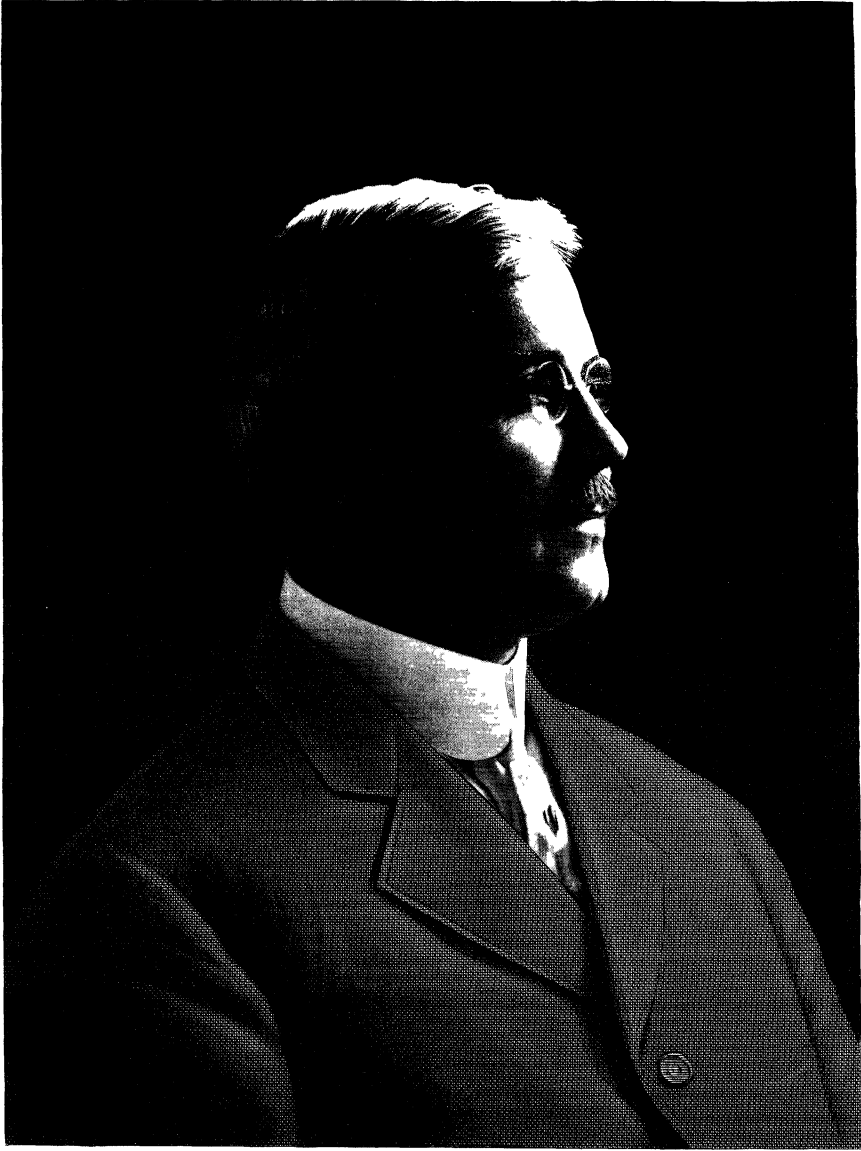
ARCHIBALD DUNCAN MCALPINE, M. D., was born in the village of Glencoe, Middlesex county, province of Ontario, Canada, on the 24th of January, 1882, and is a son of Peter J. and Mary (McIntyre) McAlpine, the former a native of the province of Ontario and the latter of Scotland. The father was for many years engaged in the hotel business in his native province and was one of the honored citizens and representative business men of Glencoe, that province, at the time of his death, which occurred in 1899. His widow now resides in the home of her son, Dr. McAlpine, to whom this sketch is dedicated, and of the

other children two sons and two daughters are living. Dr. McAlpine was afforded the advantages of the excellent public schools of his native town, where he was graduated in the high school as a member of the class of 1900. He then matriculated in Toronto University, and in 1905 was graduated in the medical department of the Detroit College of Medicine, with the degree of M. D.

In 1905, Dr. McAlpine established his home in Detroit, where he secured a position as interne in Harper hospital, with whose staff he continued his services as interne in 1905-06, during which time he acquired effective clinical experience of wide scope. He is also a member of the medical staff of the Children's Free Hospital and is surgeon of the clinic of the Jewish Hospital, also surgeon to the outdoor department of Harper Hospital. In the practice of his profession in a general way he is favored in being associated with Dr. Max Ballin, one of the most eminent surgeons of Michigan. Dr. McAlpine is a member of the American Medical Association, the Michigan State Medical Society and the Wayne County Medical Society. He has gained the confidence and esteem of his professional confreres in Detroit, and his circle of friends is coincident with that of his acquaintances. The Doctor is progressive and loyal as a citizen and signifies this by his membership in that admirable organization, the Detroit Board of Commerce. He is affiliated with local bodies of the time-honored Masonic fraternity and also holds membership in the Fellowcraft Club, one of the representative organizations of the city. In politics he is a Republican and his religious connections are with the Presbyterian church. He is also a member of the Nu Sigma Nu medical fraternity. The Doctor is a bachelor and his devoted mother, a woman of most gracious personality, presides over their home.

ROBERT ALBERT CARL WOLLENBERG, M. D., As one who has attained distinction in his profession and who has been an earnest and discriminating student and holds due relative precedence among the practitioners of Detroit stands Dr. Robert Albert Carl Wollenberg, clinical assistant in dermatology at the Detroit College of Medicine and assistant dermatologist to St. Mary's Hospital and dermatologist to Providence Hospital. Although comparatively a young man, Dr. Wollenberg has had a vast and active experience, and the duties of his profession have called him to many positions, but he has ever labored faithfully in his chosen field and today has the esteem of his professional confreres and the confidence of his community. Dr. Wollenberg was born in Loitz, Pomerania, Germany, June 26, 1881, and is the son of Carl Wollenberg. The family came to the United States the same year the Doctor was born and located in Detroit, where for over twenty years the father was engaged in the coal business.

Dr. Wollenberg secured his early education in St. Mark's Evangelical school, which he attended until he was twelve years of age, and then continued his studies in the public and high schools of Detroit, being graduated from the latter in 1901. In that year he entered the medical department of the University of Michigan, and after spending two years there left to enter Georgetown University, District of Columbia, where he was graduated in 1905 with the degree of M. D. Subsequently, in 1906, Dr. Wollenberg became an interne at the United States Marine Hospital, in Detroit, and then became assistant surgeon in the United States Public Health and Marine Hospital service until 1910. During the years 1906 and 1907 he was stationed at Ellis Island, New York, in the quarantine service, and from there was sent abroad in the foreign service, being first at Naples, Italy, where he was in charge



J. Corbett

of the United States government's interests, and later going to Rotterdam, the Netherlands, during the cholera epidemic of 1907-1909. Dr. Wollenberg was then engaged in immigration duty at San Francisco during the years 1909 and 1910. and in the latter year came to Detroit to engage in general practice. In addition to holding the positions above mentioned, he has been a member of the United States board of pension examining surgeons for Wayne county since 1910, and is first lieutenant in the United States Army Medical Reserve Corps. Dr. Wollenberg is a close student, keeps fully abreast of the very rapid and startling advancement in the sciences of medicine and surgery, observes most closely the ethics of the unwritten professional code and is invariably courteous to his fellow practitioners. He is a valued member of the Wayne County Medical Society, the Michigan State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and also belongs to the Phi Beta Pi college fraternity.

The wife of Dr. Wollenberg, who is a native of Detroit, bore the maiden name of Florence Zoe Allen, and they have had three children: Robert Allen, Gretchen Ellen and Florence Zoe. Both Dr. and Mrs. Wollenberg are well and favorably known in social circles of Detroit, and have many warm friends in the city.

EDWARD J. CORBETT. Within the pages of this work will be found, as exemplifying one of its most important incidental functions, records concerning many of the representative business men who are doing well their respective parts in upholding and furthering the commercial prestige of the Michigan metropolis, and well worthy of such consideration is he whose name introduces this article. With offices in suite 1014-17 Majestic Building, Mr. Corbett is now one of the leading wholesale coal dealers of the city and state, and he largely represents mining companies in which he himself holds extensive interests. Marked energy and circumspection have defined his course as a business man, and his pronounced success stands as the direct result of his own ability and efforts. He is an effective exponent of that progressive spirit that has so significantly vitalized Detroit along commercial and industrial lines within the past decade and a half, and is a citizen whose loyalty and public spirit can not be gainsaid.

Edward Joseph Corbett was born at Groveport, Franklin county, Ohio, on the 23rd of March, 1865, and is a son of Michael and Honora (McGrath) Corbett, whose marriage was solemnized in the year 1851. Michael Corbett was born in county Limerick, Ireland, in 1829, and was there reared and educated, as was also his wife, who was born in the year 1833 and who is a daughter of Patrick and Mary McGrath. In the year of his marriage Michael Corbett came with his young wife to America, and in 1853 he purchased and established his home upon a farm near Groveport, Ohio, later removing to that village, where he and his wife maintained their home as honored pioneer citizens of that section of the Buckeye state until 1901, when Mr. Corbett died. Mrs. Corbett and daughters reside in the old home. In that locality he followed agricultural pursuits and public contract work for many years, and he gained large and definite success through his well directed industry and wise business policies. He was and the estate now is one of the largest tax-payers in the village of Groveport, where he established his home many years prior to his retirement from active business. Michael Corbett was one of the prominent and influential citizens of Franklin county, where he commanded unqualified popular esteem, and he was the virtual founder of the Catholic church in Groveport, of which both he and his wife were devout communicants and

liberal supporters. He was a stalwart supporter of the principles and policies of the Democratic party and showed a deep interest in public affairs of a local order.

Concerning the children of Michael and Honora (McGrath) Corbett the following data are entered: William J. was a representative farmer of Franklin county, Ohio, at the time of his death, in 1905; Hannah, who became the wife of Thomas H. Teegardin, of Pickaway county, Ohio, was summoned to eternal rest in 1898; John F. is a prosperous farmer near Groveport, Ohio; Mary is the wife of Lucian Lindsay, of Columbus, that state; Edward J., of this review, was the next in order of birth; M. Leo is secretary of the Capital City Dairy Company, of Columbus, Ohio; Misses Katharine T. and Nora remain at the parental home; and Frank P. is branch manager of the United Motor Columbus Company, in Ohio's capital city. Just before the close of the Civil war Michael Corbett enlisted in an Ohio regiment, but his command was not called into active field service, as victory soon afterward crowned the Union arms.

Edward J. Corbett completed the curriculum of the public schools of his native town of Groveport, where he was graduated in the high school as a member of the class of 1882. He supplemented this discipline by a course in the Columbus Business College, in the capital city of his native state, in which institution he was graduated in 1884. In 1885, when twenty years of age, he became secretary to the general superintendent of the Columbus & Cincinnati Midland Railroad, and he retained this position three years, at the expiration of which, in 1888, he resigned the same to accept that of secretary to the north-western manager of the Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron Company, at Ashland, Wisconsin, where he remained one year. The office of the manager was then transferred to Chicago, in which city Mr. Corbett continued to serve as secretary for two years. He then resigned his position and became one of the organizers of the firm of H. D. Turney & Company, coal operators, with offices in the Temple Court building, Chicago. One year later, in 1891, he organized the firm of Arthur Connor & Company, as a branch of the original firm, and as a member of this new concern he opened offices in the Hodges building, Detroit. In 1894 Mr. Corbett severed his association with this firm and engaged independently in the wholesale coal business under his own name, with offices at 114 High street, East. Two years later he removed his headquarters to the Union Trust building, where he remained until May 1, 1907, when he secured his present fine offices in the Majestic building, which is one of the largest and most imposing of the modern "skyscrapers" in Detroit. He has given close and careful attention to his business affairs and now controls a large and important trade as a wholesale dealer in coal. Since establishing his independent business, in 1894, he has purchased interests in several coal-operating companies, and the major part of his business is now in handling the products of the concerns with which he is thus identified.

In politics Mr. Corbett is generically a Democrat, but in local affairs he is independent and gives his support to the men and measures meeting the approval of his judgment. He is an active and valued member of the Detroit Board of Commerce, as well as its transportation committee, and shows lively interest in the work and affairs of this admirable organization, which has done much to further the commercial and civic advancement of the Michigan metropolis. He is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus, and holds membership in the Detroit Club, the Country Club, Detroit Automobile Club, and the Detroit Yacht Club,—identification with which representative organizations well

vouches for his popularity in his home city. Both he and his wife are communicants of the Catholic church, in which they hold membership in the cathedral parish of St. Peter and Paul.

Mr. Corbett was married on October 23, 1890, to Miss Margaret Gertrude Kelley, of Columbus, Ohio, who died December 24, 1904, and on July 25, 1907, he was married to Miss Anna Dyer, who was born at Palms, Sanilac county, Michigan, and who is a daughter of John and Mary (Mahon) Dyer, both of whom are now deceased. Mrs. (Dyer) Corbett was educated in the Academy of the Sacred Heart, Detroit, is a woman of distinctive culture and charming personality, and is a popular factor in the social activities of her home city. Mr. and Mrs. Corbett have two children,—Edward Joseph, Jr., who was born on the 12th of May 1908, and Katharine Anna, who was born on the 12th of December, 1910.

ROBERT MILTON RICHARDS, M. D. No vocation in life offers greater opportunity for genuine service to mankind than that of doctor of medicine, and the physician who fully appreciates his responsibilities and conscientiously responds to every call made upon him is a public benefactor in the highest sense of the term. One of those who holds in high estimate the duties which his position involves, and who is more than ordinarily successful as a medical and surgical practitioner, is Robert Milton Richards, M. D., whose well-appointed suite of offices are located at No. 602 Gas Office Building, Detroit. Born at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, September 24, 1868, Dr. Richards is a son of Samuel J. and Hannah E. (Johnson) Richards, both of whom belong to old and honored families of the Keystone state. The father of the Doctor died in 1892, at the age of fifty-two years, and his wife having passed away in 1886, when but forty-three years old.

Dr. Richards acquired his early educational training in the public schools of East Liverpool, Ohio, and in 1884 completed his studies in the high school at that place. Until September, 1891, he was engaged in commercial business at Pittsburg, and at that time entered the Cleveland (Ohio) Homeopathic Medical College, where he was graduated with the class of 1894 and received his degree of M. D. Immediately after he was graduated Dr. Richards was appointed to the resident medical staff of Grace Hospital, Detroit, a position which he held until October of the same year, and then entered upon a general practice of his profession in the city of Detroit. Dr. Richards is visiting obstetrician to Grace Hospital, lecturer on obstetrics to Grace Hospital Training School for Nurses and professor of obstetrics in the Detroit Homeopathic College. For ten years he held the position of treasurer of the Michigan State Homeopathic Medical Society (1899-1909), was in 1910 elected vice-president and in 1911 was chosen president, a position which he still holds. He is also a valued member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, and the Detroit Homeopathic Practitioners Society, serving as secretary of the latter for a number of years and as vice-president since 1911. Fraternally he is affiliated with Oriental Lodge, F. & A. M., and Michigan Sovereign Consistory, No. 320 of Masonry, and in addition holds membership in the Fellowcraft Club, the Detroit Board of Commerce and the Business Men's Club of the Y. M. C. A. He is a faithful member of Scoville Memorial Presbyterian church, where he acts as president of the board of trustees, and is also president of the Presbyterian Brotherhood of Detroit. Dr. Richards is one of those men of whom it may be said he has chosen well. Possessed of a kind, sympathetic nature, a keen sense of discrimination and a natural taste for the various branches of the medical profession, he has made

a signal success, and no man stands higher in his calling or in the esteem and respect of his fellow citizens.

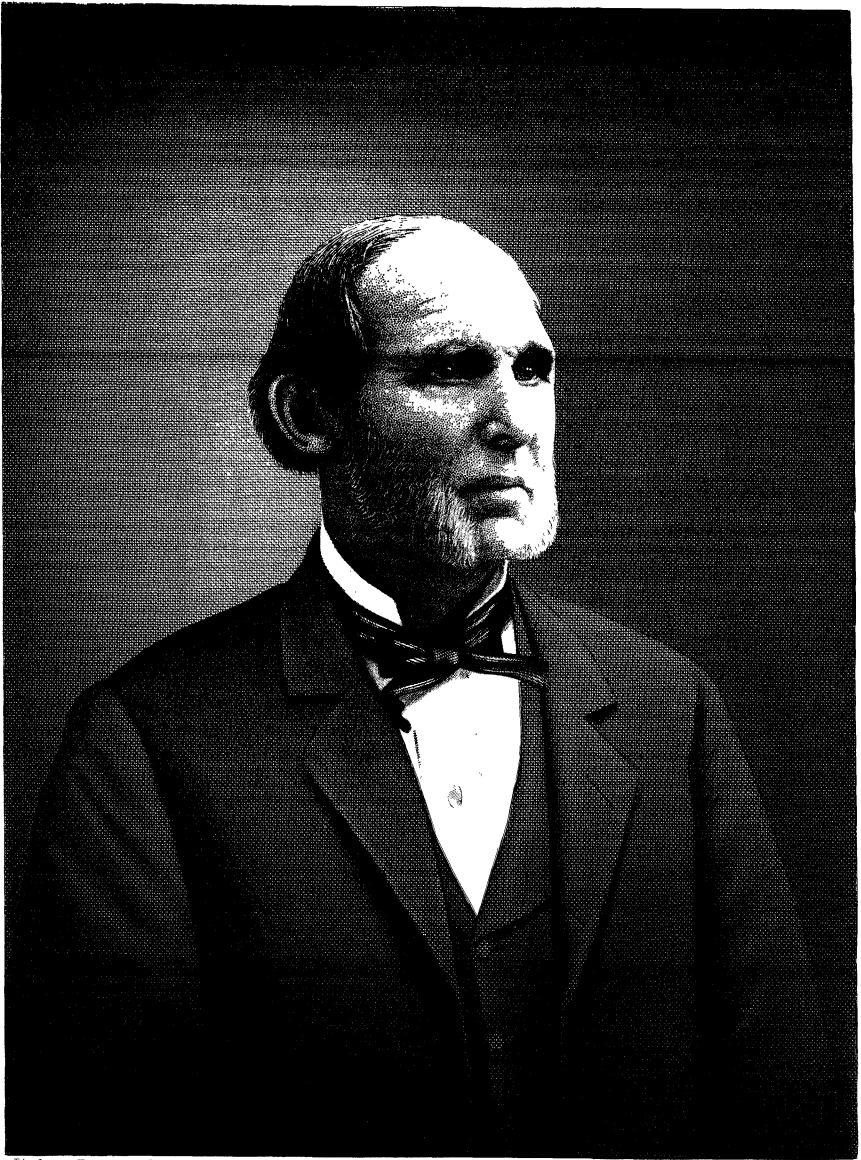
Dr. Richards was married in 1895, to Miss Emma Fundis, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

WILLIAM T. MCGRAW. For many years William T. McGraw has been connected with the upbuilding of Detroit, Michigan, and he has just reason to be proud of the fact that to his efforts can be traced many a substantial enterprise or advancement contributing greatly to the growth and prosperity of this section of the state. In every sense of the word he is a representative citizen and a business man of marked capacity. It is to the inherent force of character and commendable ambition and the unremitting diligence of Mr. McGraw himself that he has steadily advanced in the business world until he now occupies a leading place among the active and representative men of Detroit. He organized the Detroit Tobacco Company, with which he is still connected and he is vice-president of the Mexican Crude Rubber Company and National Twist Drill Company in addition to which he is also financially interested in a number of other important business concerns.

William T. McGraw was born in Lavonia township, Wayne county, Michigan, the date of his nativity being the 9th of September, 1860. His parents, Richard and Jane (Chapman) McGraw, were likewise born and reared in the fine old Wolverine state and the father was identified with agricultural pursuits during the greater portion of his active business career. The younger in a family of two children, Mr. McGraw, of this notice, was reared to maturity on the old homestead farm and his preliminary educational training consisted of such advantages as were afforded in the public schools of Plymouth, Michigan. Subsequently he was a student for a time in the Detroit Business University, in which he pursued a commercial course. He initiated his active business career as a clerk in the First National Bank at Plymouth, where he remained for a period of two years, at the expiration of which he removed to Detroit, where he accepted a position as traveling salesman for the Globe Tobacco Company. About the year 1884 he became instrumental in the organization of the Detroit Tobacco Company, a well known concern of which he is still a member. He is vice-president of the Mexican Crude Rubber Company and is a director and vice-president of the National Twist Drill Company and the Globe Tobacco Company.

In his political affiliations Mr. McGraw is a staunch supporter of the principles and policies for which the Republican party stands sponsor. He has ever manifested a deep and sincere interest in all matters affecting the well being of the community in which he resides and in 1898 he was honored by his fellow citizens with election to the office of state senator, continuing as such for a period of one term. In the time-honored Masonic order he has passed through the circle of the York Rite branch, holding membership in the Knights Templars and being also a valued and appreciative member of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. In a local way he is affiliated with the Detroit Club, the Country Club, the Detroit Boat Club and the Automobile Club. He is a great lover of out-of-door sports and is an enthusiastic supporter of the various clubs to which he belongs.

At Plymouth, Michigan, on the 15th of June, 1897, Mr. McGraw was united in marriage to Miss Harrietta Fuller, who was born in Detroit and reared there and in Plymouth, and is a daughter of John Fuller, long a representative citizen of Plymouth and at one time a judge of the court. Mr. and Mrs. McGraw have no children. Mr. and Mrs.



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I. P. Clark

McGraw maintain their home at the Plaza Hotel. They hold a high place in the confidence and esteem of their fellow citizens and are ever on the alert to do all in their power to advance every project forwarded for the good of the general welfare.

DEWITT LLOYD SHERWOOD, M. D. A faithful exemplar of the healing art, and one whose devotion to his profession has not only earned the due reward of his efforts in a temporal way, but has proved him worthy to exercise the important functions of his calling, DeWitt Lloyd Sherwood, M. D., of 1330 Military avenue, is known and respected among Detroit's medical men. His understanding of the science of medicine is broad and comprehensive and the profession and public accord him a prominent place among the practitioners of the city, while his abiding sympathy and earnest zeal have won him a place in the esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens. Dr. Sherwood was born at Moranci, Lenawee county, Michigan, July 21, 1878, and is a son of George R. and Sarah (Wilson) Sherwood, of Seneca county, New York.

The paternal grandfather of Dr. Sherwood, Montgomery Sherwood, was a native of New York, and his parents were born in Connecticut, while on the maternal side the Doctor is descended from a soldier who lost his life in the Civil war while serving with a Michigan regiment. George R. Sherwood also served in the Civil war, with a New York regiment, and after its close came to Michigan. He now lives at Ypsilanti, Michigan, having attained the age of sixty-eight years while his wife, who also survives, is sixty.

Dr. DeWitt L. Sherwood was reared on his father's farm, and received his early education in the district schools near thereto, as well as in the public schools of Ypsilanti. In 1899 he graduated from the pharmaceutical department of the Detroit College of Medicine, and for some time thereafter was employed in a drug store. During this time he earnestly prosecuted his medical studies, and eventually entered the Detroit College of Medicine and was graduated in 1904, with the degree of M. D. During the year 1903 he served as interne at the Harper Hospital, and after graduating from college began the practice of his profession on the West Side, but during November of the same year moved to his present fine home, where he maintains well appointed offices. Dr. Sherwood is a member of the Wayne County Medical Society, the Michigan State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and is also connected with the Alumni Association of the Detroit College of Medicine. Since engaging in his profession here Dr. Sherwood has retained a representative support, controlling a large business, his skill and discrimination being not less popularly appreciated than his unfailing courtesy and sympathy. He is essentially a student, and keeps abreast of the advances made in medicine and surgery, while he devotes much time to original research and investigation.

Dr. Sherwood was married to Miss Mabel Clark, of Denton, Michigan, daughter of Spencer Clark, a well known citizen of that place, and three children have been born to this union: Lloyd Clark, Mildred Irene and George Edwin, of whom Mildred Irene and George Edward are deceased. Dr. Sherwood has manifested a lively interest in all matters pertaining to the advancement of his profession, and is also in the front ranks of those whose object it is to further the interests of his adopted city.

JOHN PERSON CLARK. The late John P. Clark was for many years one of Detroit's most conspicuous and most successful citizens. He was

a pioneer in the fishing business in both the Maumee and Detroit rivers, as well as a pioneer ship-builder, with a yard at Spring Wells. His whole life was filled with active endeavor and he was pre-eminently successful in every line he entered. He died possessed of an estate exceeded by few others of his time in this section.

John P. Clark was born near Catskill on the Hudson river, New York, April 10, 1808, the son of John and Sally (Person) Clark. The father lost an eye while serving as a soldier in the War of 1812. On April 18, 1813, the mother (Sally Person) died at Black Rock, New York and in November, 1813, he married Sally Swayne, and two children were born to that marriage at Black Rock, New York. In 1818 the father determined to move west, take up government land and establish a home for his boys, and in that same year the family came to Michigan by boat from Buffalo and landed on the south end of Hickory Island. So impressed was the boy, John P. Clark, with the beauty of Sugar Islands and Hickory, where they camped out, that he then and there decided to some day own those beautiful islands. It is characteristic of the man that with his first surplus money he did purchase the islands, which he continued to own and they were a part of his estate. John Clark, the father, established the family on the farm in Brownstown, Wayne county, and there spent the remainder of his life, dying February 22, 1827, aged fifty years.

The first employment of John P. Clark secured away from home was at Toledo, Ohio, where he worked for a firm for fifty cents a week and board. In 1826 he began his fishing business, with fishing grounds in the Maumee river, subsequently removing his operations to the Detroit river. He was successful from the very start, and as his trade increased he employed both a day and a night crew, and even then was barely able to supply the demand for the fish; for, although Detroit at that time was merely a trading post, he found a market for tons of his daily catch, and it was here he laid the foundation of his ample fortune. For ten years after inaugurating his fishing enterprise he fished the Maumee river in conjunction with the Detroit river, and he shipped large quantities of Maumee catfish to New Orleans until the Civil war came on. While on the Maumee river he supplied cargoes of wood to the canal boats as a side issue. In 1833 he bought a steam barge and began the towing business. Three years later he went on an exploring tour around the coast of Lake Michigan, with Indians for pilots, who pointed out to him their choicest fishing grounds, and with fifty men he located at White Fish Bay, Wisconsin.

In 1837 Mr. Clark came to Detroit to make his home. To his manifold enterprises he added that of ship-building, in that year building a dry-dock at Spring Wells (now in the city limits), where he built and owned many boats, notably the steamers "Alaska," "Jay Cooke," "Pearl," "Gazelle" and "Riverside," all well remembered by many citizens of today. In this line of business, as in all others in which he engaged, he met with success, and prosperity continued to smile upon him. Among his properties were Sugar, Hickory and Celeron Islands in the Detroit river, an island in the Maumee river, Ohio, also Horson Island at the mouth of Huron river, and he owned the upper end of Grosse Isle, all of which he held for years, finally disposing of them at a handsome profit. His holdings of Detroit real estate were large including the house at the corner of Fort and Cass streets, where he first resided on coming to the city, and his old homestead on the river road. He also at one time was largely interested in Michigan and Wisconsin timber lands.

Mr. Clark was a man of marked individuality and was known widely in his time. In the operation of his business he combined rare foresight and sagacity with the strictest integrity. His rugged honesty was universally known and his credit was unlimited. He possessed none of the speculator's spirit, yet was not too conservative to branch out into new lines, and when once interested in a new business to push it to the utmost. But he never made an investment until he was absolutely certain as to its ultimate outcome. At an age when most men retire from active life he continued in the harness, and was as active almost as in his prime, never content to give over the direction of his large interests to others. He died on September 3, 1888, after a long, successful and useful life of four-score years. He had endured the hardships of pioneer life and lived to see the little trading post grow to a mighty city, in which he and his enjoyed the comforts and luxuries of modern civilization, procured by his own toil and talent.

Mr. Clark married Susan E. Booth on February 20, 1838. She was born in England, the daughter of a Yorkshire yeoman, and she died May 18, 1860. The children of this marriage were: Mrs. J. A. Hecking, who for a long period resided in Paris, France, and is now deceased, dying in that city; Mrs. George Atcheson, of Detroit; Alvin S., deceased; Mrs. W. O. Ashley, residing in California; Arthur J., also deceased; Walter B. and Norman S., both deceased. On Feb. 9, 1863, Mr. Clark married Eliza W. Whiting, who died January 14, 1883. Mrs. Atcheson, who was Alice E. Clark, married in Detroit, September 25, 1866, Captain George Atcheson, who was a native of New York state, born in 1841. While Captain Atcheson never attended school, after he was ten years old, he, by his own efforts, attained more than ordinary learning and culture, and among other accomplishments became fluent in both the Greek and Latin languages, being self taught in both. He was an inveterate student, both of the Bible and Shakespeare, and knew them thoroughly. At the age of eighteen he enlisted in the Fourth United States Regiment of Infantry and served through the Civil war, first as private, then corporal and sergeant, and was later brevetted captain. After the war he continued in the army until 1872, when he resigned from the service and made his home in Kansas. In 1889 he came to Michigan and died in Detroit in 1893. To the marriage of Captain and Mrs. Alice Clark Atcheson were born three sons, as follows: Walter C., now of Kalamazoo, Michigan, married Alice Williams, and they have two children, Arthur W. and Eliza M.; George W., who died April 13, 1908; and Norman S., a well known architect of Detroit, who married Daisy Kellman, and they have one son, Douglas.

CAPTAIN PATRICK HOGAN. On June 30, 1875, there joined the Detroit Police force as patrolman a young machinist named Patrick Hogan, who now for thirty-six years has been conspicuous for his courageous and faithful service whether on the beat or in command. His work has received its proper merit of promotion from one grade to another, and he now wears the stripes of captain. He is one of the oldest in point of service in the department, and for many years has been one of the esteemed citizens of Detroit and known as a faithful friend and kindly head of his own family.

Captain Hogan was born in this city on the 18th of December, 1852. His parents had located in the city four years before. His father was Michael Hogan, now deceased, who was born in county Limerick, Ireland, and his mother was Frances (Flood) Hogan, who was born in Dublin, and now lives with her daughter, Margaret McMahon, in Detroit, she being now eighty-five years of age.

Captain Hogan, who was the oldest of the family of four sons and two daughters, received his early education in the Detroit public schools. He left school when about fourteen and began preparation for making his way in the world. Learning the machinist's trade, he followed that vocation until he entered the Police force at the age of twenty-three.

Captain Hogan is a member of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, Branch No. 3 of Detroit, and also of the Knights of Equity, of this city. He and his family are members of the St. Joachim church. His residence is at 816 Champlain street. He was married in Detroit, November 4, 1879, to Miss Louise Trombley. Her parents, who are both deceased, were Ferdinand and Mary Ann (Cronin) Trombley, her father born in Quebec and her mother in Kingston, Canada. Seven children have blessed the marriage of Captain Hogan and wife, namely: Fannie, deceased; Irene, deceased; Estella, at home; Lawrence, deceased; Marian, Lillian and Harold, all at home.

WILLIAM CHARLES GROESBECK. On the 21st of March, 1910, at the beautiful old home at 675 North Second street in Detroit a family gathering of children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren celebrated the eightieth anniversary of the birth of William Charles Groesbeck, a native son of Detroit and one of the city's oldest and most honored residents. Though such celebrations occur not infrequently in every community, they lose thereby none of their impressiveness. Apart from the intimate associations of such an occasion, it is a distinction of general interest that an individual has passed so many of the milestones of life, each one marked by honorable records of activity, and that he has produced for the worthy activities of succeeding generations a family both numerous and individually worthy.

William Charles Groesbeck, whose long life began in this city on March 21, 1830, is one of the few living pioneers who have witnessed practically all the modern growth and development of Detroit. He comes of one of the oldest families of French descent that settled here early in the last century. His father was Charles Groesbeck, a native of New York state. His mother was Lenore (Rivard) Groesbeck, herself a native of Detroit and of a family long settled here and prominent socially and in business.

During the years when Mr. Groesbeck was growing to manhood, school facilities in Wayne county were very limited. His father owned a large amount of land in this vicinity, and when a boy the son began assisting him in developing this property. He continued, in fact, to live in the country near Detroit until thirty-four years ago, when he moved into the city and soon afterward occupied the attractive place on North Second street that has been the family home for thirty years. In the handling of his own extensive real estate interests in Detroit and also to some extent engaging in general real estate dealing, most of the time since then has been spent. For several years past he has lived retired, his daughter Clara Josephine keeping his home for him.

His wife after a companionship of more than half a century was separated from him on May 15, 1911, their marriage having occurred at Detroit, January 30, 1854. Her maiden name was Margaret Rivard, and she was the oldest of six children. Mr. and Mrs. Groesbeck reared a large family of children, who are mentioned in the following paragraphs:

Columbus Benjamin, now deceased, married Miss Emma Larglois, her residence being at 233 Greenwood avenue. The five children are: William, Gregory, George, Lawrence and Ildafonse.

Richard Frank married Miss Charlotte Reaume, and they reside at 84 Frederick street. They have four children: Margaret, who married

George Lucey, of Detroit; Elsie, who married Charles A. Gilligan, a grocery merchant of Detroit; Irene, who is married; and Robert, who married Miss Lynch, of Saginaw, and they now live in Portland, Oregon.

Mary married David Rose, now retired, after eighteen years of active and meritorious service on the Detroit Police. They have one daughter, Alice Rose.

Alice married Rudolph Meeker, of Detroit, and both are now deceased. Their children are: George B. Meeker, who married Viola Pomeroy, of Detroit, and has one adopted daughter, Alice; Charles Meeker, who married Anna May Conners and has one son, Charles W. Jr.; Elmer Meeker, who is married and has one daughter, Roberta.

Henry lives at home with his father, and is engaged in the real estate business.

Bernard married Catherine Kergan, of Detroit, who died several years ago in California. Their children are: Genevieve, Adele, Helen, John and Kergan.

Rose is a Sister in the Good Shepherd Convent of St. Louis, Missouri.

Agnes is the wife of Charles G. Blodgett, a grocery merchant of Detroit. Their children, all at home, are Grace, Margaret, Charles, Beatrice and Marie.

Clara Josephine is in charge of the old home for her father.

Delia Margaret is the wife of George B. Gill, of Detroit, and their two children are Una Clara and George B. Jr., both at home.

Three other sons, Theodore, George and Oliver, are deceased and left no families. There were thirteen children born to Mr. Groesbeck and wife, and those now living, with their children and grandchildren, comprise a goodly company. Those living in Detroit are all communicants of the Sts. Peter and Paul Catholic church.

GEORGE W. FOWLE. A resident of Detroit for nearly two score years, Mr. Fowle has given his splendid powers to the furtherance of the business interests and civic prosperity of the Michigan metropolis, where he has achieved large and worthy success and is the owner of much valuable realty and where he has also given most effective services in municipal offices of distinctive trust and responsibility. He stands exemplar of the most loyal and progressive citizenship and his popularity in the city that has so long been his home is of the most unequivocal order, based as it is upon his sterling character, his genial personality and his worthy achievement in business and civic affairs.

George Willis Fowle takes due pride in reverting to the fine old Empire state of the Union as the place of his nativity and he is a scion of a family whose name early became identified with the annals of that commonwealth. He was born at Clyde, Wayne county, New York, on the 15th of April, 1850, and a son William K. and Charlotte (Mitchell) Fowle, the former of whom was born at Geneva, New York, and the latter in Somerset, England. He was the second in order of birth in a family of six children, and of the others three sons and one daughter are now living. William K. Fowle devoted the major part of his active career to the vocation of a publisher.

George W. Fowle gained his early educational discipline in the public schools of Geneva, Ontario county, New York, to which place the family removed when he was about one year old. Under these conditions he continued his studies until he had attained to the age of fifteen years, when his youthful and fervid patriotism would not longer be denied and found definite exhibition through his enlistment, in the closing months of the Civil war, as a member of Company D,

Fiftieth New York Engineers. He proceeded with his command to the front and was afforded his full quota of active and arduous service, which included the hazardous work of assisting in the construction of the forts about Petersburg, Virginia, then the stage of the fiercest of polemic contest. His command was one of the first to enter the city or Richmond after its evacuation, and he was there stationed at the time when President Lincoln made his visit to this capital of the Confederacy after the surrender. At Fort Barry, Virginia, Mr. Fowle received his honorable discharge on the 13th of June, 1865, and he retired with the honors of faithful and loyal service as one of the valiant young defenders of the nation's integrity. He has ever retained a deep interest in his old comrades in arms and manifests the same by his affiliation with Swift Post, No. 94, Grand Army of the Republic, in Geneva, New York.

At the close of the war Mr. Fowle returned to his native state, after which he gave his attention principally to merchandising until 1872, having in the meanwhile maintained his home at Geneva, New York. In 1872 at the age of twenty-two years, he came to Detroit, and here he found ample opportunity for successful effort in connection with normal business activities. He soon became junior member of the firm of Dudley & Fowler, which conducted a prosperous retail furniture business for a number of years, with a well equipped establishment at 125, 127 and 129 Jefferson avenue and which became one of the representative concerns of the kind in the city. Mr. Fowle disposed of his interest in this enterprise in 1889, and since that time he has given his attention principally to the handling and improving of local real estate, in which he has made large and judicious investments and in connection with which he has accumulated a substantial fortune. He has extensive holdings in various parts of the city, and among the more noteworthy properties owned by him are the Marlborough and Savoy apartment buildings, two of the finest structures of the kind in Detroit. Mr. Fowle has shown marked discrimination and great civic loyalty in the improving of his realty and has thus contributed materially to the progress and upbuilding of the fair metropolis of Michigan.

Taking a lively interest in public affairs of a local order and enrolled as a stalwart in the camp of the Republican party, Mr. Fowle's eligibility for public office has not failed of recognition, and in those positions to which he has been called he has shown the same progressive ideas and exemplified the same careful policies that have conserved his individual success. His most important municipal service was undoubtedly that rendered by him during his two terms' incumbency of the responsible and exacting offices of police commissioner of Detroit. He was first appointed to this office on the 29th of June, 1897, by the late William C. Maybury, who was then mayor of the city and who was one of Detroit's most loved and honored citizens. Insistent upon thorough systematization and discipline in the police department and bending every energy to securing the highest efficiency in the same, Mr. Fowle gave so admirable an administration during his first term of office as to gain unqualified popular commendation and to insure his re-appointment, on the 10th of February, 1902, under the regime of Mayor William C. Maybury. He instituted many reforms and improvements in the constabulary system of Detroit and his policies have since that time largely served as a model for those who have followed him in the office of police commissioner, from which he retired in July, 1905. On February 10, 1902, he was appointed commissioner of public works, and in this capacity his services also proved most valuable, as the records of this department of the municipal government well indicate.



Robert A. Yerkes

An appreciative student of the history and teaching of the time-honored Masonic fraternity, Mr. Fowle is one of its prominent and influential representatives in Michigan, as is measureably shown by the fact that he has attained to the thirty-third degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, this ultimate degree being conferred only upon a limited number. Mr. Fowle has completed the circle of both the York and Scottish Rites and has maintained a deep interest in the work of each of the many Masonic bodies with which he is affiliated. In the York Rite his ancient-craft affiliation is with Oriental Lodge, No. 240, Free and Accepted Masons, and his maximum with Detroit Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templars. He has been an active and influential factor in the Michigan Sovereign Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, of which he has served as commandant for many years. He also had the distinction of organizing the celebrated Arab Patrol of Moslem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and this body has gained national reputation as one of the best drilled in the entire Union, its splendid evolutions having gained to it the highest commendation at the various assemblies of the imperial council of the Mystic Shrine held in different cities. In the equipping and disciplining of this magnificent organization Mr. Fowle has been the dominating power. He is a member of the Detroit Masonic Temple Association, and assisted generously in contribution of time and means to the erection of the fine Masonic Temple building. He is also affiliated with Detroit Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, with Detroit Lodge No. 34, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and holds a life membership in the Fellowcraft Club, one of the leading social organizations of Detroit.

ROBERT YERKES is a scion of one of the sterling pioneer families of Michigan, of which he is a native son and with whose history the family name has been identified since the territorial epoch. The Yerkes family is one of the oldest and most prominent in the vicinity of Northville and has been one especially influential in connection with the industrial and civic and development and upbuilding of this section of the state, in both Wayne and Oakland counties. Mr. Yerkes was born September 26, 1829, and was the fifth son of William and Hester (Dennis) Yerkes, who in May, 1826, removed from near Ovid, Seneca county, New York, and located on the southern boundary of Oakland county, Michigan, in what later became the township of Novi. At that date the locality, like vast stretches of Michigan up to the last quarter century, was unbroken forest. William Yerkes and his wife were representatives of families founded in Pennsylvania and New Jersey during the Colonial era, and they were among the first settlers in the vicinity of the present thriving town of Northville. The family name has been linked with the history of this section during the long intervening period, within which has been compassed the development and upbuilding of the great commonwealth of Michigan. In 1825 William Yerkes, in company with his cousin, Thomas Pinkerton, set forth from their old home in Seneca county, New York, to select a place of abode in the wilds of the territory of Michigan. They made their way on foot through Canada and each located a tract of land in Oakland county. After selecting his land Mr. Yerkes returned to his old New York home and he and his cousin came back in the following spring in company with their families to make a permanent location. Mr. Yerkes erected a rude log house on his land, and this primitive domicile was that in which the subject of this review was born. Upon arriving in Detroit they purchased ox teams, so necessary in the reclaiming of the new land, and with these teams they made the remainder of their journey.

William Yerkes had secured three hundred and twenty acres—a half section—of government land, the same being heavily timbered, and here he set himself vigorously to the herculean task of reclaiming a farm from the wilderness. As may well be understood, the family endured its full share of the privations and hardships ever attendant upon the life of a pioneer, but peace and contentment found dwelling in the little log house, whose hospitality was unbounded and whose associations were those of mutual affection and helpfulness. Wild game of all kinds was plentiful and did much to reinforce the none too ample larder of the household. William Yerkes became one of the leading citizens of this section of the state and was an influential factor in public affairs as well as in furthering the settlement and attendant development and progress of southern Michigan. He selected land for other settlers, and his compensation for such service was at the rate of five dollars for each eighty acres thus secured through his interposition. He was closely concerned also with the upbuilding of the village of Northville and was a leader always in thought and action, being a man of inflexible integrity and strong individuality. He served as a member of the first legislature after the admission of Michigan to statehood in 1837, and was again called upon to represent this body in 1856-7. He also held for a number of years the office of commissioner of the poor for Oakland county and supervisor of Novi township for several years, and was constant in good works and kindly and considerate for others. He was a lifelong member of the Presbyterian church and he and his wife were constituent members of this church in Northville, in the founding and upbuilding of which he was one of the most influential factors, the original church edifice having been erected in 1843.

William Yerkes was born in Moreland, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, on the 29th of September, 1794, of staunch German lineage, and after his migration to Michigan he continued to reside on his homestead farm near Northville until his death, which took place on the 5th day of January, 1884, but a few months prior to his ninetieth birthday anniversary. He was one of the sterling pioneers of Michigan and his name merits an enduring place of honor on its recorded annals. His devoted wife, a loving companion and helpmeet ever and the gracious mother of his children, was born in New Jersey, on the 21st day of March, 1799, and passed away on the 11th day of September, 1881, secure in the reverent affection of all who had come within the circle of her gentle influence. The remains of these honored pioneers rest in the Yerkes Family Cemetery near Northville. Of their ten children but three are now living;—Robert, one of the venerable and honored pioneer citizens of Northville, who is the immediate subject of this review; Charles; and George, a resident of Grand Junction, Colorado.

Robert Yerkes was born on September 26, 1829, as stated in a previous paragraph of this sketch. In his early youth the school system of Michigan was practically non-existent, and the children of William Yerkes were given private instruction in the fundamentals of education in their own home, under the direction of a hired tutor. Later, when the select schools came into vogue, Robert attended them and still later he attended the public schools when they came into operation. The educational equipment thus received was sufficient to start Mr. Yerkes in life, and though he ever felt the lack of a higher education, he continued all through his life to study consistently and gain such knowledge as he might. It may be said here that had Robert Yerkes been able to name his own vocation he would probably have chosen law or literature, for his natural gifts and inclinations ever leant in those directions, but he could not choose, and when he chose the role of agriculturist, he

did so with no mental reservations or misgivings. Perhaps his resolution at that time can best be measured by an article which he wrote many years afterward, published in the *Detroit Tribune*, on "How I Earned My First Fifty Dollars." The article is quoted below: "The last of September, 1850, I attained my majority, and graduated from a large family into a larger world. A few days before this event, a friend living some miles away visited my father's place and made me an offer to work on his farm for the coming year. The wages of a farm hand at that time were ten dollars per month and board. I had somehow gained the reputation as a rapid and tireless worker, and his offer was one hundred and fifty dollars for one year's work. He was a good man, I liked his family and the consideration was quite a temptation. I asked a week to consider it, and at its close declined the offer. Some of my friends criticized my action, but they did not know my plans. A mile away as an eighty acre tract of uncleared land which, at the owner's demise, had been divided among his heirs in five equal shares of sixteen acres each. One of these was in the market for two hundred dollars, with several eager buyers who lacked nothing but the money.

"If, in some way, I could earn the price of this land, it would place me in a position to negotiate for the remainder as the shares were one by one placed on the market; for I had dreams of a cottage and a home amid the stumpy acres of the 'eighty.'

"Two or three second class farms close by were open to work on shares. I figured on the cost of an outfit. A pair of four year old steers, father's first gift to each of his sons at majority, would be ready for me in the spring; a second hand wagon would cost twenty-five dollars; a plow and harrow, log chains, a scythe, grain cradle, hand rakes and a few other indispensable tools swelled the total to about fifty-five dollars. How could it be earned in the short days of the winter ahead? I began at once to look about for ways and means.

"A neighbor wanted a hundred cords of four-foot hard maple wood cut, for which he would pay me twenty-five cents a cord,—not an alluring proposition and somewhat out of my line of farm work, but I closed the bargain at once. Some money could be made at hunting and trapping. Game and fur bearing animals were more plentiful then than now, but the product low in price,—quails ten cents per dozen; partridges four and five cents apiece at first hand, while raccoon, mink and muskrat—I drew the line at skunk—were fairly remunerative. An arrangement was made by which my board was settled for by 'choring.'

"Every morning at four o'clock I was up and ready for business. A flock of sheep of one hundred and fifty were among the animals that it was my lot to care for; chores all done and breakfast at half past five o'clock. Daylight often found me three miles from home caring for my traps and shooting now and then a partridge budding on the high bare branches of the maple, where it would stand silhouetted against the morning sky.

"Returning, my dinner pail would be ready, and then to my task of cutting, splitting and piling the hard maple until dark; then the chores; supper, and an hour in the workshop, manufacturing ox-yokes, sleds and many articles of use on the farm. What sore feet, what blistered hands kept me company that winter, I need not tell; but when the spring opened and the snow melted away from the upland farm, which I had leased, with my tools all paid for, I was driving my four-year old steers over the hilly fields, plowing and sowing for crops, my share of which when sold would pay for the acres mentioned, with quite a surplus for the purchase of another share.

"The land itself was not of much value, was uncleared, and one part blocked by a swamp, incapable of easy drainage; yet in the vicissitudes of a long and busy life, no material thing, the result of labor or ambition, has excelled, or even equalled, the elation or sense of riches that came with the possession of that sixteen acres of woodland and malaria."

Though his description of the land does not suggest it, the piece of real estate that Mr. Yerkes described in the history of his earliest venture—a story that perfectly illustrates the mettle of the man, was nevertheless the nucleus around which he wound the threads of the fortune which he was slowly weaving. He persevered until the coveted "eighty" was his in fee simple, but after building a barn and making other improvements, he found that eighty acres was not enough for his ambition. An opportunity opening, he disposed of his quasi-farm and purchased a one hundred and sixty acre tract a mile farther distant from his father's home. This placed him somewhat heavily in debt for one of his limited means; but by hard work, commenced early and continued late, in a little more than a year the mortgage was given an indefinite leave of absence, and he was sole owner of the property.

Mr. Yerkes next set about to systematically improve his possessions and at the same time, "make money in farming." The success of the undertaking was equal to his most sanguine hopes. During this period of his career, since coming of age, Mr. Yerkes had fought his battles alone; but on the 7th of October, 1856, he was married to Miss Sara Holmes, of Plymouth, Wayne county, Michigan. She was the daughter of Rosecrans and Salome (Wekaman) Holmes, who had removed from the western part of New York state in 1827, and settled on land located a short distance from the home of Robert Yerkes. Although a farmer's daughter, with but limited means for obtaining an education, Sara Holmes had been a marked success as a teacher. She followed teaching until she laid aside the work to assume larger duties and to share the home and fortunes of her husband, proving by her cooperation and ability a worthy companion in the journey of life they made together. Five sons were born of this union:—John Gaylord, William H., George B., Donald Purdy and Robert C. The eldest died at the age of three years and his passing was the first cloud that came into their married life. William H. lived and operated a flouring mill business at Seville, Ohio, for some years, but returned to Northville, where he is engaged to some extent in farming. He married Miss Helen Blackwood. George B., a prominent lawyer in the city of Detroit, was a member of the firm of Haug and Yerkes; the former is now deceased and the firm is Merriam, Yerkes & Simon. He married Miss Jennie Butterfield, and they had one daughter, Fanny B., who died in 1899, aged seven years, and one son, named for his grandfather, Robert. Donald Purdy is engaged in the milling business at Northville and Milford. He married Miss Nellie McRobert and they became the parents of five children:—Donna Lucile, who died December 20, 1907, aged five years; Margaret A., Donald P. N., Aletha and Ruth. Robert C. is superintendent of the Globe Furniture Company. He married Miss Mary Simmons and they reside at Northville.

In 1870 Mr. Yerkes disposed of his farm in Central Novi and removed to its southern boundary, opposite the village of Northville, Wayne county, and erected the dwelling where he now resides. The advantages to be gained for his children in the schools at Northville was the incentive for the change. His farming interest had not relaxed, the acreage under his control rising to more than five hundred acres of land.

Soon after his removal to Northville, Mr. Yerkes became interested in the formation of the Globe Furniture Company of that place. He was a charter member of the firm, a member of its board of directors and its president for the first twelve years of its existence. In carrying on his business he had few rules; promptness was his watchword, and he scarcely ever allowed sleep to overcome him without reviewing the work of the day just over and making a mind map of the morrow's operations, carried to the minutest details. The holidays of his life were not many, yet he had time for recreation,—ball-playing, trapping and fishing being among the things which gave him pleasure. Up to forty years of age he was an all around athlete; the wrestling match, the pole vault, the standing and broad jump, hopskip, etc., rarely finding him outdone. Even now, though eighty-three years of age, some of his old prowess remains to show another generation what the men of his pioneering days were in physical strength and accomplishment.

Though not caring for official life, never asking a single vote at either caucus or convention, Mr. Yerkes has yet filled several elective offices. He was at one time treasurer of Oakland county, and he has been justice of the peace and inspector of schools in Novi township, besides having many times held positions of trust in connection with the settlement of estates. In his tastes he is literary. He has always loved nature in her primitive condition, her quiet and unquiet moods, and he has always loved the running waters and the beautiful lakes with which she has dotted his native county. Her uplands and her dales, which at his birth were parts of a boundless forest, are now harnessed to the world's car of progress and moving in her van.

Among Mr. Yerkes' writings, which have never been the productions of leisure, but the result of time wrested from his hours of unusually busy life, are as follows: An historical essay read at the dedication of the town hall at Novi, September 9, 1876, and published in the second volume of the Pioneer Collections of Michigan; a number of articles upon the questions of the day appearing as a rule in the *Detroit Tribune* and many short stories for local use. From the time he was twenty-three years of age he was a forceful and eloquent speaker and gained a local reputation as an orator. In addition to the writings above mentioned, Mr. Yerkes was the author of an interesting poem, written on the occasion of the golden wedding anniversary of his father and mother, on November 5, 1867, and read by him at the gathering in the home on that date. It is here quoted in full:

We meet, my friends, on this November day,
Recalling time full fifty years away;
Time when these whose fading locks proclaim their age,
First ventured on the matrimonial stage;
And, waiving each their sep'rate hopes and fears,
Joined hand and heart, for all their future years.

And as we gather round this roof-tree old,
Let us the story of their passing life unfold;
Even as the far landscape, the wide prairies through,
Lifts no deep chasm or rugged mountain into view,
And as the traveller's feet glide o'er the many miles
At first the plain is bright with springtide's joyous smiles.
But soon a deep ravine has cleft his road in twain,

And then an ascent, up which the toil seems vain,
And briery untried paths go all the region through,
And cutting winds, where fancy's softest zephyrs blew.

'Tis so in life; and he who in its morning forward peers
 Sees nought but green old age undimmed by falling tears;
 And when he backward glances as strength gives place to age
 Sees the whole voyage writ on sorrow's sombre page.
 The words that made these twain one flesh as long as life shall
 last
 Are mingled now with things that make the far off past;
 But Memory, flying back, has gathered one by one,
 Their trials past, their little victories won,
 And holds them on her fleeting wings to-day,
 That we may weave them in our unpretending lay.

When once they faced the scenes of active life,
 They waged with poverty's relentless strife;
 Hard labor as their lot, they could but deem;
 Which way they looked there came no answering gleam
 That bade them on life's ocean idly drift
 To wait for fortune without work or thrift.

To earn a livelihood, the wife her shuttle plied;
 The husband pushed his boat upon the Mohawk's tide;
 And next a small, wild farm they try to tame,—
 A farm so small it scarce deserved the name;
 This sold, with small accretions, served a larger farm to buy
 Close where Cayuga's sparkling waters lie;
 On this, although enough for present wants they gain,
 They ne'er could hope a rising family to maintain.
 Their little children from their native hearth must roam,
 Or, they must seek in western wilds a more productive home.

Not then as now; the curtain of the wilderness was down;
 And all the west lay deeply shaded in its frown.
 None ventured there, save hunter free and wild,
 Or yeomen, strong with hope of future home beguiled;
 But stern necessity in nature knows no law,
 And often serves on those who grieve a happier fate to draw.

To build a woodland home the husband goes before;
 And soon the wife comes after with her children four;
 Upon Lake Erie's wave ten days her strength was tried;
 Her sickened children tossed from side to side
 With ceaseless cry, nought but a mother's love could bide.

And when they landed on that strange wild shore,
 Although their friends were there, their trials were not o'er;
 The rutted road, unlike the smooth laid rail,
 The woodland road, soon ending in an Indian trail,
 Was the highway through which their future home they found,
 Where densest forests stretched and lowered around.

And now against the mighty woodland foe
 Whose close-drawn lines, outstretching row on row,
 Held the broad acres with his ruthless ban,
 The tug of stern, relentless war began.
 A hopeless war it seemed, and hard to brook,
 For those who on that stately forest looked.

Just where we meet beneath this sheltering roof
High up the oak trees threw their web and woof;
Where yonder golden-fruited orchard stands
The wildwood held in thickly plaited bands;
Out on yon fields, now of their vendure bare,
The grey wolf made his ambuscade and lair.

But lo! the woodman's axe, with steady peal
Makes the dense ranks in wild confusion reel;
The cumbrous trunks are thrown in many angled aisles;
The brush is tossed in hugh, fantastic piles.
The blazing fire, like sea of molten brass,
Next turns to ashes the rough chaotic mass;
While round the stumpy field the zigzag fences rise,
And springing grain quick greets the farmer's eyes.

Thus year by year, when for the furrow space they lack,
With skillful hands they push the forest back;
Until the fraction left is saved for future use,
When to the sylvan war they bid a lasting truce.
Think not this drudgery fast binds the pioneer,
For country pastimes oft served his lot to cheer;
The bee lined straight from where his robber instinct led,
That larger thieves might share his winter's bread.

The hunter's stealthy step along the bushy swale,
The noiseless deer, back gazing on his trail;
The fevered thrill, defying doctor's laws,
The rifle's crack, the instant breathless pause,
The disappointed scowl if he bounds unhurt away,
Or exultant cry if staggering marks the bullet's prey.

The sturdy neighbors, gathered far and near,
The log house raising and the housewife's cheer;
The husking bee drawn late into the night,
The hearty laugh, the healthy, happy faces bright.

These and kindred pastimes, mingled with their toil,
Kept guard against despondency's recoil.
In some or most of these they had their share,
Whose guests today we freely welcome are;
Perhaps they had their share of sorrow, too,
Although to right their hearts were leal and true
For up the long course through which their lives have spun
Full many a day of anxious care has run.
And deep affliction drove its furrow through,
Hiding three children from their earthly view.

But thanks to Him we give whose spirit's power
Upheld them in the pain of trial's gloomy hour;
Thankful stern poverty led not their feet astray,
Or affluence lured them in the worldling's gilded way;
Thankful not o'er much sorrow turned them to despair,
Or joy made them oblivious of other's need and care.
And thankful to Him who year by year has held disease at bay,
Till now we greet them on their Golden Wedding Day.

Mr. Yerkes has lived a life of the utmost usefulness to himself and to the community in which he has for so many years made his home. No good work has ever been put forward to which he has not contributed his unbounded strength and ever ready enthusiasm. He has been a lifelong member of the Presbyterian church, and for many years was an elder in the same. He early organized the Republican party in Novi township. Ably seconded by his father, who had been an old-time Whig, Mr. Yerkes took upon himself the calling of a meeting at Novi Centre, when the organization was effected. From that time on he took an active part in the campaigns, stumping the county, and acting as delegate at many conventions.

The further literary productions of Mr. Yerkes include the poem "I've come to Eighty-Three," the beautiful thoughts depicted herein being some of the reflections which came to him on his birthday anniversary, which, on account of a severe cold, he was obliged, to spend in bed. The poem is as follows:

Another year of wintry months and summer skies
Has passed for me,
And now, in early autumn days,
I've come to eighty-three.

What good, what ill, the year has borne
Is scattered on its trail;
The ill will go upon the wind,
The good can never fail.
The "Great Unknown" comes slowly on,
Its mingled clouds are near;
Never before in the span of life
Has its borders seemed so clear.

The countless ways that take us hence
Are numbered in the Book of Fate;
Yet no one knows which one is his
Until the awful words, "too late."

A tiny speck upon the brain
Will make the strongest mortal reel,
Or deep emotion's flash disclose
The "cistern's broken wheel."
What time the message comes to me,
'Twill find me at my Savior's side;
I have no other Priest or King,
In Him I must abide.

CHARLES YERKES, the son of William and Hester (Dennis) Yerkes, of whom more specific mention is made in the biographical sketch of Robert Yerkes, elder brother of the subject, was born on the 19th day of April, 1833, on the homestead farm of his father in Novi township, Oakland county, Michigan. The place of his nativity was a primitive log house of the type peculiar to the pioneer days, the same having been erected by his father in 1825, more than a decade prior to the admission of Michigan to statehood.

In his childhood and youth Charles Yerkes was compassed about by the scenes and conditions of the pioneer farm on which he was born, and his preliminary education was secured in the private or select schools. In later years a schoolhouse was erected on his father's farm and in this

primitive institution he continued his studies during the winter terms until he had attained the age of sixteen years, contributing, meanwhile, his due quota to the arduous work of the home farm. He continued to be associated with his father in the work and management of the place until he reached his legal majority, when his father gave him a tract of eighty acres of land, located one mile north of the home farm. The land was heavily timbered and no improvements had been made on the property, so there was no dearth of opportunity for sturdy labor on the part of the young farmer. He soon took unto himself a wife and built on his place a frame house, which continued to be the family home until 1865, when he sold the farm and removed to Maple Rapids, Clinton county, a section of the state which was at that time in the earlier stages of development. There he became associated with his brother-in-law in the general merchandise business, but after about a year of experience in this occupation he sold his interests in the business and returned to Oakland county. Soon afterward he purchased his present homestead of one hundred and forty acres, and this he has developed into one of the model farms of southern Michigan. His homestead now comprises sixty-two and one-half acres, the remainder of the place having been platted into village lots and sold. Thus his commodious and substantial residence, erected by him in 1871, is just outside corporate limits of the village, and he has done much to foster the upbuilding of Northville, which in his boyhood days was a mere hamlet in the midst of a forest. In Novi township, about two and one-half miles east from his present residence Mr. Yerkes is the owner of another valuable and well improved farm, which comprises two hundred and fourteen acres, and which he rents to desirable tenants. He was a stockholder in the Lap-ham bank in Northville, and after having served many years as a member of the directorate of the bank, he resigned his office, owing to his advanced age, and later sold his stock.

In politics, Mr. Yerkes belongs to the Republican party, and while he has ever given his influence and cooperation in support of all things tending to advance the best interests of the community, he has never sought public office. From his youth he has been a zealous member of the Presbyterian church at Northville, and was a trustee of the same for twenty-one years, his devoted wife also having been earnest in the various departments of church work.

On the 6th of October, 1858, Mr. Yerkes was united in marriage with Miss Evalina Wells, born near Plymouth, Wayne county, Michigan, in 1838. She was a daughter of Deacon William J. Wells, who was one of the prominent pioneer farmers of that locality, where he took up his residence when a young man, having emigrated to Michigan from his native state, New York. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, in which he long served as deacon. He died in 1876, aged sixty-nine years. His wife was Esther Marsh, a native of the old Empire State, and she died in her eighty-fifth year of life. Of their children, Mrs. Yerkes is the only one living. To Mr. and Mrs. Yerkes were born three children: William G., a representative business man of Northville, married Miss Georgia Simmons and they have one child, Frances; Carl A., remains at the parental home and is engaged in farming; and Grace E., is the wife of Rosa B. Dusenberry of Detroit: they have one child, George A.

JOSEPH EDWARD GEORGE WADDINGTON, M. D. Recognized as an able physician and surgeon and prominent citizen of Detroit, and as one who has won prestige through his own efforts, Dr. Joseph E. G. Waddington, of No. 1080 West Warren avenue, holds the esteem and respect

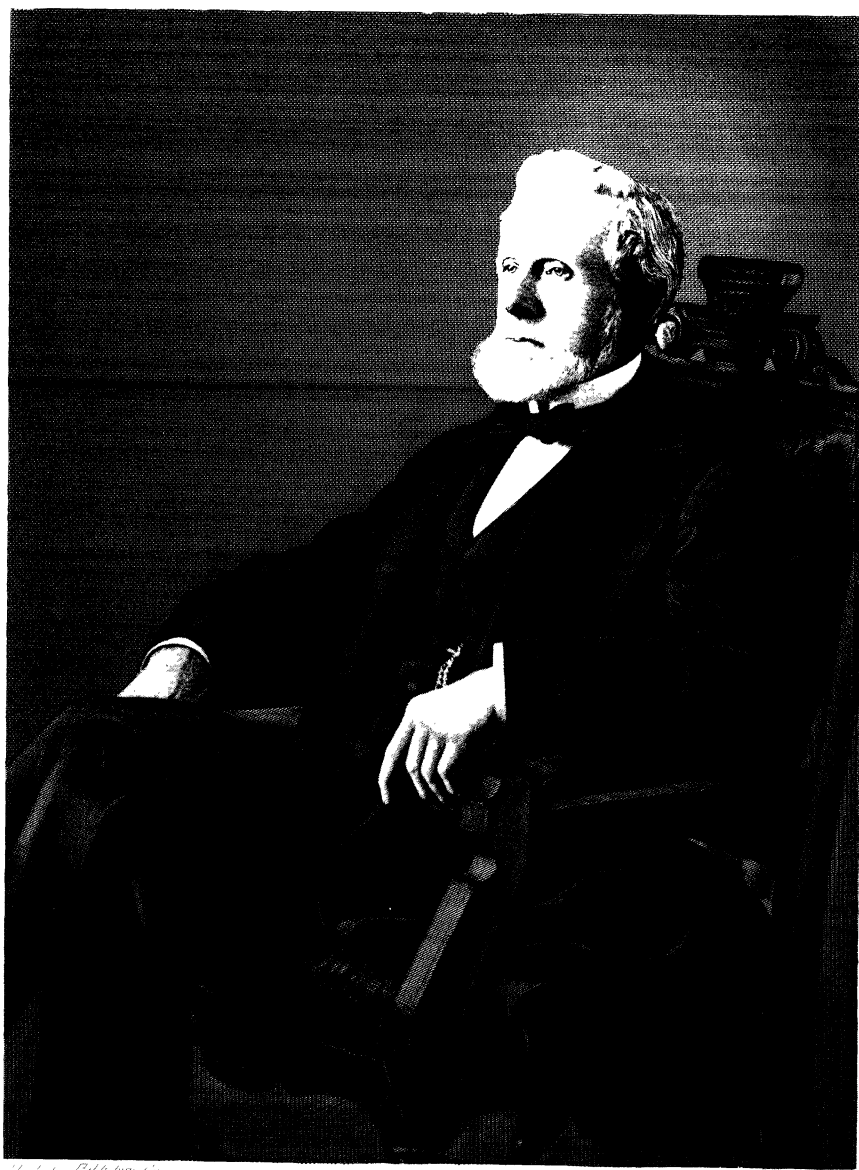
of a large number of the people of this metropolis. He is a native of Manchester, England, was born April 28, 1865, a son of John Hick and Ann Eliza (Jones) Waddington.

After attending Stamford Terrace Academy, Manchester, and the Manchester grammar school, he passed an examination as matriculate of the British Pharmaceutical Society, and then attended lectures for one year at Owen's College, Victoria University, Manchester. He graduated in medicine from the Indiana College of Medicine and Midwifery in 1886, during which year he returned to England, and in 1887 went to Australia, where he spent two years as surgeon with the Cross survey party, laying out government lands in New South Wales and Victoria. Subsequently he returned to England, went thence to Winnipeg, Canada, and on to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he practiced for ten years. In 1899 Dr. Waddington came to Detroit, traveling the first year as detail man through Michigan and in Chicago and Pittsburg for Lambert & Lowman, wholesale druggists. In 1900 he entered the practice of his profession in Detroit, where he has since attained a representative clientele. A well read and skillful physician, he possesses the essential qualities and disposition requisite for successful practice, and his success in a number of complicated cases has stamped him as one of Detroit's leading medical men.

Dr. Waddington is a member of the American Association of Official Surgeons, the National Eclectic Medical Association, Michigan State Eclectic Medical and Surgical Society, of which he was first vice president in 1906 and president 1907-8, and secretary the last three years, and of the American Red Cross Society. He holds honorary membership in the following societies: The Illinois State Eclectic Medical Society, the Ohio State Eclectic Medical Society, the Vermont State Eclectic Medical Society, the Maine State Eclectic Medical Society, the New England Eclectic Medical Society and the Chicago Eclectic Medical Society. He received the degree of LL. D., Chicago National University, 1908; Ph. B., National Medical University, Chicago, 1908; A. M., Potomac University, 1909, and M. D. and C. M., Bennett Medical College, medical department Loyola University, Chicago, Illinois, 1911, and is ex-public vaccinator and medical inspector of public schools and a member of the board of health. He is a member of the Wayne County Medical Society, the Michigan State Society, the American Medical Association, and also of the Detroit Board of Commerce. His fraternal connections are with the lodge and chapter of Masonry, including the Knight Templar Commandery and the Eastern Star; with the Knights of Pythias; and with the Court of Honor. He is also a member and the lodge physician of the Sons of St. George.

GEORGE V. BROWN, M. D. A sterling and popular representative of the medical profession in the city of Detroit is Dr. George Van Amber Brown, who is here established in successful general practice and who is known as a physician and surgeon of fine ability along both theoretical and practical lines.

In the town of Leamington, Essex county, Ontario, Canada, about forty miles distant from Detroit, Dr. Brown was born on the 27th of May, 1870, and he is a son of Richard A. and Victoria Adelaide (Setterington) Brown, both natives of Canada. The parents of the doctor still reside in the province of Ontario and the greater part of the active career of the father has been devoted to farming. After duly availing himself of the advantages of the public schools Dr. Brown continued his studies in the Collegiate Institute at St. Thomas, Ontario, where he



Rain Berry

gained academic discipline that well fortified him for the taking up the study of the profession for which he had determined to prepare himself. He accordingly entered the Detroit College of Medicine, which fine institution has drawn many students from the province of Ontario, and in the same he was graduated as a member of the class of 1894. After thus receiving his well earned degree of Doctor of Medicine he established himself in active practice at Falmouth, Missaukee county, Michigan, where he built up a large and successful practice and amply matured his professional powers. In 1903 Dr. Brown returned to Detroit, after having completed in the preceeding year an effective post-graduate course in the medical department of the Johns Hopkins University, in the City of Baltimore, Maryland. It may be noted also that his determined ambition to keep fully in touch with the advances made in the sciences of medicine and surgery was further manifested by his post-graduate work in the medical department of the University of Michigan, in 1906, and by special study and research, in the summer of 1910, in the Charity Hospital and the Baer Polyclinic, in the city of Berlin, Germany. The Doctor is now specializing in the domain of abdominal and pelvic surgery, both male and female, and in this line he has gained authoritative reputation, as his study and research has been directed very carefully in this important field of practice. He is gynecologist and cystocopist to the German polyclinic of Grace hospital, Detroit, and is one of the valued members of the staff of this fine institution, aside from his large and representative private practice. Dr. Brown is identified with the American Medical Association, the Michigan State Medical Society and the Wayne County Medical Society.

At Manton, Wexford county, Michigan, on the 6th of August, 1894, was performed the ceremony which united the destinies of Dr. Brown and Miss Carrie Adell Sloat, who has proved a devoted wife and helpmeet. She was born at Manitou, Michigan, and is a daughter of George S. Sloat, who was a representative business man of Wexford county.

Dr. and Mrs. Brown have three children, Ruth Amber, Helen Victoria and Jean Amelia. The family home is located at 55 Gladstone, where the doctor has office headquarters, and also has a downtown office on Grand Circus Park, in the Shurly Building.

RAIN BERRY. Though more than ninety-four years of age, this honored and patriarchal citizen of Detroit retains the mental and physical vigor of the average man twenty years his junior, and he keeps in close and appreciative touch with the events and topics of the day. He is undoubtedly one of the few men of his age in the state, and it is altogether probable that he is the most venerable of all the pioneers of this favored commonwealth of the Union. Mr. Berry has been a resident of Michigan for nearly sixty years and for many years was actively identified with business activities in Detroit, where he has lived virtually retired for the past quarter of a century. Aside from mere longevity his life is an interesting one, and, as may well be imagined, his reminiscences of the days long past read like a revelation, for his fine intellect has not waned and he recalls with graphic description many events and incidents that to the younger generation of the present day seem like a part of remote history. Revered by the circle of loyal friends he has gathered about him, though few of his contemporaries now remain on earth, this venerable gentleman is now enjoying the gracious evening of his life with the zest of comparative youth and bids fair to round out a century with strength and dignity, revealing to others the results of right living and right thinking. It is a matter of

especial satisfaction to the publishers of this work to be able to incorporate within its pages a brief review of the career of so notable and worthy a patriarch.

Near the ancient town of Preston, Lancashire, England, Rain Berry was born on the 25th of September, 1818, and he is a scion of the staunchest of Angle-Saxon stock. He is a son of Thomas and Sarah (Harker) Berry, both of whom were born and reared in Lancashire, with whose annals their respective family names have been identified for many generations. The Berry family rose into prominence in Devonshire, where they engaged in splendid tournament and possessed one of the most picturesque castles in that county. The Berry coat-of-arms is made up of a red shield, upon which are blazoned the familiar three bars of Berry. Above this shield stands the Griffin's head Crest, while the entire work is completed with the motto of the family. This coat-of-arms has been in continued use since the reign of Henry the Third and is an emblem that stands for sterling honor, true aristocracy and noble lineage.

Thomas Berry, father of the subject, was long identified with the cotton-manufacturing industry in Preston, where he held the office of superintendent of a large factory for a number of years prior to his immigration to America. The subject of this review was afforded the advantages of an excellent school maintained under the auspices of the Church of England, commonly known as the Established Church, and his academic training, which was of superior order, has been supplemented by the experiences of a signally prolonged and active life. After leaving school he found employment in the factory of which his father was superintendent, and he continued to be thus identified with cotton manufacturing in his native town until 1835, when he came with his parents, his two brothers and four sisters to America, he being about seventeen years of age at the time. The voyage was made on a sailing vessel of the type common to that period, and eight weeks, lacking one day, elapsed before the members disembarked in the port of New York, on the 29th day of May, 1835,—an English bank holiday. The family home was established at Paterson, New Jersey, and there the father became identified with the manufacturing of cotton machinery. He passed most of his life there and died in Buffalo on November 15, 1870, his devoted wife having preceded him to her long home on November 27, 1854. Both were devout and zealous members of the Wesleyan Methodist church, in which the father was a local preacher, as the office was then designated.

In the same establishment with which his father was identified Rain Berry served a thorough apprenticeship at the machinist's trade, and after becoming a skilled artisan in this line he secured employment in the locomotive shops of the extensive manufacturing concern of Rodgers, Ketcham & Grosvenor, of Paterson, where he continued as a journeyman machinist until 1852. Three years prior to that time Mr. Berry had visited Michigan and had become greatly impressed with its climate, resources and many attractions. Upon leaving the employ of the firm mentioned he decided to establish his home in the Wolverine state, and in 1852 he purchased a farm of one hundred and five acres in Washenaw county, about four miles distant from Ypsilanti. About eighty-five acres of the tract had been cleared and the place had improvements in the way of buildings of somewhat primitive order. There Mr. Berry gained his initial experience in connection with the great basic industry of agriculture, and it may be said that he rigidly adhered to the demands of the adage that "He who by the plow would thrive him-

self must either hold or drive." He found the work far from sybaritic but did not abate his industrious efforts in the cultivation and improvement of his farm until the expiration of eight years, when he sold the property and removed to Ypsilanti, where he conducted a boot and shoe store for the ensuing two years. He then sold the stock and business and came to Detroit, where he has maintained his home since the early 'sixties. Here he resumed the work of his trade, and for many years he was a skilled and valued employe in the establishment of Flowers Brothers, manufacturers of stationery and marine engines. He here continued to follow his trade for about twenty-five years, and the final business association maintained by him was that of machine superintendent in Richards' Planing Mill on Woodbridge street. He retired from active labors more than thirty years ago, and has in the meanwhile, through well directed industry and judicious investments in real estate, accumulated a substantial competency.

For more than forty years Mr. Berry occupied his old homestead at 149 Park street, and he still retains considerable property in that locality, the same now being very valuable and in close proximity to the business center of the city. He now resides in the home of his granddaughter, Mrs. Joseph L. Williams, at 70 California avenue, where he is accorded the deepest solicitude and affectionate attention by the various members of the family.

Mr. Berry is the oldest member of Ashlar Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, with which he has been affiliated for many years. In politics he generally supported the Whig party, as an adherent of which he cast his first presidential vote for General William Henry Harrison, in 1841. He espoused the cause of the Republican party at the time of its organization and has ever since accorded unequivocal allegiance to its cause. Mr. Berry has been a member of the Methodist church since he was a lad of ten years, and he has been a most earnest and zealous worker in the same, as was also his cherished and devoted wife. For many years he held membership in the Central Methodist church of Detroit, in which he held various official positions in the earlier years of his residence in the city, and he is now enrolled as a member of Trinity church, in Highland Park, one of the attractive residence sections of the city, and one in which he resides.

Mr. Berry is a remarkable man in his mental and physical alertness at so venerable an age, and within recent years he has visited his sister, Mrs. Margaret White, who was more than ninety years of age and who resided in Buffalo, New York, until her death in May, 1912. He also visited his sister, Mrs. Isabelle Nichols, in Los Angeles, California, whom he considers a mere girl, she being only about seventy-six years of age. In September, 1912, Mr. Berry completed a trip to Iowa and Nebraska of over 1,200 miles. With his granddaughter, Mrs. Williams, he passes the summer seasons at the beautiful home of the latter on Cass Lake, near Pontiac, in Oakland county, Michigan. Mr. Berry is still able to read without the use of glasses and he walks about with the alertness of a man of sixty years. He takes a vital interest in the questions and events of the day, reads the daily papers with the utmost regularity, and devotes much attention to the reading of other literature of the better class. His mind is a storehouse in which are placed all the records of achievements and progress along the lines of material and social development, and the tales which he is able to tell of the days long past read like a romance in this twentieth century of opulence and prosperity and manifold facilities, which were in his early days considered to be in the realm of the impossible.

At Paterson, New Jersey, on the 11th of February, 1838, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Berry to Miss Catherine Tice, who was born near that place in 1814, and who was a daughter of Peter and Hannah Tice, both of staunch Holland Dutch lineage. Mrs. Berry proved a devoted wife and helpmeet and shared the joys and sorrows of her husband as they passed down the pathway of the years during nearly half a century, her death having occurred on the 11th of March, 1887, about one year prior to their golden wedding anniversary. This constituted the maximum loss and bereavement in the life of Mr. Berry, but he is sustained by an abiding Christian faith and fortitude and looks forward with benignant calm to the hour when there will be a re-union with his loved companion in the "land of the dead." The remains of Mrs. Berry rest in beautiful Elmwood cemetery, in Detroit, and her memory is revered by all who came within the compass of her gentle and gracious influence. Of the two children of this ideal union the elder was Sarah, who was born in Paterson, New Jersey, on the 6th of June, 1839, and who died at Detroit, on the 30th of April, 1881. She became the wife of Herman Fairchild and is survived by two children,—Henry and Emma. Henry Fairchild married Miss Leona Hackenbeck, and they reside in Orleans, Nebraska. They have five children,—Rain Berry, Eva L., Leona E., Evelyn P. and Jessie. Emma Fairchild is the wife of Cyrus P. Rogers, of Lake City, Iowa and they have four children,—Anna M., who is the wife of William Gundrum, of Des Moines, Iowa, and who has two children, Rain and Grace. Herman C. married Miss Maude Alice Chase, and they have two children, Lorna Altavine and Donald Evert; Claud C., who is a bachelor; and Grace B., who is the wife of Benjamin Overton. John H. Berry, the younger of the two children of Rain Berry of this review, was born at Paterson, New Jersey, on the 5th of June, 1844, and died in Detroit, on the 2nd of April, 1886, having followed the vocation of a machinist during the greater part of his active life. He married Miss Jennie Kaler, who was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, on April 16, 1846, the daughter of Abraham and Sophia (Patterson) Kaler. Both parents are now deceased. Mrs. Berry came to Michigan after the death of her mother and was married in Detroit in 1864 by the Rev. Dr. Buckley. She has been a member of Mr. Berry's family since she was seventeen years of age, and has never been separated from her venerable father-in-law in all that time. She resides with her only daughter, Mrs. Joseph Williams, as does also the venerable gentleman to whom this sketch is dedicated.

John H. and Jennie (Kaler) Berry became the parents of two children,—Harry R. and Catherine I. Harry R. died on the 28th of July, 1898, at the age of thirty-one years. Catherine I. was united in marriage on the 7th of October, 1891, to Joseph L. Williams, who was born in England, and who is department manager of the establishment of Ernest Kern, of Detroit. They have two children,—Catherine B. and Harry C. The daughter married, in June, 1913, Roy Lee Blake, of Albion, New York, while the son is employed in the Acme White Lead Works.

From the foregoing data it will be seen that Mr. Berry has not only grandchildren and great-grandchildren, but also great-great-grandchildren, and he may well view with pride the numerous progeny that has been given to perpetuate the family name and maintain its honors. Both his wife and his children have passed to the life eternal, but by his grandchildren and their children he is shown every mark of love and tender solicitude, so that he may well feel that, as the shadows

of his life begin to stretch far out toward the golden west, where the sunset gates are opened wide, his lines are, indeed, cast in pleasant places.

CAPTAIN ALLAN B. WALLOWER, one of the representative younger members of the bar of the city of Detroit, is bringing to bear in his professional practice the same determined purpose and enthusiasm that have signally conserved his success in other fields of endeavor. In view of the fact that his father was a soldier of the Union in the Civil war and thereafter continued to serve with distinction and honor in the United States Regular Army, it is specially pleasing to note that Captain Wallower himself has well upheld the military prestige of the name he bears. He enjoys marked popularity in the business, professional and social circles of the Michigan metropolis, where he has maintained his home since the year 1903.

Captain Wallower claims the fine old Keystone state as the place of his nativity and is a scion of one of its oldest and most honored families. He was born at Harrisburg, the capital of Pennsylvania, on the 15th of August, 1875, and is a son of Benjamin F. Wallower. The latter was a son of John Wallower, who was one of the representative agriculturists of Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, where he was born and reared and where his father, Leonard Wallower, had settled in the early pioneer days of that region. On July 25, 1844, Benjamin Wallower was born at the old homestead which was the abode of the family for three generations. He was reared to the sturdy discipline of the farm and was afforded the advantages of the common schools of the locality and period. He was about seventeen years of age at the outbreak of the Civil war and promptly gave evidence of his youthful loyalty and patriotism by tendering his services in defense of the Union. He responded to President Lincoln's first call for volunteers and later enlisted in the Twentieth Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, with which he continued in active service until it was mustered out, meanwhile participating in a number of the important engagements which marked the progress of the conflict between the north and the south. On the 9th of February, 1864, he became a member of Battery F, Third United States Artillery, and with this he served during the remainder of the war, continuing his connection with it until February 9, 1867, when he received his honorable discharge. On the twentieth of the following May he re-enlisted in Company G, Twenty-third United States Infantry, with which he continued in active service in the far west, taking part in many conflicts with the Indians. With this company he remained until the close of his term of enlistment, when, on May 20, 1870, at Fort Colville, Washington, he was mustered out with the rank of sergeant, an office to which he had been promoted and in which he had served two and one half years. His discharge contained the following significant words: "A good soldier and an excellent sergeant." After the close of his military career, Sergeant Wallower turned his attention to railroad activities and with this line of enterprise he continued to be identified until his death, which occurred at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, on the twenty-seventh of July, 1883.

Benjamin Wallower married Margaret Herron, who was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, on the 12th of June, 1851, a daughter of Levi Herron, a representative of a family founded in that state. They were the parents of four children: Estella E., who died at Philadelphia in December, 1900; Allan B., the facts of whose life are given in detail below; Roland C., born July 16, 1879, who holds a responsible

position with the Frick Company of Waynesboro, Pennsylvania; and Charles W., who was graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, and who is an electrical engineer in the employ of the American Telegraph and Telephone Company, with headquarters in Boston. Mrs. Benjamin Wallower died on the 15th of December, 1888.

Allan B. Wallower was reared in his native city of Harrisburg. There he attended school at Camp Hill, Cumberland county, and at Chester Springs, Chester county. After leaving the public schools at the age of sixteen years, he took a business course at Eastman's Business College in Poughkeepsie, New York.

On the 18th of April, 1894, at Sunbury, Northumberland county, he enlisted in the Pennsylvania National Guard, in Company E, Twelfth Regiment Infantry. In November, 1896, he was commissioned second lieutenant of his company. He was the incumbent of this office when, in September of the following year, his regiment was called out to aid in suppressing the riots incidental to the great strike of miners at Hazelton, Pennsylvania.

At the inception of the Spanish-American war Captain Wallower was commissioned with his regiment, which was mustered into the United States Service as the Twelfth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, in which he retained the office of second lieutenant of Company E. The regiment went into camp at Mount Gretna, Pennsylvania, and later was in the Second Army Corps, retained at Camp Alger, the command not being called to the front. Captain Wallower was mustered out of the United States service on the 30th of October, 1898. In August of the following year he was appointed captain and regimental adjutant of his original command, the Twelfth Regiment of the Pennsylvania National Guard. He retained this office until June 15, 1900, when he resigned it in order to go to Trinidad, Venezuela, in the service of the New Trinidad Lake Asphalt Company. After spending three years in South America and the West Indies, Captain Wallower returned to the United States. In October, 1903, he came to Detroit, where he continued in the employ of the asphalt corporation, his connection being with the Barber Asphalt Paving Company. On September 30th, 1904, he resigned his position, and later became associated with the Manufacturers' Commercial Company, a branch of an important New York financial corporation.

While in the employ of the above-mentioned company, and located in its Detroit offices, Captain Wallower pursued a course of study in the Detroit College of Law. He was graduated from this institution, as a member of the class of 1908, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. At a session of the supreme court of Michigan held at Lansing on June 27th of that year, he was admitted to the bar. He thereupon opened an office in Detroit, where he has since given his undivided attention to his chosen profession, proving his powers as a trial lawyer and as a well fortified counselor.

In politics Captain Wallower is a Republican. He is a member of the Detroit Lawyers' Club; Zion Lodge, No. 1, Free and Accepted Masons; and of the First Presbyterian church. He still retains his interest in military affairs and is (1912) recorder of the Michigan Commandery of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War.

FORD S. SMITH is a man of unusual enterprise and initiative. Self-made and self-educated in the most significant sense of the words, he has progressed steadily toward the goal of success until he is recognized

as one of the foremost business men and citizens of Detroit, where he conducts the enterprise known as the Smith Chandelier Company and where he has resided during the greater portion of his life.

At Howell, Michigan, on the 23d of November, 1877, occurred the birth of Ford S. Smith, who is a son of George A. and Henrietta (Savery) Smith, both residents of Detroit, their home being maintained at 250 Vinewood avenue. The Smith family was one of old standing at Howell, Michigan, and George A. Smith came to Detroit in 1879, at which time the subject of this review was a child of but two years of age. The father was identified with the business during the major part of his active career but for the past fifteen years he has lived in virtual retirement. After making the most of such educational advantages as were afforded in the public schools of this city, Ford S. Smith assumed the active responsibilities of life by beginning work for the Detroit Heating & Lighting Company, at a salary of five dollars per week. His close application to business gradually won him promotions so that at the time when he left the employ of the company he was the efficient incumbent of the office of assistant general manager of the concern. In 1906 he founded the Smith Chandelier Company, which was immediately incorporated under the laws of the state, with a capital stock of five thousand dollars. At the present time, in 1911, Mr. Smith owns ninety per cent of the stock of the company and he holds the offices of secretary and treasurer and general manager. The Smith Chandelier Company, located at 2665-7 Grand Boulevard, Detroit, is strictly a wholesale concern and manufactures all kinds of lighting fixtures, the market being the United States and Canada. A force of twenty men are employed the year around and four traveling salesmen represent the company on the road.

Inasmuch as Mr. Smith has built up the splendid business enterprise which he now controls his success is the more gratifying to contemplate. His present plant was erected in 1906 but in 1912 he plans to erect a plant of twice the capacity of his present one. Mr. Smith is also financially interested in a number of other important business enterprises and he is treasurer of the National Lighting Fixture Association. He is connected with various electric organizations and is a member of the Milwaukee Junction Manufacturing Company. In a fraternal way he holds a high place in Masonry, being affiliated with Palestine Blue Lodge, Free & Accepted Masons; King Cyrus Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Monroe Council, Royal & Select Masters; and Detroit Commandery, Knights Templar. He is likewise a member of Moslem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. In politics he is a stalwart Republican, and while he has no ambition for the honors of public office of any description he is ever ready to give of his time and influence in support of all measures advanced for the good of the general welfare.

On the 17th of October, 1904, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Smith to Miss Clara Maud Plumb, who was born and reared in Detroit, where her education included a course in the high school. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have two children, Francis Gerald and Marjory Lucile, both of whom were born in this city. The Smith home is maintained at 177 Bethune street, East, and there is dispensed the most gracious and generous of hospitality. Mr. Smith is a great automobile enthusiast and most of his spare time is devoted to motoring.

ROBERT KIRKE YOUNG, M. D. One of the able and progressive citizens of Detroit, who is contributing materially to the growth and development of his city through his activities in his chosen field of endeavor, is Dr. Robert Kirke Young, an honored member of the Detroit medical fraternity and a man who has achieved distinction in his

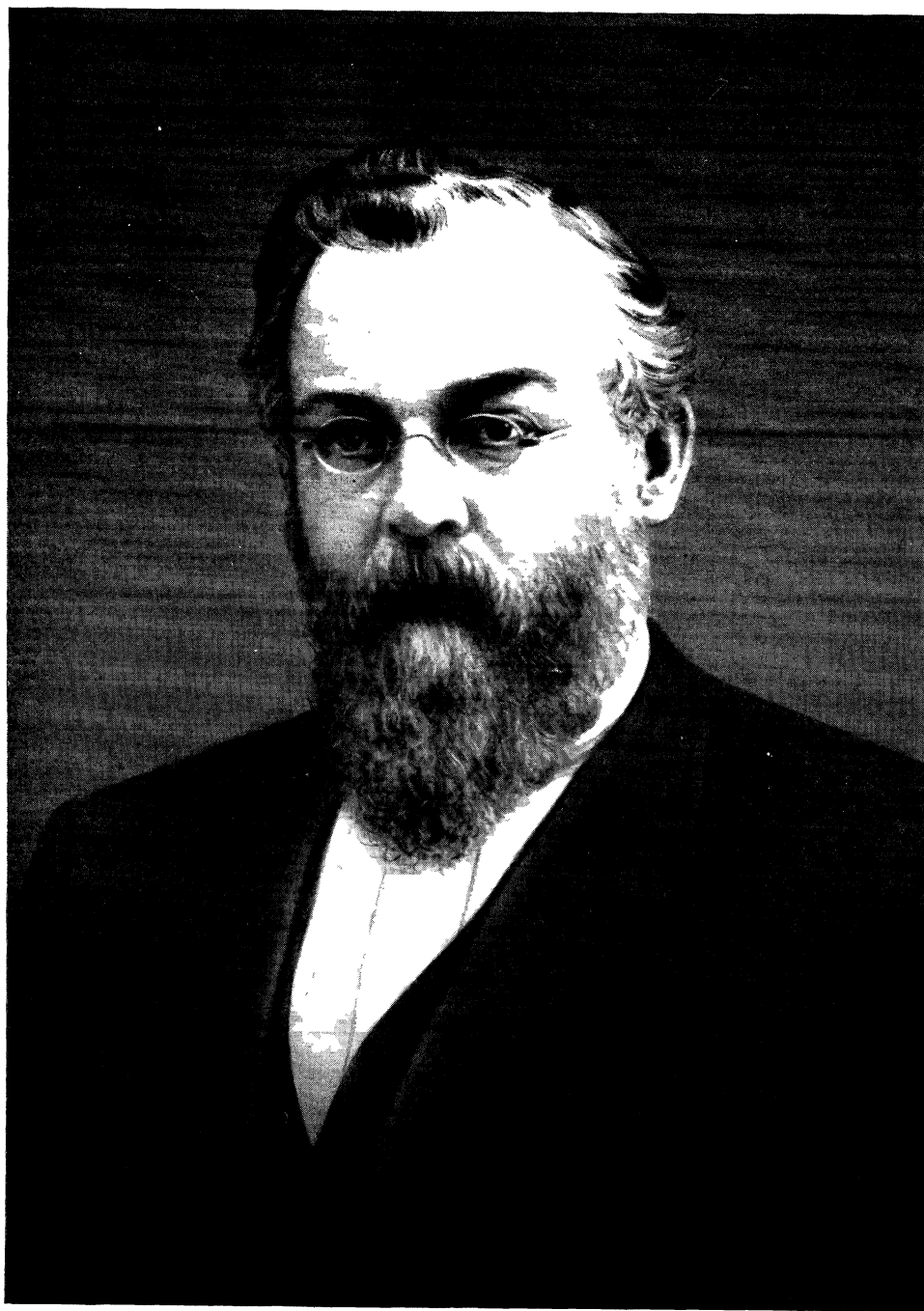
profession through his own individual efforts. Dr. Young was born at Lurgan, in county Armagh, Ireland, April 17, 1871, and is descended from two good old Irish families. His paternal grandfather was Kirke Young, gentleman, while his maternal grandfather was Thomas Lavery, a linen manufacturer of Lurgan, Ireland. The father of the Doctor is James Kirke Young, who was born in Lurgan, county Armagh, and the mother was Arabella Lavery, also a native of Lurgan. The parents came to the United States in 1891, settling in Detroit, where the father followed his vocation as a decorator and now lives retired from active business. The mother passed to her reward in 1899.

The early education of Dr. Young was acquired in the National schools of Ireland, where in 1883 he received the silver medal. He received his scientific education under private tutors, preparing for the civil service of Ireland. He came to the United States in 1888, preceding his parents to this country by three years, and coming direct to Detroit. Here he entered the service of the Western Union Life Insurance Company as stenographer and continued in that line until September, 1891, when he matriculated in the Detroit College of Medicine. He graduated from that institution with the class of 1894, as gold medalist, degree of M. D. That same year he entered the general practice of medicine, but the following year entered newspaper work with the *Evening News Association*, continuing in that field for one year and at the same time acting as assistant editor of the newspaper, *The Herald of Commerce*. Returning to the practice of medicine in 1906, he has since continued with success, giving special attention to surgery, in which department he has become very well known. He located at his present place, No. 603 Fourteenth avenue, where he maintains offices and residence, in 1907. Since that time his practice has extended ramifications and is of a representative character, and the Doctor's skill and kindly nature have gained for him public confidence and affection. He is a member of the Wayne County and Michigan State Medical Societies, the American Medical Association, and the Alumni Association of the Detroit College of Medicine. Fraternally he belongs to Friendship Lodge, No. 417, F. & A. M. He is medical examiner for the Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Company, the American Temperance Life Insurance Company and the National Union.

Dr. Young married Miss Georgina Muriel Winstanley, of Moncton, Ontario, Canada, and they have had two children, namely: Marguerite and Madeline.

DR. JOHN MARCUS SWIFT. When on August 30, 1897, Dr. John Marcus Swift was taken from friends and family in Northville to the life everlasting, a great and enduring sorrow was laid upon the community. His life had been one of service to all, and inspiration to the young, and a comfort to the weary. Few men have gone out from this life so sincerely mourned or so profoundly missed.

Dr. Swift was a man of unusual talents, combining the rarely sympathetic nature of the minister with the cool intellect trained in the ways of science, so that in the course of his life he gained everywhere respect and influence among the people with whom he came in contact. He came of stern and courageous stock for he was a grandson of General John Swift, who made a name for himself as a soldier in the American Revolution and was later, as a leader of a band of pioneers, the founder of Palmyra, New York. He lost his life in the War of 1812. On the mother's side, Dr. Swift was the grandson of another Revolutionary soldier and Palmyra settler, Weaver Osband. In 1825, his



J. M. Swift - M.D.

father, the Reverend Marcus Swift, finding himself no longer able to countenance the feelings of his brethren on the subject of slavery, left Palmyra, New York state, and sometime before 1830 settled in Nankin, Michigan. It was at Nankin, February 11, 1832, that Dr. John M. Swift was born. When he was a boy of ten, his mother died and his father married Huldah C. (Peck) who became to the boy all that an own mother could be, for she understood the boy and gave much of her time to directing his education. A year at the district school at Plymouth, three terms in Griffin Academy, Ypsilanti, and a part of a year at Leona College, comprised his school privileges. For the rest, his education consisted of a wise reading done at home. It is interesting to note also that a great deal of his reading was done from books fastened to his plow handle. In 1851 he commenced the study of medicine at the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, from which institution he was graduated in 1853.

On February 11, 1852, his twentieth birthday, Dr. Swift was united in marriage to Miss Emily Barker, of Grand Rapids. She was a daughter of Captain George J. and Maria (Peck) Barker, who came from Dutchess county, New York, and located in Manchester, Michigan, where they took up a large tract of land. After farming for some years he retired and moved to Grand Rapids where he and his wife both died. After obtaining his degree Dr. Swift and his wife made their home in Northville, where he at once began the practice of his profession. His name soon began to stand for something in the surrounding country for he brought to the practice of his profession not only a remarkable ability to diagnose and fight all kinds of obscure physical disorders, but he was gifted with a sympathy that gave him an unusual insight into human nature. In 1864 the Rush Medical College of Chicago honored him with its degree in recognition of his valuable contributions to the literature of medicine and his treatment of diseases, especially of diphtheria. He is well known to the profession for his advocacy of diphtheria as a constitutional and not a local disease, and he published in a local paper his theories that tuberculosis should be treated as a germ disease long before that theory found favor with the profession at large. Dr. Swift was always interested in whatever tended to make the medical profession more useful. He assisted in the organization of the Union Medical Society of Oakland, Wayne, and Washtenaw counties, and was a member of the state and national medical societies, as well as honorary member of several American societies, besides having been elected to the Sydenham Medical Society of England.

Next to his profession, Dr. Swift gave his greatest interest to his church work. He was the leader of the choir and superintendent of the Sunday school and frequently was even called upon to fill the pulpit. He was never absent when Christian comfort was needed.

Dr. Swift's talent as a lecturer was well known and he was frequently called upon to deliver addresses. At the death of President Garfield, it was he who was asked to give the local commemorative address. Dr. Swift was intensely interested in the welfare of the village and was never absent when any movement for the betterment of conditions was put forward. He considered political responsibility and participation in the political life of the community as every man's duty. He was an enthusiastic Republican, and in 1864, was elected to the Michigan state legislature, the only representative of his party from Wayne county, a circumstance which caused the *Detroit Free Press* to give him the title "The Lone Star of Abolition."

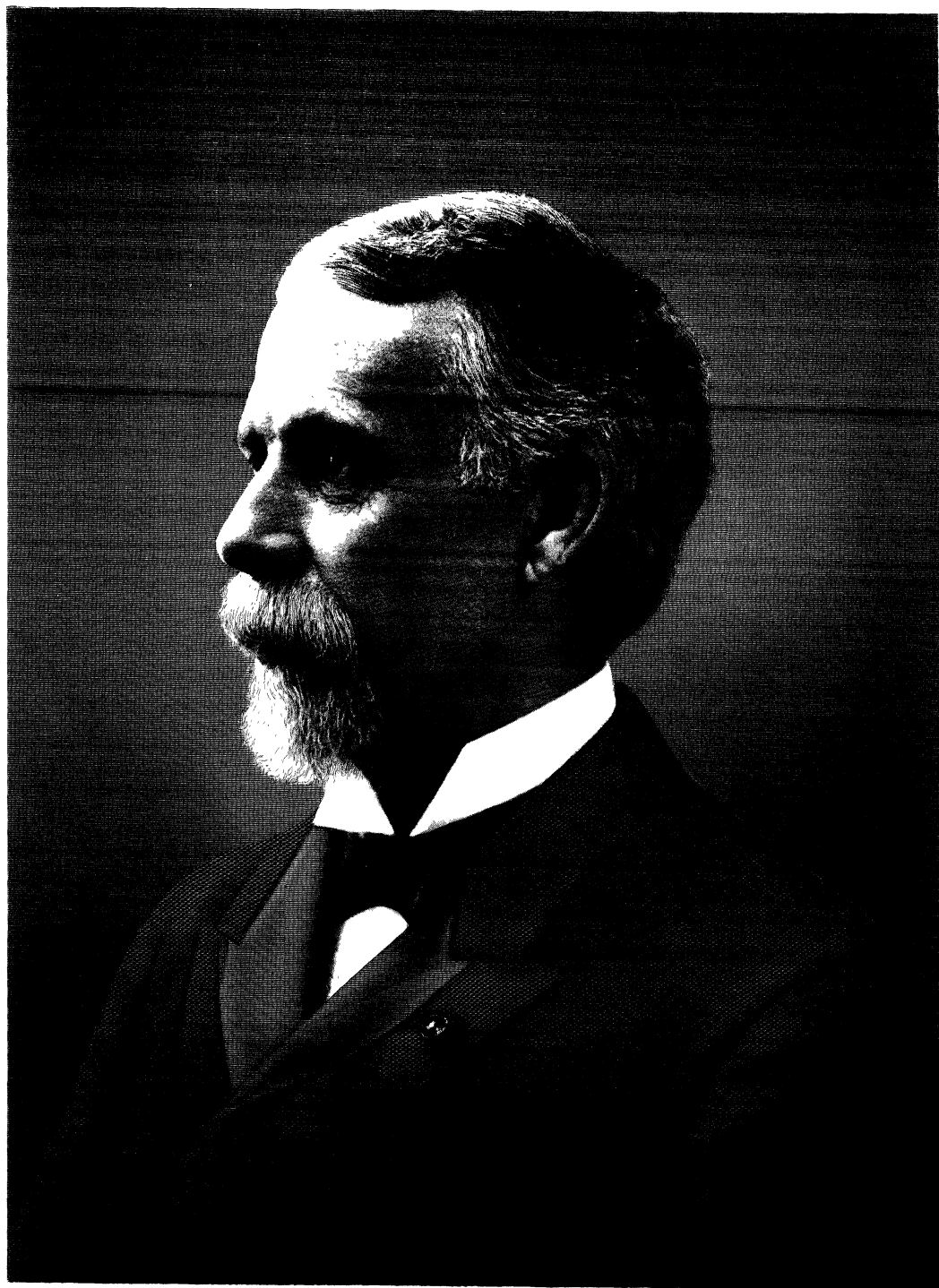
Dr. Swift was the father of one daughter, Mary Elizabeth, a woman of rare musical gifts. She became the wife of George Milne, an east-

ern man. They went to make their home in Texas. There she died in 1884, leaving three children. The youngest, a daughter, soon followed the mother into the life beyond. The two sons, Swift and Alexander, made their home with their grandparents for several years. The loss of his daughter was a blow from which Dr. Swift was never able to recover. Dr. Swift's home also became that of the orphaned children of his brother Rev. Dr. O. R. Swift. They lived in the doctor's household until they founded homes of their own; M. G. B. Swift going to Fall River, Massachusetts, where he became an eminent lawyer, and Camilla Swift becoming Mrs. James A. Dubuar, of Northville. His widow still makes her home in Northville, surrounded by many friends that she and her husband made and kept through many years.

It is but fair to say that no man in the county ever left a more honorable record of useful service and high devotion to the best and noblest sentiments than Dr. Swift, and his name will long be revered among the people who knew and loved him.

RUSSELL A. ALGER. In the annals of the state of Michigan no name merits a place of greater prominence or more enduring honor than that of the late General Russell A. Alger, who gave the best of an essentially strong, noble and loyal nature to the service of his kind and who dignified and honored the city and state in which he so long lived and labored. His life course was guided and governed by the loftiest principles and highest ideals; he was humanity's friend and labored with all of zeal and devotion as a man among men, with the strength and simplicity and directness characteristic of his great heart and great mind. Both in public life and in connection with industrial and other business activities of the broadest scope it was given General Alger to mark the passing years with large and worthy accomplishment, and his distinction rests on the firm basis of work well done, of honors well won. His influence transcended mere local limitations to permeate the national life, and he was one of the distinguished men of America, as well as an honored and loved citizen of Detroit, where his affections and interests centered. The writer of this memoir knew General Alger and has ever retained the deepest appreciation of exalted character and services. It was permitted the writer also to secure in person from the General the data for a review of his career a short time before his death, and from the article prepared at that time, with appreciative interest, much of the following context is derived, as such indulgence seems to be the more consistent in view of the fact that General Alger himself gave his approval of the completed and revised article, the statements of which did not too greatly transcend the bounds set by his characteristic modesty. He rendered to the state and nation service to the fullest extent of his splendid powers; his labors were unsparing, and his integrity of purpose beyond cavil. The reflex of the high honors conferred upon him was the honors he in turn conferred, and his life was conspicuous for the magnitude and variety of its achievement.

Russell Alexander Alger was born in a pioneer log cabin in Lafayette township, Medina county, Ohio, and the date of his nativity was February 27, 1836, so that he lacked only a few weeks of being seventy-one years of age at the time of his death, which occurred on the 24th of January, 1907. He was a son of Russell and Caroline (Moulton) Alger, and the genealogy in the agnatic line is traced back to staunch English origin, the original American progenitor having come from England in 1759. Through distinguished English channels the line is traced back authoritatively to the time of William the Conqueror. John Alger, great-grandfather of him to whom this memoir is dedicated, was a val-



R. A. Alger

iant soldier of the Continental line in the war of the Revolution and participated in many of the battles marking the progress of the great conflict through which oppression was hurled back and the boon of liberty gained. The name bears honored place in the annals of New England, that staunch matrix in which was cast so much of our national history. The mother of General Alger was a direct descendant of Robert Moulton, who arrived in the colony of Massachusetts in 1627, in charge of a vessel laden with valuable ship-building material, and he brought with him a number of skilled ship carpenters. The first seagoing vessel built in Massachusetts was constructed under his supervision. The Moulton family has had many distinguished representatives in succeeding generations.

Early in the nineteenth century the Alger family was founded in Ohio, and its representatives thus became identified with the pioneer history of that staunch old commonwealth. The boyhood of Russell A. Alger was passed under the conditions common to the locality and period, though he was early called upon to assume greater responsibilities than fell to the lot of the average boy, as his parents were in ill health and in most modest financial circumstances. He was but twelve years of age at the time of the death of his parents, and was then thrown upon his own resources, the while he assumed most bravely the burden of providing for his younger brother and sister. He had, as a matter of course, received but meager educational advantages, and when he thus faced the stern battle of life at the age noted he lost no time in securing such employment as came within the compass of his powers and abilities. He found employment on a farm near Richfield, Summit county, Ohio, where he remained nine years, within which he felt most fully the lash of necessity, the while he never lost courage, ambition or self-reliance. Within the period of his work on the farm he attended a neighboring academy during the winter months. His marked facility in the absorption and assimilation of knowledge caused him to make rapid progress in his studies, and he finally was able to secure a position as teacher in a district school, though he still continued at farm work during the summer seasons. How radically different was all this from the later years of General Alger's life, when he found himself compassed with "smiling plenty and fair prosperous days."

In March, 1857, shortly after attaining to his legal majority, and with character well moulded in the stern school of necessity, General Alger began the study of law, under the preceptorship of the firm of Wolcott & Upson, of Akron, Ohio. In 1859 he was admitted to the bar, by the supreme court of his native state, and he then removed to the city of Cleveland, where he secured a position in the law office of Otis, Coffinberry & Wyman. After a few months his health became impaired, owing to close confinement and arduous study, and he was compelled to abandon the work of his chosen profession.

The year 1859 recorded the removal of General Alger to Michigan, but how little could he have imagined all that fate had in store for him, a poor young man, in connection with the history of this state and that of the nation. Soon after his arrival in Michigan he located at Grand Rapids, which was then a mere village, and there he identified himself with the line of industrial enterprise along which he was destined to achieve his greatest financial success. In a business way his affairs were prospered in the climacteric period just prior to the inception of the Civil war, but when the conflict between the North and South was precipitated he subordinated all personal interests to the call of patriotism and was one of the first to voice his loyalty to the Union by tendering his services in its defense. One of the phases of his distinguished career

that will ever redound to his honor is that involved in his gallant and brilliant services in the Civil war. In August, 1861, General Alger enlisted as a private in the Second Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, in which he was commissioned captain when his regiment was mustered into the United States service, and he was forthwith assigned to the command of Company C. The record of his army service as given by Adjutant General Robertson's "Michigan in the War," an official work, is as follows: "Captain Second Cavalry, September 2, 1861; major, April 2, 1862; lieutenant colonel Sixth Michigan Cavalry, October 16, 1862; colonel Fifth Michigan Cavalry, February 28, 1863; wounded in action at Boonesboro, Maryland, July 8, 1863; resigned September 20, 1864, and honorably discharged. Brevet brigadier general United States Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services, to rank from the battle of Trevilian Station, Virginia, June 11, 1864; brevet major general United States Volunteers, June 11, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services during the war."

From private to brevet major general within so short a period is, indeed, a creditable record. The advancement did not come through favoritism or other fortuitous agencies, for each successive promotion was honestly and gallantly won. The qualities that had distinguished General Alger in civil life were brought to play in the field and made him one to whom others naturally turned in hours of emergency or danger. The limitations defined in this publication preclude the giving of a detailed history of General Alger's army career and relating the stirring events of danger and heroism that are woven therein. In the earlier years of the war he was active in the south and west, but the larger portion of his service was with the Army of the Potomac. As colonel of the Fifth Michigan Cavalry he entered Gettysburg on the 28th of June, 1863, his being the first Union regiment to reach the village, and there he and his men received a most noteworthy ovation on the part of the loyal citizens.

One of the most important engagements in which General Alger participated was the battle of Booneville, on the 1st of July, 1862, at which time he was serving as captain of Company C, Second Michigan Cavalry. General Chalmers, with five thousand mounted Confederates, representing nine regiments, made an attack on Booneville, which was held by Colonel Sheridan, who had with him at the time of the attack only two small regiments, the Second Michigan Cavalry and the Second Iowa Cavalry, numbering in all less than nine hundred men, the Second Michigan having been armed with sabers, Colt's revolvers and revolving carbines. So great was the heroism displayed by these two regiments that General Chalmers was led to believe that he had been deceived in the strength of the enemy, as he inferred that the slaughter effected by the Michigan regiment with their carbines must certainly be the work of an infantry brigade. Sheridan, with his little body of men, was in danger of being surrounded and captured, and in this emergency he decided to send out ninety picked men, in command of Captain Alger, to make a circuit of the enemy and charge upon the rear "with sabers and cheers." This ruse had the desired effect, for as soon as Captain Alger and his men charged upon the reserve of the enemy, numbering at least two thousand men, they broke and fled, as did also the force directly in front of Sheridan, leaving one hundred and twenty-five of their comrades upon the field. The Second Michigan, which had borne the burden of the fight, lost forty-one, dead and wounded.

In the official reports of engagements General Alger was frequently mentioned for distinguished services—notably by Custer in his report on the battle of Gettysburg. On the 8th of July, 1863, he was seriously

wounded in a hot fight near Boonesboro, Maryland, and he did not resume service until September. He served with marked distinction during the campaigns of 1863-4, took part in all of the engagements of the Army of the Potomac within this period, and with his brigade accompanied Sheridan to the Shenandoah valley in 1864. In all, General Alger participated in sixty-six battles and skirmishes, and by bravery and faithfulness he richly merited the distinction which he gained.

At the close of the war General Alger returned to Michigan, and early in 1866 he established his home in Detroit, where, in the following year, he engaged in active business, as a member of the firm of Moore, Alger & Company, dealers in pine lands and lumber. This was the same line of enterprise along which he had previously directed his energies, while residing at Grand Rapids. The title of the firm was soon changed to Moore & Alger, and this firm was eventually succeeded by that of R. A. Alger & Company, which was finally merged into a corporation that has since been known as Alger, Smith & Company. Of this corporation General Alger was president from the beginning until his death. This has long held prestige as one of the leading lumber concerns in the Union and its transactions have been enormous in extent. General Alger was also interested largely in various other companies in the lumbering industry and also in important mining corporations. Such was the multiplicity of his capitalistic investments that even mention of the same can not be given in detail in as circumscribed an article as the one at hand. He did a great work in connection with the civic and industrial development of Michigan, and through normal and legitimate means he gained a large fortune, the use and stewardship of which was ever a matter of deep concern to him. He had large and productive investments in the west and south, though his interests continuously centered in Michigan.

Unwavering in his allegiance to the Republican party and an able and effective exponent of its principles and policies, General Alger never permitted the use of his name in connection with any political office until 1884, when he was elected a delegate to the Republican national convention held in Chicago. In the same year he was the nominee of his party for governor of Michigan, and was elected by a plurality of 3,953, thus returning the state to Republican rule, after a period of defection. As chief executive of a great state his administration compares favorably with that of any of Michigan's governors. In a publication of this kind it is impossible to dwell at any length upon the details of his gubernatorial and general political career, crowned though it was with high honors and distinguished preferment. These matters are a very part of the history of the state and of the nation, and thus are given due record in works of more generic scope than the one here presented. At the expiration of his term as governor General Alger positively refused to become a candidate for a second term, owing to the demands and exigencies incidental to his private affairs.

At the Republican national convention of 1888 General Alger was one of the most prominent of the presidential candidates, and with the continuous balloting he increased his strength in the convention to one hundred and forty-three votes. In the sixth ballot, however, a break was made in the ranks of his followers, and General Harrison, then second choice, was brought forward and received the nomination. In the autumn of the same year General Alger's name headed the list of presidential electors from his state. In the national convention of the Republican party in 1892 he was again a popular candidate for nomination and again showed his strong hold upon the confidence and esteem of the leading members of his party.

The one feature of his political career that brought its chalice of regret and sorrow to the lips of General Alger was that connected with his service in the office of secretary of war in the cabinet of President McKinley and at the time of the Spanish-American war. Time has already shown how unjust were the criticisms directed against this loyal, honorable and patriotic citizen and able official. In 1896 he was called to the cabinet of President McKinley, in the portfolio of secretary of war, and he assumed the duties of the office on the 4th of March, 1897. The unpleasantness which marked his administration was the direct result of "long existent conditions revealed by the stern test of war." It is not necessary here to record the history of the case, but naught of vindication is demanded for General Alger, concerning whom, in this connection, the *New York Post* spoke as follows, at the time of his death: "He was a victim of the wretched organization of the army and the department, which clung to the system of the Civil war that had long been outgrown." He resigned his post as secretary of war in August, 1899, and gratifying to him must have been the enthusiastic and sympathetic reception which was given him by the people of his own state after the criticism which had been leveled at him with so great injustice. When he passed from the scene of life's mortal endeavors his successor in the office of secretary of war, Hon. William H. Taft, now president of the United States, gave the following appreciative estimate of his services in the office: "General Alger was patriotic, earnest and most devoted to the interests of the army, and, especially, considered the welfare of the enlisted men. He was a gentle, kindly man with great confidence in his friends and associates, and was much beloved by his subordinates. He was the subject of unjust criticism because of the country's lack of preparedness for war when war came, although for this he was in no wise responsible."

On the 27th of September, 1902, Governor Bliss appointed General Alger a member of the United States senate, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator James McMillan, and on the 20th of the following January he was regularly elected to the same office, by the legislature of the state. Owing to failing health he declined to become a candidate for re-election and his term of office as senator would have expired March 4, 1908. He distinctively honored his state by his services in the United States senate, of which he was a member at the time of his death, which occurred in the city of Washington, on the 24th of January, 1907, as the result of oedema of the lungs. His summons was sudden, as the attack which terminated his life came only about ten minutes before he succumbed. He had long suffered from valvular disease of the heart, and his health had been delicate for some time. The following extract is taken from an editorial article which appeared in the *Washington, D. C., Herald* at the time of his demise and which is but one example of many thousands of appreciative estimates appearing in the press of the nation at that time: "General Russell A. Alger did not live in vain. A kindly, lovable character, he was helpful to his fellows and served his country well. He was the type of rich man whom riches do not spoil—a man who had his wealth to good ends, while material success did not put him out of touch with humanity. Michigan loved him as he loved Michigan." Glowing tributes to his worth were paid in both house of Congress and in the legislature of his home state, while in Detroit there was such an outpouring of citizens of all classes to render a last mark of affection and respect as to establish anew his wonderful claim upon the love and appreciation of the city to whose welfare he had so largely contributed. His body lay in state in the city hall from two until five o'clock on the Sunday following his death, and the entire community

showed that it felt a deep sense of personal loss and bereavement. The funeral was held from the family home and the simple services of the interment, in the Alger mausoleum, were conducted under the auspices of the military organizations of which the deceased had been an honored member.

General Alger was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States and of Fairbanks Post, No. 17, Grand Army of the Republic, in Detroit. In the latter he was ever an enthusiastic worker. His affection for and sympathy with his old comrades in arms was of the most insistent type, and one of the last acts of his life was in connection with securing a merited pension for an old soldier of his own command. In 1889, at the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic in Milwaukee, General Alger was unanimously, and without opposition, elected commander in chief of this noble patriotic order. In the memorial address given by Hon. Edwin Denby, of Michigan, in the house of representatives in Washington, appear the following statements: "If I were asked to name the qualities of General Alger which more than others accounted for his remarkable success in political life and for the devotion of his friends, I would say his kindness, generosity, tact and sweetness of disposition—the great human attributes that charm and attract and make the world akin. His course through life was marked by many deeds of utmost unostentatious charity. How much he gave will never be known, but that his bounties were large is certain from the occasional instances brought to public notice. In Detroit he was mourned by none more thoroughly than the newsboys of that city. There they have a large organization, consisting of six or seven hundred members, called the Newsboys' Association. General Alger helped the boys, in and out of the association, with clothing and other necessities and with his kindly cheer, year after year, until he became the 'newsboys' friend,' a badge of honor he was well worthy to wear. How many other persons there are who regard his passing as the loss of their best earthly friend can not be known. His charities he tried to hide, but you will hear today some instances that could not be concealed. He rendered back to society in constant benefactions the riches it gave him. He was one of the kindest, most lovable men in public life."

The address of Hon. John C. Spooner, of Wisconsin, in the United States senate, contained the following tribute: "No man without noble purpose, well justified ambition, strong fiber and splendid qualities in abundance could have carved out and left behind him such a career. His pathway was from the beginning upward, and all along it, at every stage of it, he discharged well every duty which manhood could demand; and all along he scattered with generous hand deeds of kindness and helpfulness to those who were in need, sowing the seed which blossomed in fragrance along his pathway and made it beautiful."

In Grand Rapids, Michigan, on the 2d of April, 1861, was solemnized the marriage of General Alger to Miss Annette H. Henry, daughter of William G. Henry, of that city, and about four months later he left his bride to go forth as a soldier of the Union. Of the nine children of this union, whose every relation was ideal, five are living, namely: Caroline, who is the wife of Henry D. Shelden, of Detroit; Fay, who is the wife of William E. Bailey, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; Frances, who is the wife of Charles B. Pike, of Chicago; and Russell A. and Captain Frederick M., of Detroit, who have largely assumed the large business interests and responsibilities of their honored and venerated father. Mrs. Alger survives the General and divides her time between her beautiful homes in the cities of Detroit and Grosse Pointe. Like her husband, she

is a member of the Presbyterian church, in whose work and support she has been most zealous. A woman of gracious personality and distinctive culture, she complemented in every respect the career of her husband, and in the tender and hallowed memories and associations of their married life lies her greatest measure of consolation and compensation.

RUSSELL A. ALGER, JR. Taking just pride in bearing the full name of his honored and distinguished father, the late General Russell A. Alger, Russell Alexander Alger, Jr., is a native son of Detroit and here has gained for himself a position of prominence and influence as a representative business man and a loyal and public-spirited citizen, so that he has done his part in upholding the prestige of a name that has been signally honored in the history of Michigan and in the annals of the nation. Since the death of his father he has eliminated the suffix "junior" from his name, but the same is retained in this sketch for the purpose of clear designation in the index. Mr. Alger is his father's successor in the presidency of the great lumber corporation of Alger, Smith & Company, with offices at 1213 Ford Building, and he maintains his home at Grosse Pointe Farms. He became closely associated with his father's extensive and varied business interests prior to the death of the latter and is an executor of the estate, in the management of the affairs of which he is associated with his only and younger brother, Captain F. M. Alger. He has conducted also independent business operations since 1903, and in addition to being executive head of Alger, Smith & Company, wholesale manufacturers of lumber, he is President of the Anderson Forge & Machine Company and Vice-President of the Packard Motor Car Company; treasurer of the Duluth & Northern Minnesota Railroad Company; and director in the Security Trust Company, the People's State Bank, the Manistique Lumber Company and the Alger-Sullivan Company.

Russell Alexander Alger was born in Detroit, on the 27th of February, 1873. He attended the public schools of Detroit, including the high school, the Michigan Military Academy, at Orchard Lake, and later Phillips Academy, at Andover, Massachusetts. His business training under the direction of his father was of the best order and through the same he admirably developed his administrative and executive powers, thus becoming well fortified for the heavy responsibilities that were eventually to devolve upon him. He is a popular and valued factor in the business and social activities of his native city and is a staunch supporter of the Republican party, of which his father was a distinguished representative. He holds membership in many leading social organizations of his home city, including the Detroit Club, the Yondotega Club, the Country Club, the Detroit Yacht Club, the Detroit Boat Club, the Detroit Automobile Club, the Detroit Racquet & Curling Club, and the Old Club. He also holds membership in the New York Yacht Club and the Automobile Club of America, in New York City, and in the Kitchi Gami (Dutch) Club, Duluth, besides which he is identified with the Mount Royal Club, of Montreal, Canada. Both he and his wife are members of the Fort Street Presbyterian church in their home city.

On the 23rd of January, 1896, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Alger to Miss Marion Jarves, daughter of Deming Jarves, a representative citizen of Detroit, and she proves a most gracious chatelaine of their beautiful home, which is a center of generous hospitality. Their children are Josephine, Fay and Russell A., Jr.

WILLIAM TAFTT. There are many points which render consonant the according of special recognition in this publication to the late William

Tafft, who was long numbered among the representative farmers of Plymouth township, Wayne county, and who was a scion of one of the prominent and honored pioneer families of this county,—that in which the city of Detroit is situated. He was a child at the time the family home was established in the forest wilds of Plymouth township, more than a decade before the territory of Michigan had gained representation as one of the sovereign commonwealths of the Union, and he here gained his full quota of experience in connection with the labors, conditions and influences which marked the early pioneer days, the while, like his father before him, he contributed much to the development and upbuilding of the county that represented his home during practically the entire course of his useful life. Mr. Tafft was a man of exalted integrity, fine mentality and utmost loyalty, and he marked the passing years with large and worthy accomplishment along normal lines of productive enterprise. He was one of the pioneers of the county at the time of his death and his reminiscences touching the early days were most graphic and interesting. He commanded high vantage ground in the confidence and respect of his fellow men, and now that he has passed away it is most consistent that in this publication, which touches much of the history of Wayne county, should be entered a tribute to his memory.

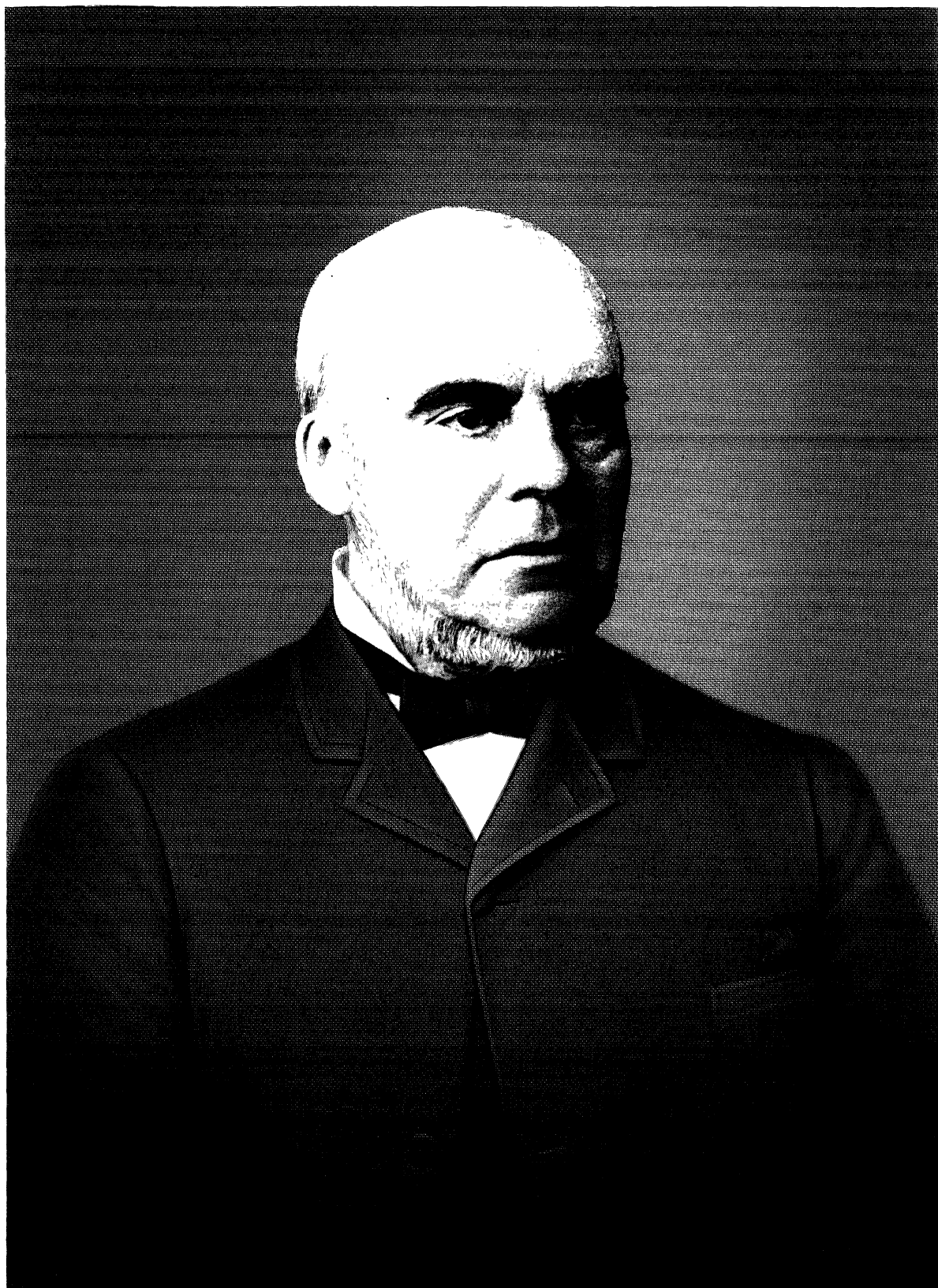
William Tafft was born at Palmyra, Wayne county, New York, in a section that contributed a most valuable element to the early settlement of southern Michigan, and the date of his nativity was September 26, 1821. He was a son of James and Marina (Thayer) Tafft, representatives of families founded in America in the colonial days, and he was a child of four years at the time of his parents' immigration to the territory of Michigan,—about twelve years antecedent to the admission of the state to the Union. James Tafft secured from the government a homestead claim of one hundred and sixty acres of heavily timbered land in Plymouth township, Wayne county, about two miles west of the present thriving village of Plymouth. He made a clearing in the woods and there erected his primitive log house, for which not even doors or windows were supplied for some time, the openings being covered in the meantime with blankets. He set himself valiantly to the herculean task of reclaiming his land to cultivation, and with passing of the years a due measure of success attended his arduous labors. He became one of the staunch and influential citizens of Plymouth township, did well his part in the development and upbuilding of the same and there both he and his noble wife continued to reside until his death,—secure in the high regard of all who knew them and worthy representatives of that intelligent, industrious and God-fearing class of citizens who thus laid broad and deep the foundations of the future superstructure of advanced civilization and opulent prosperity. The names and deeds of such worthy pioneers well merit enduring place on the pages of Michigan history.

The boyhood and youth of William Tafft were compassed by the scenes, influences and labors incidental to the pioneer epoch, and he soon gained distinct fellowship with earnest toil and endeavor, the while he found his educational advantages limited to the primitive schools of the locality and period. His ambition for higher educational opportunities were not, however, denied, as he was finally enabled to attend a well conducted academic institution in the city of Jackson, which was then a mere village. That he made good use of the advantages thus gained is assured by the fact that he proved himself eligible for pedagogic honors, and for several terms he was a successful and popular teacher in the schools of the village of Plymouth.

When about twenty-four years of age Mr. Tafft gave evidence of his continued allegiance to the great fundamental industry under whose benignant influences he had been reared, as he then purchased one hundred and eighty-five acres of well improved land in Plymouth township. He secured the property from his cousin, Hiram Tafft, a son of Job Tafft, who had secured the land from the government. In the meanwhile he had assumed connubial responsibilities, and thus was favored in having the companionship of a devoted young wife when he established his home on his newly acquired farmstead. He gave himself with characteristic energy and circumspection to the operation and improvement of his farm which he developed into one of the valuable landed estates of Wayne county, and upon this fine homestead, about two miles west of the village of Plymouth, he continued to reside until his death, on the 2nd of July, 1872, at which time he was about fifty-one years of age,—the very prime of his worthy and useful manhood. His accomplishment, however, was one that would have been a creditable life work, no matter how long his life may have been prolonged, and he had proved himself one of the world's noble army of productive workers,—a man of stability, rectitude and noble impulses, and a citizen whose loyalty was shown in manifold ways. His death was deeply deplored in the community in which he had so long lived and labored and in which none knew him but to honor him. His remains were laid to rest in beautiful Riverside cemetery, at Plymouth, and his memory is revered by all who came within the sphere of his generous and kindly influence.

As a farmer and stock-grower Mr. Tafft was exceptionally progressive, as he availed himself of the best methods and facilities and was ever foremost in introducing the same. His business and executive ability also was of superior order, and he made his farm a veritable model, in evidence of which fact an article in the MICHIGAN FARMER, one of the leading agricultural papers of the country, suggested to its readers that this farm was one which should be visited and inspected, as an example of progressive and up-to-date farming methods. In connection with other departments of farm industry Mr. Tafft had the good judgment to give special attention to fruit-growing, in connection with which he was most successful and gained more than local reputation. On his farm he set out more than fifteen hundred fruit trees, and he developed one of the finest orchards in the state, giving to the same most scrupulous attention and making a specialty of the "Canadian Red" fine winter apple, in the successful propagation of which in Michigan he had great confidence.

Mr. Tafft brought his progressive ideas and fine powers to bear also in the furtherance of undertakings and measures projected for the general good of the community, and he was distinctly liberal and public-spirited in his civic attitude, the while he was recognized as one of the influential citizens of his home township as well as one of the most enterprising and successful representatives of agricultural industry and allied lines in the state. He took great interest in the work of the Michigan State Agricultural Society and was a member of its executive committee for four years. At the time of the Civil war he served as supervisor of Plymouth township, and he likewise gave effective service as a member of the board of county auditors. All enterprises tending to advance the general progress and prosperity of his home county and state received his earnest support, and he was among the foremost in his township in promoting the building of the line of the Pere Marquette Railroad through this section of the state, and he was liberal in the giving of his influence and financial aid in the furthering of many other objects for the good of the community at large.



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George McMillan

In politics he gave unflinching allegiance to the cause of the Republican party and was affiliated with the Plymouth lodge of Free & Accepted Masons. His widow, now venerable in years, has been a life-long member of the Universalist church.

The domestic relations of Mr. Taftt were of ideal order, and in his home his interests and affections ever centered themselves. At the home of the bride's parents in Plymouth township, this county, on the 21st of May, 1846, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Taftt to Miss Hannah M. Root, who was born at Mentz, New York, on the 11th of August, 1825, and who was but six weeks old at the time of her parents' removal to Plymouth township, Wayne county, Michigan, where she has resided during the long intervening years and where she is now one of the oldest surviving representatives of the early pioneer families of this county. She is a daughter of Roswell and Phoebe (Ward) Root, who, as already intimated, established their home in Plymouth township in the year 1825. Here the father secured four hundred acres of government land, the major part of which he reclaimed from primeval forest, thus developing one of the valuable farm properties of the county. Both he and his wife remained on the old homestead until their death and he was one of the most substantial and influential citizens of his township, where he held various public offices and where he was known as a man of the highest character. Mrs. Taftt, who is now eighty-seven years of age (1912) has maintained her residence in the village of Plymouth since 1902 and here she receives the solicitous and loving care of her children and children's children, who may well "rise up and call her blessed." Mr. and Mrs. Taftt became the parents of five children, concerning whom brief data are offered in the concluding paragraph of this memoir.

Mary F. is the wife of George Holbrook, who was likewise born and reared in Plymouth township and who is a representative of another of the honored pioneer families of Wayne county. He is now engaged in the oil business in the south but the family home is still maintained at Plymouth, Michigan. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Holbrook was solemnized on the 30th of December, 1869, and they became the parents of four children, namely: William B., who died at the age of fifteen years; Edna M., who is the wife of William G. Davidson, of Medford, Oregon; and George F. and Florence, who remain at the parental home. Mrs. Holbrook's venerable mother resides with her and is a loved and gracious figure in the household circle, where her many friends come to pay her honor and affectionate greetings at frequent intervals, the while the younger generation find unflinching pleasure in listening to her many reminiscences of the pioneer days—"the dear, dead days beyond recall" save through the gracious link formed by the memories of such venerated pioneers, of whom but few now remain. Ella M., the second daughter, is the wife of Harrison Peck, of Plymouth, and they have three children: Dexter, Harry and William. James W. Taftt, the only son, is engaged in business in the city of Jackson, Mississippi, and is well upholding the honors of the name which he bears. He has been twice married, his first union being with Miss Anna Poole, who is survived by three children: Gertrude, Camilla and Bessie. For his second wife Mr. Taftt married Miss Mamie Coppick, and they have one child, Esther. Two of the children of Mr. and Mrs. William Taftt died in childhood, Charles at the age of ten and Marina when but three.

GEORGE McMILLAN. A publication of this nature exercises its most important function when it takes cognizance, through proper memorial tribute, of the life and labors of so honored and valued a citizen as the

late George McMillan, who maintained his home in Detroit for a period of forty years and who left a worthy impress upon the civic and business history of the Michigan metropolis. He was long associated with his younger brother, Robert McMillan, in the wholesale and retail grocery trade in this city, and the name of the firm is perpetuated in the G. & R. McMillan Company, which continued the business at the location so long maintained by the original firm, at the corner of Woodward avenue and Fort street. On other pages of this work is entered a memoir to Robert McMillan, and reference may be made to said article for certain other data concerning the family history and the close and harmonious business relations maintained by the two brothers until the death of him whose name initiates this review. George McMillan ever stood as an exponent of the most loyal and public-spirited citizenship, and he arose to prominence and prosperity through his own well directed efforts along normal lines of business enterprise. He coveted success, but scorned to gain the same save by worthy means, and he and his brother built up an enterprise of broad scope and importance, —the largest of its kind in Detroit,—with the result that the name of the firm became to the citizens of Detroit virtually as familiar as that of the city itself. A gracious, true and noble personality was that of George McMillan, and his memory will long be cherished and venerated in the beautiful city in which he so long made his home. He had gone abroad for the benefit of his health, which had become seriously impaired, and he died in the city of Wurzburg, Bavaria, on the 5th day of August, 1889, his remains being brought to Detroit, where they were laid to rest in Elmwood cemetery.

George McMillan was born in the parish of South End, Kintyre, Argylishire, Scotland, on the 20th day of August, 1823, and thus he lacked only a few days of being sixty-six years of age at the time of his demise. He was a scion of one of the staunch and representative old families of Argylishire, where his parents continued to reside until their deaths, and where he was afforded excellent educational advantages in his youth. In 1847, at the age of twenty-four years, he severed the ties that bound him to home and native land and set forth for America, as he had become thoroughly convinced that in this country were to be found better opportunities for the gaining of success and independence through personal endeavor. For two years after his arrival in America Mr. McMillan was connected with the mercantile establishment of Thomas Hope & Company, wholesale grocers of New York city, and there he gained valuable experience in regard to means and methods of business in the land of his adoption. In 1849 he came to Detroit and entered into a partnership with his younger brother, Robert McMillan, with whom he became associated in the wholesale and retail grocery business under the firm name of G. & R. McMillan, than which none has borne higher reputation in the business history of the Michigan metropolis. The enterprise was continued under the original title until shortly before the death of the subject of this memoir, when a partial reorganization of the firm was effected and the present title, the G. & R. McMillan Company, adopted. During the first sixteen years of operations the firm maintained its headquarters on the site of the present Metropole hotel, on Woodward avenue, and at the expiration of this period they erected the substantial building in which the business has been continued during the long intervening years, at the corner of Woodward avenue and Fort street. From an appreciative estimate of the character and labors of Mr. McMillan published in the *Detroit Free Press* at the time of his death, are taken the following pertinent extracts, which are well worthy of perpetuation in this more enduring

form: "As a business man, Mr. McMillan was a model worthy of imitation. He was careful and prudent in all business dealings, and his success in accumulating an immense estate was due entirely to his sterling honesty and his close attention to the small details of his work. The firm had as clean a business record as could be possible, having passed through many financial panics without the slightest mar to its credit, and had built up a reputation which was the envy of many more pretentious concerns. In the city of Detroit the name of the firm was as familiar as that of the street on which the establishment was located."

Mr. McMillan's affection and loyalty for Detroit were of the most insistent and appreciative order, and he entered fully and generously into its social and business activities, the while his aid and influence were ever given most liberally in the furtherance of measures and enterprises tending to advance the material and civic interests of the city. At the time of his death he was a member of the directorates of the Old Detroit National Bank, the Michigan Savings Bank and the Detroit Fire and Marine Insurance Company. He was a member of the Detroit Club, the Grosse Pointe Club, the Detroit Boat Club, the Country Club and the Lake St. Clair Shooting Club, commonly known as the Old Club. Both he and his wife were zealous members of the Fort Street Presbyterian church and were liberal in their support of its various activities, as were they also in the furtherance of charitable and benevolent work outside the church. Mr. McMillan was a man whose sincerity, frankness and integrity inspired confidence and gained to him many inviolable friendships.

On the 23d of November, 1859, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. McMillan to Miss Isabella Gray Moffat, who was born in Detroit on the 18th day of September, 1837, and who was thus seventy years of age at the time of her death, which occurred on the 8th day of September, 1907. She was a woman of the most gracious personality and her memory is held in enduring affection by all who came within the sphere of her gentle influence. She passed her entire life in Detroit and here her circle of friends was coincident with that of her acquaintance. She was a daughter of Hugh and Margery (McLachlan) Moffat, who were among the early Scotch settlers of Detroit, where Mr. Moffat became a citizen of distinctive prominence and influence. He was one of the leading lumbermen and contractors and builders of this city in the early days, and made valuable contributions to the civic and material upbuilding of Detroit, where he erected the Moffat block and many other buildings, his real estate holdings having been large and important. The fine old homestead which he erected on Jefferson avenue is still held by the estate, as are also many other valuable city properties. Mr. Moffat was a man who held the confidence and esteem of the community in which he so long continued to reside. He served for two terms as mayor of Detroit. Here he died on August 5, 1884, his wife having preceded him on June 16, 1856.

Mr. and Mrs. McMillan became the parents of three daughters and two sons as follows: Mary Isabella; Annie; Elizabeth Ker; Robert Ker and George Moffat. Robert Ker died on April 14, 1903, at the age of twenty-four years; George Moffat died on July 1, 1907, aged thirty-three years. He married Mrs. Eva Wendell MacKinnon, and was the father of two children,—Margery Isabella and George Moffat, Jr.

THOMAS B. HENRY, M. D.. A man of high scholarship and broad general information, Thomas B. Henry, M. D., of Northville, Michigan, wisely chose the profession of a physician and surgeon, and as a practi-

tioner he has steadily worked his way upward, his career having been one of continued progress. A native of Canada, he was born September 16, 1874, in Barrie, Ontario, where he spent the days of his boyhood and youth. His father, James Henry, a native of Ireland, married Mary Dunn Averill, who was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Reared in his native city, Thomas B. Henry there acquired his preliminary education, completing the course of study in the public schools, and subsequently being graduated from the Collegiate Institute at Barrie. As natural to men of his mental caliber, he chose a professional career and began the study of medicine, in 1897 being graduated from the Detroit Medical College, in Detroit, Michigan. The following five months Doctor Henry took charge of the medical practice of his brother, Doctor F. M. Henry, who left Detroit for a brief vacation, and while thus employed gained valuable experience and confidence in his ability and efficiency as a physician. In the fall of 1897 Dr. Henry located at Northville, Wayne county, and has here built up a large and extensive patronage, being now one of the leading physicians and surgeons of this section of the county. In 1899, on account of failing health, the Doctor decided to take a rest and, giving up his practice, traveled for a year, visiting the more important places of interest in the south, and in Old Mexico, his trip being of great benefit to him. Following the tendency of the present age towards specializing, Dr. Henry, who had success in the treatment of diseases of women and in the practice of abdominal surgery, has made these his specialty, and has now a large marked and constantly increasing practice along that line of work.

Doctor Henry married, in 1897, May Hoisington, of Detroit, Michigan, and into the household thus established two children have been born, namely: Bernice M. and Averell B. Socially the Doctor belongs to both the Wayne County and the State Medical Societies, and takes an active interest in each. Fraternally he stands high in Masonry, in which he has taken the thirty-second degree, being a member of the Blue Lodge, at Northville; Northville Commandery, Knights Templar; Michigan Sovereign Consistory; and of Moslem Shrine, of Detroit. He is also a member of Pontiac Lodge, No. 810, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; of the Woodmen of the World; of the Independent Order of Foresters and of the Knights of Pythias. In 1909 the Doctor was elected president of the Northville Driving Club, and served until 1910, when he resigned the position. He has taken an active part in the management of public affairs, having been president of the village of Northville in 1900; deputy game warden of Wayne county in 1903 and 1904; and health officer at Northville from 1903 until 1909.

RICHARD P. JOY. In every community men of wealth and social standing who take their citizenship seriously are scarce. An exception which proves the rule is Richard P. Joy, president of the National Bank of Commerce of Detroit and former comptroller of the city of Detroit.

The son of one of the most illustrious citizens Detroit has known, James F. Joy, Richard P. first saw the light of day in Detroit, January 25, 1870. In the public schools of his native city he received his early education. Graduating therefrom, he attended the Phillips Academy at Andover, Massachusetts, from which he graduated in 1890. He began his active business career in the engineering department of the Fort Street Union Depot Company, and from the beginning he has been most active in civic affairs, devoting much of his spare time to the study of municipal problems. Notwithstanding his widespread business connections, he found time to devote to public matters and

was elected, by an overwhelming majority, alderman of the Second ward of the city of Detroit, serving from 1898 until 1901. He was then chosen as comptroller of the city, a position he filled to the full satisfaction of the people during the years 1906 and 1907.

It was seen that the banking facilities of Detroit were inadequate to supply the demands made upon them, and as there was an excellent opening for another financial institution, Mr. Joy became interested in the formation of the National Bank of Commerce, of which he was made president by the unanimous vote of the board of directors. From its inception the bank has been a success. Starting on the second floor of the Union Trust Company, predictions were made that it was too far from the street level to be a success, but the judgement of its founders, and their opinion that business will go where it is best taken care of, was vindicated, for upon the opening of the bank there were more than a half million in deposits. Steadily working its way into the estimation of the people, its conservatively energetic course during the crisis of 1907, placed it firmly in the confidence of the people, and the name of R. P. Joy will for all time be inseparably connected with that of the National Bank of Commerce.

Possessing marked executive ability, a trait inherited from his father, Mr. Joy by no means confines his business activity to the bank. He is vice-president of the Detroit Copper & Brass Rolling Mills, a director of the Packard Motor Car Company; a director of the Diamond Manufacturing Company; a director of the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Railroad Company; vice-president and treasurer of the Detroit Electric Railroad Depot and Station Company; and is a stockholder in a number of other manufacturing enterprises. He is a member of the Detroit Club; the Detroit Board of Commerce; the Yondotega Club; the Country Club; The Old Club; the New York Yacht Club and other clubs.

Mr. Joy was united in marriage to Miss Mary Moore in 1908.

He comes honestly by his executive ability, as his father, the late James F. Joy, was one of the foremost business men of the United States, a recognized authority on finance and one of the most able railroad managers of the middle west. His productive genius was gigantic, and his life was one of impregnable integrity and honor. James Frederick Joy, who left behind him a reputation to be proud of, was born at Durham, New Hampshire, on the second of December, 1810, and was a son of James and Sarah (Pickering) Joy. Too honest to be politic, too conscientious to be sycophantic, he at all times told the truth as he saw it, thus making enemies of small men, and corraling for all time the friendship of men of affairs. His word was as good as his bond, and those who came in close contact with him had the opportunity of witnessing the fineness of his character, with a result that he was loved for himself by those who knew him best.

Nearly a quarter of a century ago the writer had occasion to see him with regard to the then new plan for a union depot. Being in the newspaper business, the writer, as he was accustomed to do in all cases of emergency, did not hesitate to intrude upon the privacy of Mr. Joy at his home on West Fort street.

"Well, young man," exclaimed Mr. Joy, "I have guests to entertain and can spare no time for idle interviews, so I beg you will excuse me."

"One moment, Mr. Joy," I exclaimed. "This is no idle interview. I know you have in your possession the plans for the new Union Depot, also a profile picture of the new building."

"Who told you so?"

"That is neither here nor there: I never divulge the sources of my information."

"Then by George you will not get the picture nor the information."

"Very well, I will then print the story I have. It is good enough for me."

"One moment, young man, do you really mean to tell me, that rather than give away who has been talking about this scheme prematurely, you will lose the chance of getting the picture and an exclusive story?"

"That is the case in a nutshell."

"Then, by George, you shall have it all. Come up to the library. That is the kind of talk I like. Stand to your guns like a man under all circumstances and you will win. Any time you want anything from me, come and get it."

The plans and pictures were forthcoming and an exclusive story as well, and during the remainder of the lifetime of this "Grand Old Man," he was ever a friend of the obscure reporter. This incident is given as throwing a side light on the character of Mr. Joy. All through his business career he would cut his own pleasure or leisure to assist any one he deemed worthy of his effort.

His father was a blacksmith by trade, and later in life was a manufacturer of scythes and a shipbuilder at Durham. The original ancestor in America in the agnatic line was Thomas Joy, who immigrated from England about the year 1632, locating at Boston, where he became a landholder in 1636, as shown by the town records of the Hub city. From Boston his descendants moved to various portions of the country, more especially in New England.

The father of Mr. James F. Joy was a man of strong character, much enterprise and originality, and possessed of much intellectuality; he was a Federalist in politics, a Calvinist in religion, and a leader in both religious and civil life. His influence was potent in fixing in the minds of his children correct principles, which have since descended from father to son, there being no one enjoying the name of Joy who is not looked up to with respect.

The early education of James F. Joy, who passed into the shadow of the dark valley on September 24, 1896, was secured in the common schools of New England, and in an academy in a nearby town, a two years' course in the latter institution completing his educational endeavors as far as regular tuition went. He then engaged in teaching school, and through the remuneration received for this work, supplemented by an allowance from his father, he realized his ambition and entered upon a collegiate course, and graduated at the head of his class at Dartmouth College, which conferred upon him the degree of Bachelor of Arts. After leaving Dartmouth he entered the law school at Harvard College at Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he made rapid strides in the accumulation and assimilation of technical knowledge. His pecuniary status, however, was such that he was compelled to withdraw from the law school at the expiration of the first year. He was, thereafter, for several months a preceptor in the Academy at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and was for a year a tutor in Dartmouth College. He resigned the latter position to resume his law studies at Harvard, where within a year he completed the prescribed course and was admitted to the bar at Boston. He decided to locate in the west, and in September, 1836, arrived in Detroit, where he entered the law office of Hon. Augustus S. Porter, "One of the noblest men who ever represented Michigan in the United States Senate." In May of the following year he opened a law office of his own and formed a professional partnership with George F. Porter, who had an extended acquaintance with prominent capitalists. Thus the firm secured a footing at the bar in the very beginning and from that time on Mr. Joy was

uniformly successful. It secured a clientage of a representative order and became known as one of the leading legal partnerships in the western country. During the height of the speculative craze in Michigan, during the late 30s and the early 40s, the state had established the internal improvement system, under whose operations the commonwealth had purchased the Detroit & St. Joseph railroad. In 1846, through the operation of this railroad and the furtherance of other schemes, the state became bankrupt, and as a means toward solvency proposed to sell this railroad, whose name had been changed to the Michigan Central. In the interests of a corporation formed for the purpose of purchasing the property, Mr. Joy framed its charter, organized the corporation and induced capital to embark in the enterprise. The sale of the road restored the state of Michigan to solvency, and general business resumed normal conditions.

The new company undertook to extend the road to Chicago, and in the important litigation connected therewith Mr. Joy was so busily engaged that he was drawn away from his practice at Detroit, being much in Indiana and Illinois. He gradually made railway law a specialty and for a long time was one of the foremost figures in railway litigation in the United States, his practice being both extensive and lucrative. From being the legal adviser of railroads he was drawn into the management, and becoming prominent in extending railway connections and new construction, was placed in executive control of the new lines.

The case in ejectment of George C. Bates against the Michigan Central and Illinois Central Railroad companies in the United States circuit court was the last very important cause in which he appeared as leading counsel and advocate. This case involved the title of the two companies to the station grounds at Chicago—property valued at that time at more than two millions of dollars, and in this celebrated case Mr. Joy's remarkable powers were so exemplified as to gain him unprecedented prestige. The necessarily prescribed limitations of this publication precludes a detailed review of this *causé célèbre*, which is a matter of historical record and is pointed out by lawyers in many cases when seeking strong points of argument or to establish precedents.

Mr. Joy became extensively identified with the railway interests of the country and was largely engaged in the extension into new territory of existing lines. He organized the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, since famous as one of the greatest lines in the United States, whose line cost sixty millions of dollars, and before construction was instituted he made a trip on foot over the proposed route. For many years he was the honored executive head of that corporation, and under his direction the line was extended to Quincy and Omaha. The line from Kansas City to the Indian Territory was another enterprise projected by him, and since finished along the lines he indicated. Incidentally, he built the first bridge across the Missouri river at Kansas City, thus giving great impetus to the development of that community. About 1850, Mr. Joy became interested with Mr. J. W. Brooks and with him entered into a contract to complete the construction of the Sault Ste. Marie Canal. This work was pushed forward with the greatest vigor and within two years from the time Mr. Joy undertook the task it was finished, much to the benefit of the navigation interests of the inland seas.

In 1867 Mr. Joy became president of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, of which he had been general counsel for many years. As chief executive of that road he superintended the general rebuilding of the line and every department thereof, and made it adequate to meet

the demands made upon it. These improvements were naturally made at great expense, double track being laid for most of the line and the steel rails costing one hundred and thirty dollars in gold a ton in England. Mr. Joy promoted and finally secured control of the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Railroad, which was built from Jackson to Saginaw and from the latter place to Mackinaw. He was also instrumental and an influential factor in the road from Jackson to Grand Rapids, both of these lines now being a part of the Michigan Central System. He also built the Detroit & Bay City and the Detroit, Lansing and Northern Railroads, as well as the Michigan Central's air line from Jackson to Niles, the Kalamazoo & South Haven, and the Chicago and West Michigan lines. He was the prime factor in the building of more than sixteen hundred miles of railroads in Michigan alone, and the beneficence of this work is being realized by the present generation.

In the early seventies Mr. James F. Joy became interested in a railroad projected to run along the western bank of the Mississippi river from Dubuque, Iowa, to a point opposite La Crosse, Wisconsin, and through his efforts the line was completed and is now a part of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul System. He was also largely instrumental in securing to Detroit its connection with the Wabash Railroad, and in securing adequate station facilities for this line. He and other influential Detroiters furnished most of the money which built the line from Detroit to Logansport, Indiana.

With four other business men and capitalists Mr. Joy built the Union station and the western Detroit facilities now enjoyed by the Wabash, by which that road can handle its immense freight tonnage to advantage. He was also one of the organizers and attorneys for the Sault Ste. Marie Ship Canal Company (in 1852-3 and 4), thus making possible the navigation of Lake Superior by vessels from lower lakes.

For several years before his death Mr. Joy lived in retirement, resting on his well earned laurels, and, as has justly been said of him: "His life was of great benefit to his city and state as well as to Chicago and the western country. Few men have guided and invested such vast sums for a number of years as he did." In 1845 he was one of those who purchased the stock of the Michigan State Bank, which regularly paid annual dividends of ten per cent up to the expiration of its charter in 1855, at which time its stockholders received one hundred and thirteen per cent. He was a director of the Second National Bank of Detroit when its charter expired. This bank was succeeded by the Detroit National Bank, of whose directorate he was an honored member up to the time of his death.

Though never active in the domain of politics, and never a seeker after office, Mr. Joy set an example for his sons by taking his citizenship seriously and exerted his influences for the promotion of good citizenship. He was an uncompromising advocate of the principles of the Republican party. In 1838 he was elected a school inspector and in 1848 was elected city recorder. In 1861, much against his will, he was induced to accept the nomination as member of the legislature from his district. He was elected by an overwhelming majority and served with honor during the stirring times of the Civil war, when patriots were needed at the helm of the ship of state. He also served for some time as one of the regents of the University of Michigan but resigned from that position owing to the press of business affairs.

Mr. Joy was twice married. He first wedded Martha Alger Reed, daughter of Hon. John Reed, of Yarmouth, Massachusetts, a member of Congress for many years, and also lieutenant governor of his state. Upon her death Mrs. Joy left the following children: Sara Reed, who

married Dr. Edward W. Jenks, both of whom are now deceased; Martha Alger, who married Henry A. Newland, both of whom were killed in a railroad accident on the Michigan Central, and James Joy. His second wife was Miss Mary Bourne, of Hartford, Connecticut, and the children of this union were: Frederick, who died in 1895; Henry Bourne, who is at the head of some of the largest business interests in Detroit, among which is the Packard Motor Company, of which he is president; and Richard Pickering Joy, the president of the National Bank of Commerce and an honored citizen of the city of Detroit.

ALBERT McMICHAEL, M. D. A representative physician and surgeon of Detroit, and one who both professionally and non-professionally has received many and varied evidences of popular esteem, is Dr. Albert McMichael, who has been successfully established in this city for thirty years. Of Scotch origin is the worthy Doctor, his parents having sprung from the old families of the land of hills and heather that seem to foster so many of the sterling virtues of man. There Abraham McMichael and his wife, nee Mary Dow, were born. Both were children at the time of the immigration of their respective families to the province of Ontario, Canada. In that region each was reared and in that locality they were married. Abraham McMichael was graduated from the Ralfe School of Medicine and thereafter practiced his profession in the town of Gorrie in Huron county, until the time of his death, which occurred in 1881. His widow, who is still living, has made Toronto the home of her later years.

Their son, who is the subject of this biography, was born at the Canadian town of Gorrie, on the twelfth day of December, 1860. In the public schools of that place his education was begun and was further pursued at the Collingwood Collegiate Institute, until he was ready to enter upon the courses of study of his profession, which was the same as that his father was following. Albert McMichael entered the Medical College of Pennsylvania, located in Philadelphia, the class of his graduation being that of 1878, in which year he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine. He subsequently took a post-graduate course in the University of Toronto. A number of years afterward, when Dr. McMichael visited the land of ancestors, he added to his scientific equipment additional courses in the fine medical schools and hospitals of Edinburgh, Scotland.

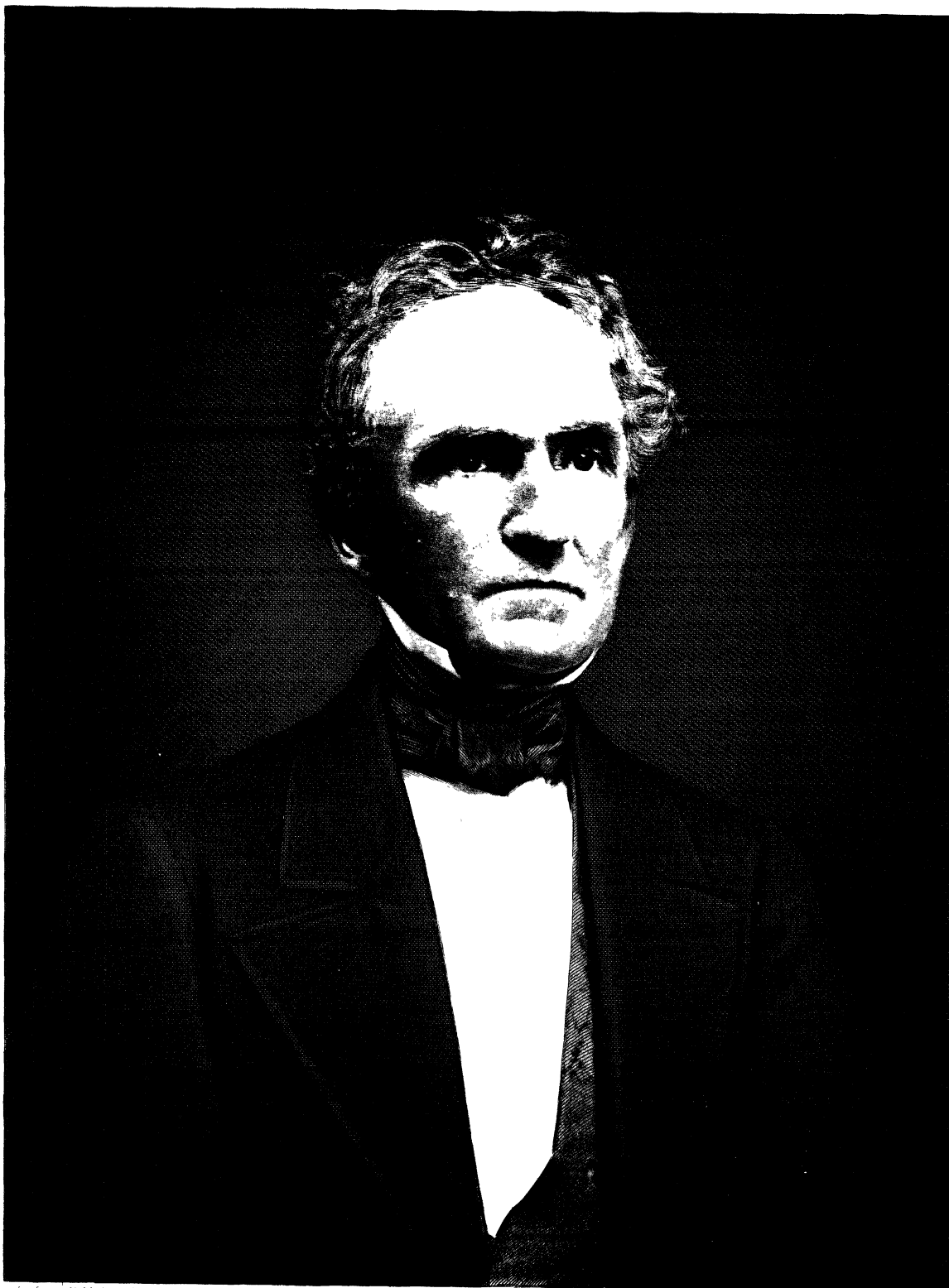
Since the year 1882 Dr. McMichael has been continuously engaged in the general practice of medicine and surgery in the city of Detroit. He has kept in close touch with all lines of advance made in his profession and his large practice is based on both accurate knowledge and successful experience.

As a citizen Dr. McMichael is loyal and progressive and unfailingly interested in those things which pertain to the actual betterment—physical, mental and moral—of city conditions.

He is now representing the Fourth ward as a member of the Detroit board of education, a position to which he was elected in the spring of 1911. In politics he finds the principles and policies of the Republican party worthy of his support. He is a member of the Palestine Lodge of the F. & A. M.

Mrs. McMichael was formerly Miss Minnie Hough, of Ontario, Canada, and her marriage to Dr. McMichael was solemnized on the eleventh of February, 1887. Their home is at 157 Brainard street and the Doctor's office is located at 10 Tuscola street.

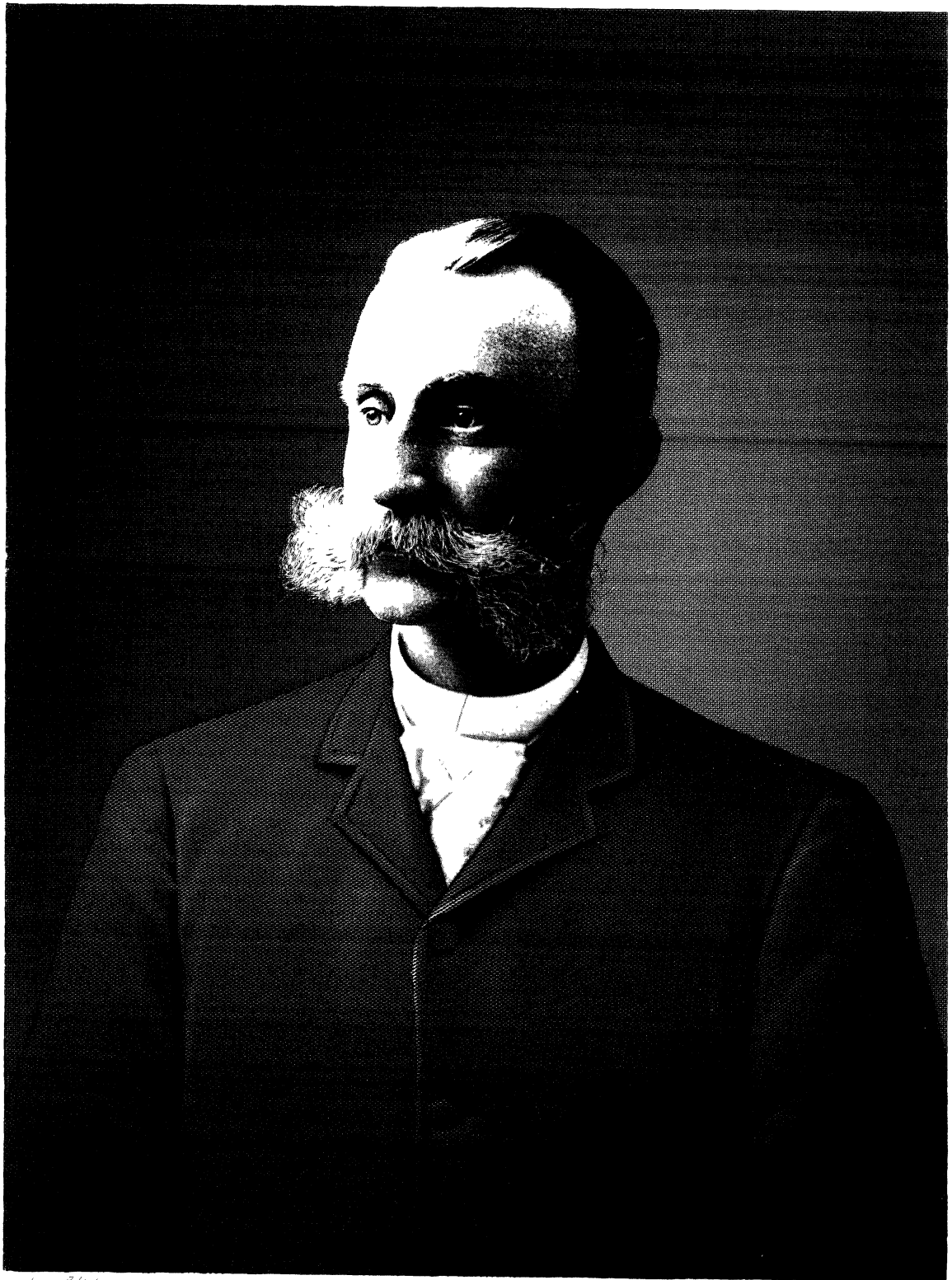
RODNEY D. HILL. One of the most consistent and important functions of this publication is to take cognizance of the lives and labors of those who have been prominent in professional, business and civic affairs in Detroit in the years long past, and such memorials can not fail of enduring value, as they offer both lesson and incentive. He whose name initiates this review came to Detroit about two years before the admission of Michigan to statehood and he soon achieved distinction as one of the most able and versatile members of the bar of the new commonwealth. Within a few years, however, he turned his attention largely to other lines of enterprise, through which he eventually gained a substantial fortune. He was influential in civic activities and did much to further the development and upbuilding of the Michigan metropolis, the while his sterling character and gracious personality gained and retained to him the unequivocal confidence and esteem of the community in which he was a pioneer lawyer and progressive and public-spirited citizen. The only representative of the immediate family now residing in Detroit is Mr. Hill's daughter, Miss Sarah B. Hill, who still occupies the family home at 605 Jefferson avenue and to whom the publishers of this work are indebted for the brief data presented concerning the career of her honored father, whose name well merits place on the roll of the representative pioneers of Detroit. Like many others of the sterling pioneers of Detroit, Rodney Dewey Hill claimed New England as the place of his nativity, and he was a scion of one of the old and honored families of that section of our national domain, in which was cradled so much of the history of our great American republic. The family was founded in New England in the early colonial epoch and representatives of the same were influential factors in colonial affairs, besides which members of the same were found enrolled as patriot soldiers in the War of the Revolution. Mr. Hill was born at Vergennes, Addison county, Vermont, on the 22d of July, 1805, and was there reared to adult age. He received the best of educational advantages, as gauged by the standards of the locality and period, and he developed to the full his fine intellectual powers. He was graduated in the University of Vermont, at Burlington, as a member of the class of 1827, and he then took up the study of law, in the minutiae of which he thoroughly informed himself, with characteristic zeal as a student. He was admitted to the bar of his native state and there was engaged in the practice of his profession until 1835, when he indulged the wanderlust to the extent of coming to the territory of Michigan and establishing his home in Detroit. Here he engaged in the work of his profession and he soon gained distinctive prestige as one of the most brilliant advocates of the local bar. His parents likewise established their home in Detroit in the territorial days, and his father, Warren Hill, became one of the prominent and influential business men and representative citizens of the city, where both parents passed the residue of their lives. Rodney D. Hill built up a substantial law business and was one of the prominent and valued members of the Michigan bar in the early days of statehood. After a few years, however, he practically withdrew from the work of his profession and turned his attention to other occupations, including the handling and improving of local real estate, the while he was an influential factor in public affairs in the city and state. In politics Mr. Hill was a stalwart supporter of the cause of the Democratic party, but he never sought or held public office. Both he and his wife were devout communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church and were prominently identified with the work of the parish of Christ Church, in which they held membership until their death. Mr. Hill was a man of fine mind and large soul, tolerant in his judg-



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Rodney D. Hill



Geo Bacon Skill

ment and ever ready to aid those "in any ways afflicted, or distressed, in mind, body or estate." His private charities and benevolences were extended with kindness and entire lack of ostentation and he was indeed one of those noble spirits who would "do good by stealth and blush to find it fame." He "remembered those who were forgotten," and many a poor family had cause to bless him for generous aid. He ordered his life on the highest plane of integrity and honor and gave to the service of the world the powers of broad intellectuality and inviolable integrity, so that he left the heritage of a good name,—to be valued above all others.

Mr. Hill was united in marriage to Miss Mary Baldwin Bacon, daughter of Dr. Alvan Bacon, of Scarborough, Maine, who was born July 6, 1808, and whose death occurred in 1889. He himself attained to the age of sixty-one years and six months and was summoned to eternal rest on the 6th of January, 1867, secure in the lasting regard of all who had come within the sphere of his gracious influence. His cherished and devoted wife was a woman of most attractive personality and her memory is revered in the city that was so long her home and in whose social circles she was a popular figure. Mr. and Mrs. Hill became the parents of two children,—George B., of whom more specific mention is made in later paragraphs, and Miss Sarah Bacon Hill, who still resides in the beautiful old homestead erected by her father many years ago, at 605 Jefferson avenue. His father, Warren Hill, erected, in 1845, a four-story brick business block on Woodward avenue, between Fort and Congress streets, and the same was for many years one of the most imposing business structures in the city.

George Bacon Hill, the only son of Rodney D. Hill, was born in Detroit, on the 24th of July, 1842, and here he passed his entire life, his death having occurred on the 17th of May, 1894, and his remains being laid to rest in beautiful Elmwood cemetery, beside those of his honored parents. He received excellent educational advantages and became one of the essentially representative business men of his native city, where he admirably upheld the prestige and honors of the family name. He was the founder of the Michigan Bolt & Nut Works, whose plant was established in the suburb of Hamtramck, and he was the president and principal stockholder of this important industrial corporation at the time of his death, besides which he was an interested principal in other leading enterprises in his home city, where he ever commanded secure place in popular confidence and esteem. He twice served as president of the Detroit Boat Club and was identified with other representative social organizations. In politics he was aligned as a staunch supporter of the principles of the Democratic party and, like his parents and his only sister, he held earnestly to the faith of the Protestant Episcopal church, in which he was a prominent and zealous member of the parish of Christ Church. From a tribute paid in a local paper at the time of the death of Mr. Hill are taken, with slight paraphrase, the following extracts:

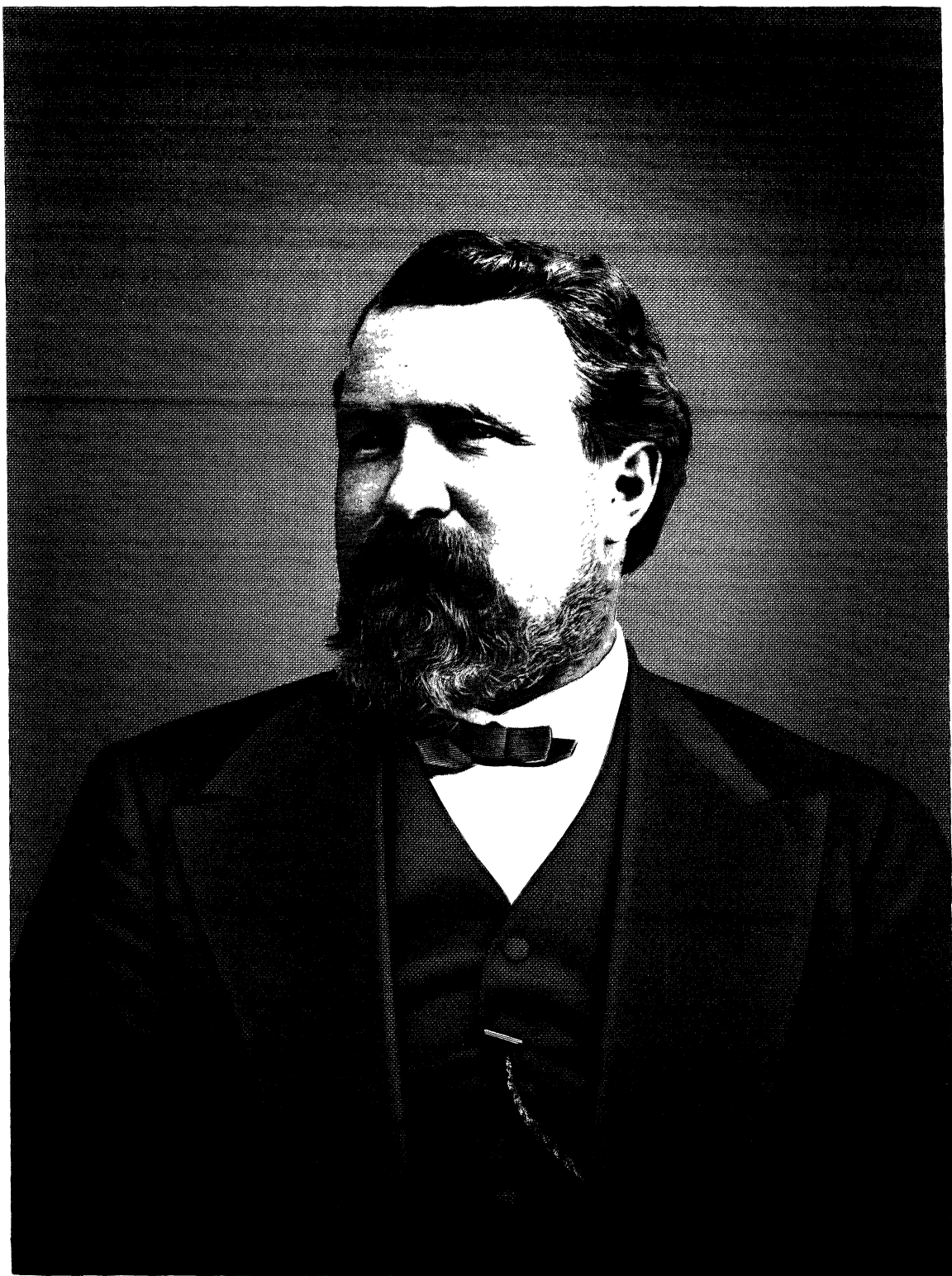
"Mr. Hill was born and reared in Detroit and he always cherished a sincere and enthusiastic attachment for his native city. Here he lived and pursued a very active and successful business career until impaired health compelled him to retire. He had a rare faculty for business and added to this a persistent and unyielding determination in the prosecution of all undertakings. Such qualities could not fail of success. He was a most genial and loyal companion and friend and endeared himself to all of his large circle of acquaintances. In his church relations he was a most useful and generous Christian gentleman, and as a citizen he was conscientious and public-spirited. In all

his dealings with his fellow men he was a man of high honor and integrity. He was domestic in his tastes and loved and enjoyed his home and the society of those near and dear to him. He was an affectionate and helpful son, and a most loving and devoted brother. To take from life a man of so many noble attractions and lovable qualities of mind and heart as Mr. Hill possessed is not only a sad and irreparable private bereavement but also a public loss."

THE COBB FAMILY. Of so distinctive interest and historical value are the data given in an article written by the late Friend Palmer, long an honored citizen of Detroit, that the same are worthy of perpetuation in more enduring form than the unstable medium of the newspaper in which they originally appeared, under the title of "Earlier Days in Detroit," and thus the article is reproduced, with certain eliminations and other changes in this volume. The record touches especially the life histories of Dr. Hosea Cobb and his son, Dr. Lucretius H. Cobb, honored factors in the social and professional activities of Detroit in the early days and citizens whose names merit recognition in this history of Detroit. Owing to the changes made in context, formal quotation of the same is not imperative in this connection.

Dr. Hosea P. Cobb, who built and lived so long in the second house still standing next this side of the flat on the southwest corner of Jefferson avenue and Riopelle street, was a well known physician here. He was born in Woodstock, Vermont, in 1796, and in that state was solemnized his marriage to a daughter of Warren Hill and sister of Rodney D. and Bristol Hill, all of whom came to Detroit before the admission of Michigan to the Union. Mrs. Cobb died after a brief married life and left one son, Lucretius H. Dr. Cobb then removed to Detroit with his father-in-law and the other members of the Hill family and here established himself in the practice of his profession, in which he was successful. He was, however, unsuccessful in a venture in the drug business, in which he associated himself with C. W. Wickware. Their store was next below the offices of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, at the corner of Jefferson and Woodward avenues. Mr. Wickware was quite a prominent citizen here in the early days. He held many offices of trust besides the business association with Dr. Cobb. He married the sister of Mr. Townsend, of the firm of Martin & Townsend.

When Dr. Cobb first came to Detroit he had his office in the corner building on the southwest corner of Jefferson avenue and Bates street, and later he occupied quarters in the wooden addition to the American Hotel (the Biddle House in later years), where he and his son boarded. They remained in this hotel until the great fire of 1848, which swept the building and its surroundings away. After this disaster the Doctor established his office in his new dwelling, on Jefferson avenue, which was fortunately completed about that time. He and his son kept bachelor's hall in the new residence for a brief period, until the advent of the second Mrs. Cobb. The latter was a charming lady and a great acquisition to the social side of Detroit. Along in 1845 Lucretius Cobb, who had studied medicine with his father, attended a medical college in Cleveland, Ohio, and after the usual time had elapsed he secured his "sheepskin" and returned home a full-fledged doctor of medicine. He was successful and built up a large practice, but he was not in love with his profession to any great extent and sighed for other paths to fame and fortune. He and William B. Wesson were engaged quite extensively in real-estate and building operations and must have made considerable money. After a while the Doctor associated himself with



1880. L. H. Cobb. Publishing Co.

Engr. by J. H. Williams B. B. N. Y.

L. H. Cobb

Freeman Norvell, H. N. Walker and others in the Spur Mountain iron mine, in the Lake Superior district. The venture at the outset was successful and gave great promise for results in the near future. I know that at one time Norvell himself and the others could have sold their interests at a large advance on cost. They waited too long, however; the ore began to give out, disaster overtook them and the mine was abandoned. Dr. Cobb spent about two years at the mine overseeing it, etc. While in charge there one winter he entertained the Michigan legislature, on their Lake Superior trip, with lavish hospitality.

After quitting the Lake Superior district Dr. Cobb returned to Detroit and took charge of the Hargreaves Manufacturing Company. Mr. Hargreaves, the original head of the concern, had resigned and its affairs were found to be in a terrible muddle, financial and otherwise. After a brief period the Doctor brought order out of the chaos, put the concern on a satisfactory basis, and at the time of his death it was in a flourishing condition.

Dr. Lucretius Cobb died May 4, 1879, and on the day of the funeral the entire force of the manufacturing establishment just mentioned, a very large number, attended the funeral in a body, besides the fire department and a host of personal friends, making an imposing spectacle. He made a gallant fight for life, as he had not arrived anywhere near the "sear and yellow leaf," but was in the full strength of intellect and manhood. The locomotor ataxia, the result of the rupture of a nerve by an accident, clung to him with unrelenting tenacity until he was forced to succumb.

Dr. Cobb joined the fire department on the 13th of August, 1842, and ran with Engine Company No. 2. He was one among the younger members of the department who was full of the fire of youth, daring and courageous. He was a leading member of the old fire department, of which he was chief engineer in 1850-51 and of which he was president from 1864 to 1866. He was one of the first commissioners of the paid fire department, having been appointed in 1867, just after its organization and having served in that capacity until his death, in 1879. He also served for some time as county physician and in 1858-9 he was school inspector for the old Seventh ward.

From his advent here as a youth until his demise Dr. Cobb was a conspicuous figure in the leading social activities of the city. In that gay Fort street circle of femininity he was most welcome and with the rest of the younger set of masculines disputed the supremacy of their elders, who sought to push them to one side. He was always in favor with the fair daughters of Detroit and could easily have had his choice from among them, yet he never married. It is useless to conjecture why, yet I am satisfied he passed away heartwhole. In the giddy whirl that dominated society here in the early days, from 1838 to about 1851 (and it seems to me it has never been repeated) Dr. Cobb was ever a prominent figure and always on hand, never needing a second call. From almost the day he came here with his father, to establish a permanent home, until his death, the closest relations existed between the writer and himself, and never a shadow clouded our friendship.

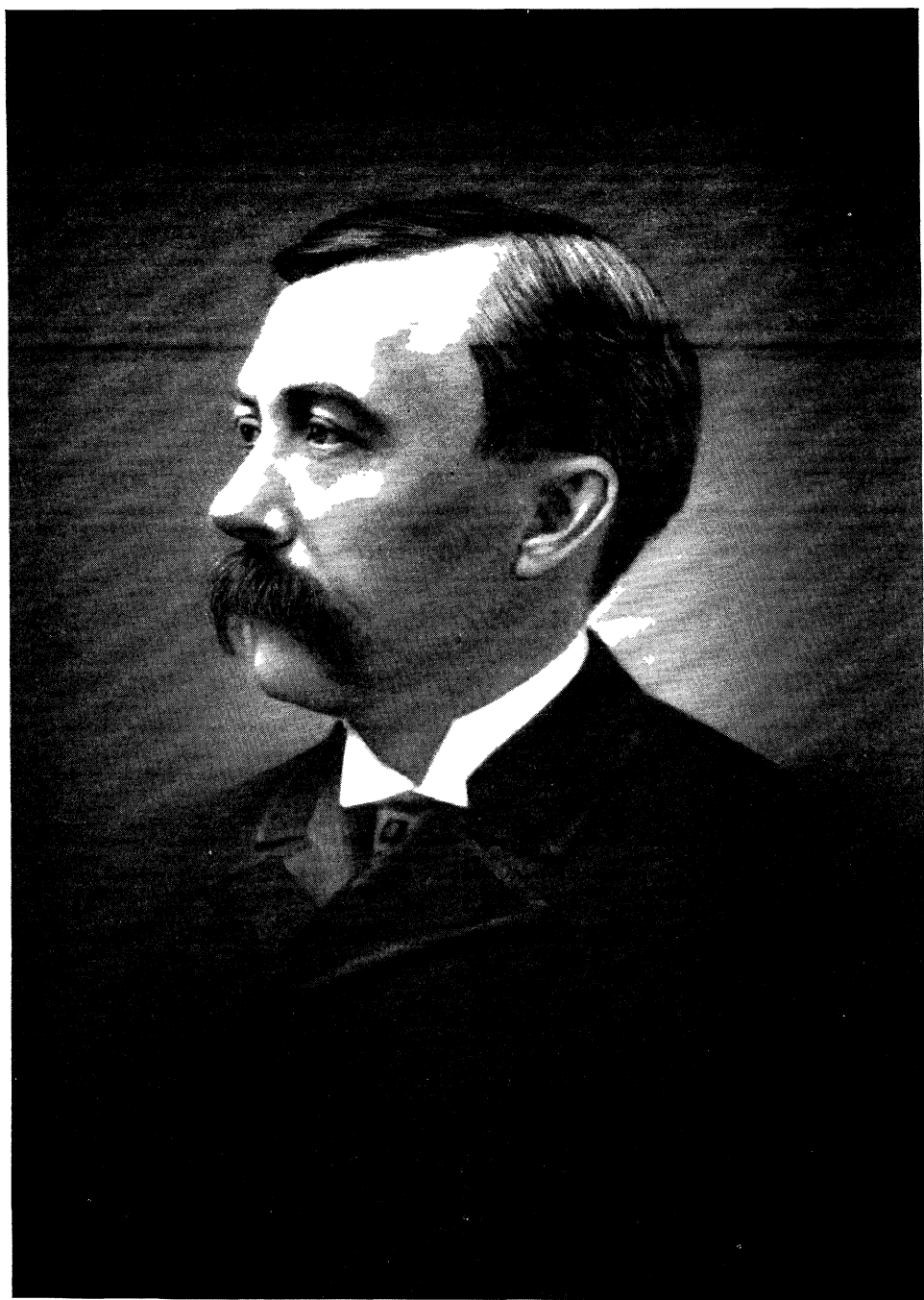
The father, Dr. Hosea P. Cobb, just after he was admitted to practice and prior to his marriage, was invited by an invalid friend to accompany him to Europe, in the capacity of companion and medical advisor. They traveled quite extensively in the British dominion and on the continent, and this was at a time when American tourists abroad were very few. The Doctor and his friends spent much time in Rome and the Doctor brought back many souvenirs from "the eternal city," particularly engravings of some of its most prominent structures,—

the Coliseum, Pantheon, Castle of St. Angelo, etc. He would often grow enthusiastic in dilating on the wonders of this ancient city, as well as those of other historic places he had visited.

CHARLES HERBERT ELLIS. Few men have left greater imprint upon the history of the state and the metropolis of Michigan than did the late Charles H. Ellis, an eminent civil engineer and railroad builder. His achievements have been perpetuated, having both assisted in the development of the state and added materially to the prosperity of the city. He was born in Woonsocket, Rhode Island, where his parents John Ellis, a manufacturer of bobbins and other cotton and woolen mill necessities, and Amy A. Ellis, were residents. In the high school of Woonsocket he was prepared for his more advanced education and was graduated from Tufts College in 1863. He then entered upon his work as civil engineer in railroad survey and construction, his first employment being that of assistant engineer on the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad from Waterbury west through Southford, Sandy Hook, Danbury and Hawleyville, Connecticut, under the direction of A. R. Field. In August, 1865, locating at Montague, Massachusetts, he engaged as assistant engineer in the construction of a railroad from Amherst to Grouts Corners, now Millers Falls. This position he held until 1867, when he became resident engineer of the eastern end of the Hoosac Tunnel, which was then in course of construction. He directed this work until the appropriation which had been made for it was exhausted and the building was necessarily stopped. Mr. Ellis then went as chief engineer to conduct the work on the Ware River Railroad from Palmer to Gilbertsville, remaining in charge until the construction was completed. In 1871 he removed to Aurora, New York, from which point he supervised the building of the Cayuga Lake Railroad—now a branch of the New York Central—then being placed along the east shore of that lake.

In 1874 Mr. Ellis came to Detroit, which was his home throughout the rest of his busy and widely effective life. His first work here was that of city and county surveying. Some of the maps then made by him, as one feature of his practical activity, were used in Silas Farmer's History of Detroit. Railroad engineering again required his skill in 1877, when for James F. Joy, the well-known pioneer railroad man, Mr. Ellis began the survey for the Detroit and Bay City Railroad. The division in charge of Mr. Ellis was that extending from Vassar to East Saginaw, Michigan, this road, together with the terminal at the latter place, being finished in 1879. In that same year he made a survey of the Wabash Railroad from Detroit to Toledo, also acting as chief engineer on the Carrolton Valley Railroad, which position he relinquished because of other important business. He was during this year engaged by Messrs. Joy, Buhl, Sheldon and others to make a survey from Detroit to Butler, Indiana. This task he had satisfactorily accomplished and had made his report for the same by December 3, 1879. In 1880 he was engaged as chief engineer for the surveying and construction of the Detroit, Butler and St. Louis Railroad. Starting the location of the line on April 12 of that year, he made a contract June 21 with General Casement for the building of the road, which was actively begun three days later. On July 21 of the following year it was completed, Mr. Ellis' services being retained until October of that year, 1881.

The next professional interests of Mr. Ellis lay to the westward. In November of 1881 he started to drive over the country from Montpelier to Chicago. He covered the territory and made reports as to the feasibility of building extensions and new lines of railway from Detroit



Chas H. Ellis

to what is now the greatest city of the middle west. His reports were accepted and the work of building the road now known as the Wabash was begun. Mr. Ellis' next undertaking was his commission from Russell A. Alger, James F. Joy and others to examine the route from Bay City to Alpena.

On May 28, 1881, he began the surveys for the "Union Railway Depot Company," extending from Twelfth to Eighteenth street and the Transit Railroad survey from Dearborn road to Twelfth street. On December 12 of the same year he began supervising the driving of piles for the elevator. This large contract was completed May 1, 1883. During March and April of that year he also made a survey for the Grand Trunk Railway Company from South Lyons to Royal Oak; in the same year, too, he was engaged on the proposed line to Chicago from Montpelier—a line now comprised in the Wabash—and gave estimates as to the cost of construction. In 1885 he surveyed for an extension of the Detroit, Bay City and Alpena Railroad, from Ausable to Black River. In 1886 he had charge of the rebuilding of a bridge for the Detroit, Bay City and Alpena, and also of an extension of that road.

During the year 1887 Mr. Ellis made two trips west of the Rockies, investigating some placer mines and locating a ditch along the Salmon River. Upon his return to Detroit he was placed in charge of the preliminary work for the new Union Depot at Fort and Third streets. As chief engineer, he conducted this work from August 24, 1889, to February 1, 1893, which included the construction of the viaduct from Twelfth street to Third street. During that period he also—from May 20, 1890, to January 15, 1891,—surveyed and located the Chicago extension of the Wabash road. From September 1 to November 15, 1893, he superintended the erection of the trainsheds at the Union Depot. This was Mr. Ellis' last active work.

In 1867 Charles Herbert Ellis was married to Miss Jennie L. Bangs. Ten years later she died, leaving a son, Charles William, who grew to maturity, was graduated from the engineering department of the University of Michigan and is now a resident of Los Angeles, California.

In December of 1879 Mr. Ellis was married to Miss Mary E. Cram. Their eldest son, Herbert Cram, is a graduate of Tufts College and a civil engineer, now living at White Plains, New York, where he is connected with the New York Water Supply Board; Roy Arthur, the second son, claims the same alma mater as his father and brother, and is now with the Edison Company at Detroit; Amy Elizabeth is a student at Smith College.

Mr. Ellis was, in spite of the breadth of his professional operations, distinctly a citizen of Detroit. Not only was he at one time city engineer of Detroit, but he held continuous non-professional affiliations here. He was a member of the Detroit Club and also of the Chamber of Commerce in this city. When his death came so suddenly, from apoplexy, on November 30, 1894, sincerely high estimates of his character and professional superiority were expressed by voice and pen. None was more significant than that of James F. Joy, Detroit's "grand old man," who said:

"He was a careful man, a good engineer, and one of his great merits was that his estimates always covered the cost of work which he did. He was an upright and conscientious man, and a faithful and capable engineer."

HARRY G. BEVINGTON, M. D. One of the representative exponents of the admirable Homeopathic school of medicine in Detroit is Dr.

Bevington, who here controls an excellent private practice, and who is also junior attending physician on the staff of Grace Hospital.

Dr. Harry Graves Bevington claims the fine old Buckeye state as the place of his nativity and in the agnatic line he is a scion of one of the old and honored pioneer families of that commonwealth. He was born at Ashtabula, Ohio, the judicial center of the county of the same name, and the date of his nativity was March 7, 1877. He is a son of William Henry and Alice W. (Graves) Bevington, the former of whom was born at Alliance, Stark county, Ohio, and the latter in the historic old city of Richmond, Virginia, the Graves family having been founded in the Old Dominion in the early period of its history. William H. Bevington was one of the first conductors of the Pennsylvania Railroad running into Ashtabula, Ohio, in which city he now resides. The mother died in 1909.

In the excellent public schools of his native city Dr. Bevington gained his early educational discipline, which included the curriculum of the high school. In preparation for his chosen profession he entered the Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College, in Cleveland, Ohio, one of the leading institutions of Homeopathy in the Union, and in the same he was graduated as a member of the class of 1898, with the well earned degree of Doctor of Medicine. In 1898 he came to Detroit, and for two years thereafter he served as house physician of Grace Hospital, a position which afforded him the most valuable clinical experience and thus more fully fortified him for the general work of his profession, in which he has been engaged, with success since 1900, the while, as already stated, he still continues on the staff of physicians of Grace Hospital. The Doctor is a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, the Michigan Homeopathic Medical Society, and the Detroit Homeopathic Practitioners' Club. He is state examiner for the Royal Arcanum, with which fraternal order he is affiliated, and he also holds membership in the Detroit lodge of the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks, and in the Mendelssohn Society, one of the leading musical organizations of the city. He takes a lively interest in all that tends to advance the welfare of his home city, and while having neither time nor inclination for political activities he accords a staunch allegiance to the Republican party.

On the 1st of June, 1905, Dr. Bevington was united in marriage to Miss Charlotte M. Reaume, of Amherstburg, province of Ontario, Canada, and they have two children: William Henry and Margaret Alice.

JOHN GILMORE KIRKER, M. D., was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, on the 11th of August, 1846. His father was George Kirker and his mother was Mary (Gilmore) Kirker. His father was born in Westmoreland county, in 1814, and his mother was also a native of this county, being born here in 1824. The parents of Dr. Kirker were highly respected members of this old Pennsylvanian community, his father being a successful farmer. They were both active members of the Presbyterian church and Mr. Kirker was for many years an elder in this church. He died in Greensburg, Pennsylvania, where he had been living for a number of years, having given up his active agricultural life. He died in 1896 and his wife died in 1875.

Dr. Kirker was reared on his father's farm and attended the district school. He then entered the College of Pharmacy in Pittsburg, from which he later graduated and, returning to Greensburg, opened a drug store which he conducted successfully for some years. He then determined to enter the medical profession and in 1886 began the study of medicine, matriculating in the Medical College of Columbus, Ohio. After attending this institution for two years he came to Detroit, where

he entered the Detroit College of Medicine, from which he was graduated in 1889 with the degree of M. D. He entered the practice of general medicine and surgery in the city during this same year, locating on the West side, on Fort street. Here he continued to practice very successfully until October, 1911, when he sold his west side property and bought a fine home on Bethune street, in North Woodward, to which he moved, at the same time opening offices in the Detroit Opera House Block down town. The change has proved to be wise by his increased practice during the past year.

Professionally Dr. Kirke is a member of the Wayne County Medical Society, the Michigan State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association.

Dr. Kirker has always been very active in the Presbyterian church, of which he is a member. He was one of the organizers of the Emmanuel Presbyterian church, on the West side, and was an elder of that congregation until his removal to North Woodward. Since that time he has been a member of and an active worker in the Woodward Avenue Presbyterian church.

Dr. Kirker has been twice married. His first wife was Louise McAfee, of Greensburg, Pennsylvania. She was a daughter of the late Honorable James R. McAfee, a well known lawyer and editor in Pennsylvania, who at the time of his death was secretary of state of Pennsylvania. Louise McAfee Kirke died in 1876, leaving three children. Annette, the eldest of these, is now Mrs. Bert Long, of Ithaca, Michigan, and James Ross and George are her brothers. The Doctor's second marriage was to Miss Isabelle Richardson, a daughter of William Richardson, of Detroit. To this marriage have been born three children: Gilmore, Oswald and Isabella.

MARTIN JOHN SCHWANZ, M. D., is well known in the medical and social circles of the city of Detroit, and his reputation as a reliable and trustworthy practitioner rests chiefly on his ability as a surgeon. He is one of the younger members of the medical profession in the city, and while he has only been practicing for eight years, he has succeeded in building up a reputation that is based on the solid foundation of real ability and skill, with a thorough medical training as the cornerstone. Although devoted heart and soul to his professional work Doctor Schwanz also takes a deep interest in all the affairs of the country and of the city in which he lives.

Martin John Schwanz was born on the 6th of September, 1871, in Colburn, Huron county, Ontario, Canada. He was the son of the late Martin John and Annie (Nie) Schwanz. The father, Martin John Schwanz, was a native of Germany, who had come to Canada and settled in the province of Ontario with his parents, he being at the time a lad of twelve. When he grew to manhood he took up the study of veterinary surgery, and became one of the well known veterinary surgeons in Canada, and he later came to Michigan. Here he still maintained his reputation up to his death, which occurred in Harper Hospital, Detroit, in March, 1912. The mother of Doctor Schwanz was born in Chyahoga, Ontario, Canada, and was the daughter of William Nie. She only survived her husband a few weeks, dying on the 14th of April, 1912.

The boyhood days of Doctor Schwanz were spent in Saginaw, Michigan, for shortly after his birth his parents came into this country, and his father located in this thriving lumbering town. Here he was sent to the public schools and to the high school, and later attended the Michigan State Normal School at Ypsilanti, Michigan. Then followed three years of splendid training as a teacher in the rural schools of the

state, for though the way of a country school teacher may be hard, yet it offers the best of preparation for any profession or business that life may offer. Perhaps there is no other form of training so conducive to self-discipline, or one that teaches so thoroughly the old saying, "Know thyself." He then entered the Detroit College of Medicine and was graduated from this institution with the degree of M. D. in 1904. He also during this period of study was a special student under the eminent surgeon, the late H. O. Walker, M. D.

Doctor Schwanz entered the general practice of medicine in Detroit in 1904, but in 1906 he established the hospital at the corner of Fort and Vinewood streets, which institution he incorporated under the name of the Detroit General Hospital. He conducted this with increasing success, winning the praise of his associates through his ability as a surgeon, and the admiration of business men for the way in which the practical end of the hospital was managed. In 1909 he voluntarily relinquished the above name of the institution, though in so doing he sacrificed himself. This was done at the request of the promulgators of the new Detroit General Hospital, since they were very desirous of the name and could not use it because the hospital which Doctor Schwanz had founded was incorporated. He cheerfully gave his consent, however, willing to make the sacrifice for his profession, and from 1909 until May, 1911, he conducted the hospital under the name of the Vinewood General Hospital. Since this date he has been in private practice, limiting his work to general surgery and to office work. While at the head of the hospital he did considerable work in abdominal surgery, and since retiring from the hospital work he has continued to specialize in this very difficult branch and has become widely known for his skill and success in this work, which takes the steadiest of nerves, the most skillful of hands and the quickest of brains. The importance of his work can scarcely be overestimated, for a large proportion of surgical cases to-day are of this description, and some of the greatest advances in modern surgery have been made along these lines.

Doctor Schwanz is a member of the Wayne County Medical Society, of the Michigan State Medical Society, of the American Medical Association and of the Mississippi Valley Association, as well as being an honorary member of the Saginaw Valley Medical Society. In his fraternal relations he is a member of the Order of Elks and of the Knights of Pythias, and is also a member of the Y. M. C. A. His fondness for the out-of-doors led him to become a member of the Detroit Automobile Club, and automobiling is more than a convenient method of travel for him. He may be found during his office hours in suite 404 in the Whitney Opera House Block.

LOUIS C. BARIBAULT, M. D. There are definite branches in the science of medicine and surgery which alone may challenge the entire thought and attention of any one man for the entire period of his life, and thus it is that practitioners of marked ability in general lines have seen fit to direct their course to specialties, perfecting themselves in knowledge pertinent thereto and the practical work implied. Among the practitioners in this class in Detroit may be mentioned Dr. Louis C. Baribault, who, while one of the representative physicians of his section, has given particular attention to special surgical cases, with such success as to give him marked prestige among his confreres. Dr. Baribault was born July 15, 1874, in New Haven, Connecticut, and is a son of Jules and Mary (Lanouette) Baribault, natives of the province of Quebec, Canada, and children of native-born French parents of Normandy, France.

Dr. Baribault was reared in New Haven, where he attended the public schools. At the age of eleven years he entered a classical boarding school in Three Rivers, province of Quebec, Canada, and he next entered Montreal (Canada) Seminary, where he spent eight years, graduating from that institution in 1897, with the degree of Bachelor of Sciences. He next matriculated in medicine in Yale University, where he spent one year, and then returned to Montreal, Canada, entering Leval University, where he was graduated in 1901, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. During that year the Doctor entered practice in Lewiston, Maine, where he was engaged in the practice of general surgery for eight years, most of this time as surgeon to St. Mary's Hospital, of Lewiston, with which institution he became connected at its completion and helped to build up to be the leading hospital in that part of New England, and of which he became secretary of the staff. During 1906 and 1907 Dr. Baribault spent one year in the study of surgery in the University of Paris, France. He continued in surgery in Lewiston, Maine, until 1910-11, which year he spent in Paris, France, studying genito-urinal surgery. On his return Dr. Baribault located in Detroit, and here he was soon acknowledged to be a man well trained in his profession, possessed of skill, good judgment and ability, and as a consequence soon built up a lucrative practice, having the full confidence of both the profession and the laity. He is now well known throughout the state, having successfully performed some of the most difficult operations known to his branch of surgery.

When Dr. Baribault left Lewiston, Maine, he was vice-president of the County Medical Society, and he is now a member of the Wayne County Medical Society, the Michigan State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and takes great interest in the work of all these organizations. Fraternally he is a popular member of the Knights of Columbus, the St. John the Baptist Society, the Order of Moose, the Woodmen and the Knights of the Maccabees. He and his family belong to St. Joachim's Roman Catholic church.

Dr. Baribault was married to Miss Ida Campbell, who was born in Lewiston, Maine, daughter of John Campbell, and she died in 1909, leaving the following children: Louis, Mary and Claire. His second marriage was to Miss Fabiola Beaudet of Victoriaville, Canada.

HARRY D. TRASK, M. D., D. O. One of the well known of the younger medical practitioners of Detroit, Harry D. Trask, who has offices in suite No. 603, Scherer Building, and a residence at No. 146 Philadelphia avenue, West, was born on a farm in Putman county, Ohio, April 27, 1879, a son of John and Rachel (Kidd) Trask, natives, respectively, of New England and Ohio. John Trask went from New England to the "Western Reserve" section of Ohio when he was a young man, settling first in Trumbull county, and going next to Putman county, where he engaged in farming and fine stock raising, being extensively interested in the breeding of fine-blooded horses. He was the owner of several fine stallions which he imported from Europe and throughout his life was an acknowledged judge of horse-flesh. His death occurred in 1893, at the age of fifty-seven years, his widow still surviving and residing on the old homestead in Ohio.

Harry D. Trask obtained his preliminary education in the common and high schools of Ohio, and following this had a three-year course in college. He then took up Osteopathy, graduating from Still College of Osteopathy in 1902, and then practiced that branch of medicine for two years in New York. In 1904 he entered the Michigan College of Medicine and Surgery, of Detroit, which college went out of existence, however, before he completed the full course. He next entered the Detroit

Homeopathic College of Medicine, where he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1907, and in that year entered upon the practice of his profession in Detroit, where he has since met with marked success. He has won the complete confidence of the people of his community, not only as an able physician but as a public spirited citizen who has the welfare of his city at heart. Knowing that the science of medicine is a progressive one, he is a zealous student of its literature and takes active interest in the organizations designed to promote its advancement. He is a member of the Detroit Practitioners Society, and of the City of the Straits Lodge, F. & A. M., and has attained to the Knight Templar and Mystic Shrine degrees.

TOBIAS SIGEL, M. D., one of the well known physicians in the city of Detroit, came to this country alone, a poor orphan boy, but even in early youth he felt instinctively drawn toward the profession which he has since made his own. Had he not been a lad of firm character, with a nature that knew not discouragement, he would never have reached his goal, for his obstacles were many.

In the old state of Wurtemberg, in southern Germany, on the 14th of May, 1862, Tobias Sigel was born. He was the son of Jacob and Rosine (Wegenast) Sigel, and both of his parents died when he was a small boy not yet in his teens. Having nothing to keep him in Germany, he determined to seek his fortune in the new world and sailed for America, landing in New York City on the 10th of February, 1879. A stranger in a new country, he scarcely knew where to turn, but wishing to get away from the rush and roar of the big city he crossed the river and went to Newark, New Jersey. There he found employment, and spent six and a half years. The ambition of the lad and his determination to rise in the world is shown by the fact that during this time he was a regular attendant at the Cooper Institute in New York City. In 1885 he came west and located in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and there attended a normal school known as the North American Gymnastic Union Seminary. He spent a year in this school and then came to Detroit, where he became director of physical culture for the Detroit Turnverein and at last was enabled to take up his medical studies, which he did as a student in the Detroit College of Medicine. He was graduated from this institution on the 24th of March, 1889, with the degree of M. D. and during this same year he entered the general practice of medicine in this city. His success was not long in coming to him, for he was not only an able practitioner, but he also possessed the sympathetic instinct and calm self-confident manner that means so much to a physician.

Doctor Sigel has many connections with fraternal organizations of various kinds. He is a member of the Wayne County Medical Society, of the Michigan State Medical Society and of the American Medical Association. He also belongs to the Great Lake's Arbitration Society, and holds membership in many other societies and fraternities, the principal one of which in The Detroit Esperanto Society, Member of the Esperantists of the World and their "Deligito" of Detroit.

The marriage of Doctor Sigel to Miss Ella Dreyer took place on the 10th of March, 1889. She was a native of Germany and the daughter of Mr. William Dreyer. The Doctor and his wife are the parents of three children. The eldest, Paul, was born in 1889, and is now a student in the Detroit College of Medicine, being a member of the class of 1913. Edna, who was born in 1892, is a graduate of the Detroit Central high school. Otto, the youngest, born in 1896, is at present a student in the

Detroit Central high school. The family residence is at 2916 North Grand Boulevard and the Doctor has his offices in the Breitmeyer building.

FRANCIS XAVIER ZINGER, M. D. Among the younger members of the medical fraternity of Detroit, Doctor Francis Xavier Zinger holds an enviable position. He has only been in practice in the city for five years, but in this time has built up a reputation for thorough and careful work. He is blessed with a sympathetic nature, and a cool head which gives him the self confidence so necessary to younger physicians. He has not only spent all of his active professional career in this city, but also studied here and held an internship in one of the Detroit hospitals, so he is bound to the city by all the ties save those of birth. He is consequently deeply interested in all that concerns the welfare of his fellow citizens, though the demands of his practice prevent his entering actively into either the business or the political world.

On the 23rd of April, 1883, Francis Xavier Zinger was born in Teeswater, Bruce county, province of Ontario, Canada, being the town of his birth. He is the son of William Zinger and Pauline (Batte) Zinger, both of whom are natives of Ontario, though of different counties, the father having been born in Waterloo county, and the mother being a native of Bruce county. The paternal grandfather of Dr. Zinger was Alois Zinger, who was a native of Germany and who came to Canada when Ontario, where he settled, was young. Here he followed farming as his vocation, and was a person of importance in these early days. His son William has been engaged in the hotel business for many years, at present being the owner of a hotel at Berlin, in Waterloo county, Ontario. He was born in 1844 and his wife was born in 1850, both of them being devout members of the Roman Catholic church. The maternal grandfather of the Doctor was Henry Batte, a native of France, who came to this country and settled near the present site of Rochester, New York, when the Five Nations were still familiar with this part of the country. He later moved to Ontario, where he was also a pioneer. He located in Bruce county, and the quiet life of a farmer must have seemed strange to him, for he was bred to the seas and was a salt sea sailor.

The boyhood days of Doctor Zinger were spent in Teeswater and Exeter, Ontario, and in Detroit, Michigan. He came to the latter city when a lad of thirteen, and has lived here ever since save for a short time when he was in school at St. Jerome's College in Berlin, Ontario. Previous to this he had received some education in the public and high schools of his native county. At the age of twenty, in 1903, he took up the study of medicine, matriculating as a student in the Detroit College of Medicine, and in 1907 he received the degree of M. D. from that institution, which has graduated so many of the best physicians and surgeons in Detroit. During his senior year he received the practical experience so necessary to a professional man of any description, through his internship in Grace Hospital in this city.

He entered the general practice of medicine in the neighborhood where he is now located in 1907, and in 1911 he built his handsome residence at 423 Humboldt avenue, where he now lives and where he maintains his offices. His success has been spoken of and it only remains to prophesy a brilliant future for the young doctor, which his fellow practitioners agree will surely be his if he continues to devote himself so whole-heartedly to his work, and to spare neither himself nor his time in the attempt to alleviate the suffering which he faces daily.

Doctor Zinger is a member of the Wayne County Medical Society and of the Michigan State Medical Society. He is a firm believer in the great good to be derived from fraternal organizations and is a member of the Royal Arcanum and of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association. Both the Doctor and his wife are communicants of Saint Leo's Roman Catholic church.

On the 24th of May, 1909, Doctor Zinger was married to Josephine Marie Parent, of Grosse Isle, Michigan, the daughter of Charles F. Parent, who was a native of France. Two children have been born to Dr. and Mrs. Zinger. Geraldine Marie is two and a half years old and Ailene Winnifred, who is a year old, is the baby.

DR. LEO H. HERBERT. Among the many foreigners who come to our shores we often find men of brilliant attainments, splendidly educated, and we welcome such with open arms, for they can help us as can no others to find the best way of assimilating this immense foreign population that is crowding our great cities. Such a man is Doctor Leo H. Herbert, though in his case he is welcomed on his own account as well as for the good he may do for humanity. Although he has only been in this country for nine years, no one could be more interested in its future, or more eager to lend a helping hand towards its growth and development. He has many of the qualities of the research man, he does careful, scientific work, is a close observer, letting no detail, however minute, slip past his eye, and he has cultivated unlimited patience. He has spent considerable time in study and experiment, and is one of the best examples of the foreign schools, having in his short residence in Detroit won the regard of all with whom he has been brought in contact.

Doctor Herbert was born in Austria-Hungary, on the 20th of January, 1864. He is the son of Herman Herbert, who for many years had been a well-known and prosperous business man in Vienna, Austria. His home life was spent amid the refined surroundings of a cultivated family of the Austrian upper-class, and thus early in life were instilled into him that love and admiration for all that is fine and noble. His education was begun in the schools of Vienna, where he was graduated from high school of the city. He then entered the medical department of the University of Vienna, from which he graduated in 1887. His first practical work in his profession was as a member of the medical corps of the Army of Austria-Hungary. He served in the corps with the rank of captain surgeon until 1891. He then resigned from the army, but took a similar position with the reserve corps. At this time he also entered the field of private practice, and with such fine preparation both in the way of practical experience and in theoretical knowledge, he was quite successful. Feeling the necessity of keeping in touch with the improvements in his profession, he returned to the University of Vienna for a year of post-graduate work, and finally decided to take the step that he had been contemplating for some time, that is, to go to America.

It was in 1903 that he finally bade good-by to his native land and sailed for the United States. He first came to Indianapolis, and spent three years in this city, winning a good sized practice before he left there in 1906. It took considerable courage for a man to give up an established position and come to a strange country, where he not only would have to contend with new conditions, and a different people, but also with the fact that he was not of the blood of the people among whom he was to live. How much greater is his success, therefore, than is that of men who have had none of these things to fight against. It is plain proof that he is of unusual ability and worth. He came to Detroit in 1906, and opened his offices in Delray station, in the Peninsular State

Bank Building, at 2225 Jefferson avenue, West. He has been here ever since, in the general practice of medicine.

He is in close sympathy with the efforts of his brother physicians, and is an enthusiastic member of the associations which tend to destroy that rivalry that is harmful to good results. He belongs to the Wayne County Medical Association, to the Michigan State Medical Society, and to the American Medical Association. He is also a member of the Masonic order, being affiliated with Palestine Lodge.

Doctor Herbert was married in June, 1892, to Eugenia Fechtdegen, the daughter of a prominent lawyer of Austria. She and Doctor Herbert are the parents of two sons, Julius and Victor. Both of these boys are graduates of the Western high school of Detroit, and the eldest is at present a student at the University of Ann Arbor, Michigan, in the literary and law department, class of 1913.

FREDERICK N. BLANCHARD, M. D. Born in Deseronto, Ontario, Canada, on the 15th of December, 1878, Dr. Frederick Norton Blanchard is another of the able physicians and progressive citizens contributed to Detroit by that favored province, and in the Michigan metropolis he has gained high professional standing and definite success. The Doctor is a son of Charles Norton Blanchard and Octavia (Wickham) Blanchard, the former of staunch French lineage and the latter of English extraction. Harrison H. Wickham, maternal grandfather of the Doctor, was an American soldier in the War of 1812, in which he served in the historic Niagara valley campaign, with the rank of major. The maiden name of his wife was Tyler, and she was a member of the well-known English family of that name.

Charles Norton Blanchard was born in the state of New York and his wife, in Michigan, where her parents established their home in the early pioneer epoch. Charles N. Blanchard was long prominently identified with the lumber industry, with residence and business headquarters in Binghamton, New York, and in connection with this line of enterprise he and his wife were temporarily sojourning in Canada at the time of the birth of their son Frederick N., whose name initiates this review. In 1881 the family home was established at Lansing, capital of the state of Michigan, and the father continued to be actively concerned with lumbering enterprises, in which he operated mills at Lansing, Ionia and Big Rapids. In a mill accident he met his death, in 1885, and his widow, Mrs. M. J. Manning, is now living in Detroit.

To the public schools of Michigan and the province of Ontario, Canada, Dr. Blanchard is indebted for his early educational advantages, and in 1895 he was graduated in the Windsor Collegiate Institute, at Windsor, Ontario, just across the river from Detroit. In the same year he came to Detroit, where he was engaged in the insurance business for the ensuing four years. He then entered the Detroit College of Medicine, of whose excellent advantages he availed himself with the utmost earnestness and ambition, and in 1903 he was graduated with the coveted degree of Doctor of Medicine. He has since continued in active general practice in Detroit, where his success has been on a parity with his close application and unequivocal loyalty to his profession, and he is also a valued factor in connection with the educational work of his profession,—as lecturer on and demonstrator of anatomy in the Detroit College of Medicine. Availing himself of all means tending to further his technical knowledge and efficiency, the Doctor is a close student of the best and most advanced literature of his profession and holds membership in the American Medical Association, the Michigan State Medical Society and the Wayne County Medical Society. In politics he is found

aligned as a stalwart in the camp of the Republican party, but he has had no predilection for the activities of so-called practical politics. He is affiliated with City of the Straits Lodge, No. 452, Free & Accepted Masons, also with the Detroit Motor Boat Club, and both he and his wife are members of the Fort Street Congregational church.

On the 10th of April, 1907, Dr. Blanchard was united in marriage to one of Detroit's fair and popular daughters, Miss Alice E. Osgood, who was born and reared in this city and who is a daughter of David H. Osgood, a representative citizen and business man of the Michigan metropolis. Dr. and Mrs. Blanchard have a winsome little daughter, Alice.

GEORGE HENRY SCRIBER, M. D., one of the successful members of the medical profession, whose field of practice for the past five years has been the city of Detroit, was born November 6, 1869, at Petersburg, Michigan, and is a son of George W. and Ellen (Seaman) Scriber, natives of New York state.

The great-grandfather of Dr. Scriber was a soldier during the Revolutionary war, fighting in the ranks of the Colonial army under General George Washington, but the hardships of that struggle did not seem to have broken his health, as he lived to reach the remarkable age of 114 years. The Scriber family was founded in Michigan by George W. Scriber, father of Dr. Scriber, who is still living, in his eighty-sixth year, and makes his home in Detroit, in which city the Doctor's mother died in 1905.

The early education of George Henry Scriber was secured in the public and high schools of his native place, and after leaving the latter he took up the study of medicine. After some preparatory work he entered the Michigan College of Medicine and Surgery, Detroit, and in 1891 was graduated therefrom with the degree of M. D. For two years following his graduation he had charge of the Emergency Hospital, but eventually resigned his position to enter upon a private practice at Monroe, in the state of Washington, where he continued his labors five years. Since his return to Detroit, in 1897, Dr. Scriber has met with pleasing success, and he now has a representative practice in this city, his thorough equipment as a physician and surgeon soon gaining him a pleasant reputation. He is a member of numerous professional organizations, such as the Wayne County Medical Society, the Michigan State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. In all of these bodies Dr. Scriber maintains an active interest, and through them and assiduous study and personal investigation he keeps in touch with the highest professional thought of the day. A thorough master of his profession, he has made a number of contributions to leading medical journals on pertinent subjects.

Dr. Scriber was married to Miss Clara Garretson, who was born in Detroit, the daughter of Albert T. Garretson, a well-known resident of this city and a veteran of the Civil war, in which he served as a member of an Ohio regiment. Dr. and Mrs. Scriber have had one son: David A. Mrs. Scriber also comes of distinguished ancestry, her grandfather, a well-known inventor of his day, securing the patent for the first nail machine made in the United States. The letters patent, signed by President Washington, are still in the possession of the family.

WALTER PORTER MANTON, M. D., is one of the able representatives of medicine and surgery in Detroit. He has been identified with the profession here for more than a quarter century, in which time he has attained a leadership among the physicians of the city.

Born at Providence, Rhode Island, on the 3d of August, 1857, he is a descendant of old New England stock. His original ancestor was a contemporary of Roger Williams in the founding of Rhode Island early in the seventeenth century. His father, Walter Bartlett Manton, gave the supreme sacrifice for his country during the Civil war. He was serving as quartermaster of the Third Rhode Island Heavy Artillery, and died while stationed at Hilton Head in South Carolina.

His preparatory education was in a private English and classical school of Providence. Poor health during his youth interfered with continued study, and he gave up college attendance and spent a year in private study in Germany. In 1875, at the age of eighteen, he began to study for his profession. In 1876 he entered Harvard Medical School, from which he was graduated in the class of '81 with the degree of M. D. During 1880-81 he served as house surgeon to the Free Hospital for Women at Boston. From 1881 to 1884, in post-graduate study, he worked under the instruction and in the clinics of some of the most noted of the world's surgeons in Germany, Austria and England. In 1884 he was offered the chair of obstetrics and gynecology in the American Medical College at Beirut, Syria, but declined in order to return and take up private practice. He located at Detroit, and here his private practice is large, though he has not allowed it to absorb all his professional time, as he considers some of the larger phases of professional work to have equal claims on his attention.

Dr. Manton was formerly professor of clinical gynecology and obstetrics in the Detroit College of Medicine. He is now gynecologist to Harper Hospital and to the Eastern and Northern Michigan Asylums for the Insane; consulting gynecologist to St. Joseph's Retreat; and president of the medical board of the Woman's Hospital. His membership affiliation with professional organizations include the American Medical Association, the American Gynecological Society, the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, the Michigan State Medical Society, the Michigan Academy of Sciences, the Detroit Academy of Medicine, the Wayne County Medical Society and the Tri-State Medical Society. He also holds membership in the following foreign societies—being a fellow of the British Gynecological Society, the Zoological Society of London, and formerly of the Royal Microscopical Society of London. His social connections are with the Detroit Club, the Detroit Boat Club and the Kinney Creek Association.

Dr. Manton has been an active contributor to the literature of his profession. He is the author of "A Syllabus of Lectures on Human Embryology;" "Helps to Natural History Series" (six manuals); "Epitome of Obstetrics" (1903). For five years he was associate editor of Sajou's Annual Universal Medical Sciences, and was at one time editor of Harper Hospital Bulletin. He prepared chapters in Jewett's Obstetrics and Peterson's Obstetrics, and is the author of many fugitive articles of professional interest.

In 1879 Dr. Manton married Miss Clara M. Williamson, of Lake City, Minnesota. They have two children: Dr. Walter W., who graduated from Harvard University in 1905 and is now practicing with his father in Detroit, and Helen, a graduate of The Leggett School of Detroit.

ANDREW PORTER BIDDLE, M. D. The Biddle name is one that has been long and conspicuously identified with American history and in each successive generation its representatives have been found conferring honor and dignity upon their several communities. Among the distinguished members of this family is numbered Dr. Andrew Porter

Biddle, a physician and surgeon of more than a quarter century's standing, who has attained prestige by his marked ability and unwavering devotion to his profession. He was born February 25, 1862, in Detroit, Michigan, and is a son of the late William S. and Susan Dayton (Ogden) Biddle.

Major John Biddle, the grandfather of Dr. Andrew P. Biddle, was a native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, born in March, 1792, the son of Charles Biddle, vice-president of Pennsylvania during the Revolutionary war, and the nephew of Commodore Nicholas Biddle, of the Revolutionary navy. Major John Biddle was graduated at Princeton College and entered the United States army. During the War of 1812 he served under General Winfield Scott on the Niagara frontier, being attached for a time to that general's staff, and promoted from captain of artillery to major. A brother, Major Thomas Biddle, served in the United States army with the rank of major in the campaign of 1812, while an elder brother, Commodore James Biddle, was a noted officer of the United States navy at that period. At the close of the War of 1812 Major John Biddle was stationed at Detroit, but a few years later resigned his commission and returned to the east. In 1819 he married Eliza F. Bradish, of New York, and, returning to Detroit, made a permanent settlement here and purchased large tracts of land. In 1823 he was appointed register of the United States land office for the district of Detroit and held the office until 1837, when he resigned. He served by election as mayor of Detroit in 1827-29; was delegate from Michigan to Congress in 1829-31; later he became a candidate for the United States senate before the Michigan legislature, receiving a majority of four votes in the senate, while John Norville received a majority of seven votes in the house thus defeating Major Biddle for the high honor; he served as president of the Michigan constitutional convention in 1835, and in 1841 was elected to the state senate. He was president of the original corporation which built the Michigan Railroad, and in 1835 became the first president of the St. Joseph (Michigan) branch of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, in 1838 becoming president of the bank itself in Detroit. His death occurred at White Sulphur Springs, Virginia, August 25, 1859, following his return from a trip abroad.

William S. Biddle was born in Detroit, in 1830, and after graduation from the Harvard Law school practiced his profession in New York City for one year with his brother-in-law, Aaron Ogden, then returning to Detroit. During the Civil war he aided the local government in raising and drilling troops. In 1867 he removed to Grosse Isle, where he lived the life of a gentleman of leisure until his death in 1912. Mr. Biddle married Susan Dayton Ogden, who was born in 1831 and died in Detroit in 1878. The children of William S. and Susan D. Biddle were as follows: Susan Dayton, Eliza Bradish, Colonel John, Stratford Bradish, Margaret Porter, Dr. Andrew Porter, Captain William S. and Ann Eliza. Miss Susan Dayton is a talented musician and a prominent member of the Daughters of the American Revolution; she resides in Washington, D. C., at the home of her brother, Colonel John Biddle. Miss Eliza Biddle married Rev. G. Mott Williams, D. D., who later became the first bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Marquette, and is still serving in that high office. Colonel John Biddle was born in Detroit, in 1859. His early education was acquired in Europe, and after one year at the University of Michigan he entered West Point Military Academy, from which he was graduated with the class of 1881. He served in the Spanish-American war as chief of staff of the Eighth Army Corps, seeing service with General Nelson A. Miles in Porto Rico, and he is now colonel of engineers on the general staff of the United

States army at Washington, D. C. Stratford Bradish Biddle is a mine drilling engineer who spent about ten years in South Africa, near Johannesburg, and is now employed in mine drilling in the states of Oregon and Texas. He married Marguerite Heyerman, daughter of Commander O. F. Heyerman, of the United States navy. Margaret Porter Biddle married Benjamin Douglas, son of Judge Samuel T. Douglas, of Detroit. Mr. Douglas, who was a prominent bridge engineer in the employ of the Michigan Central Railway for twenty years, built the tunnel for that company under the Detroit river. Andrew Porter Biddle, M. D., (see sketch below), was the sixth child of his parents. Captain William S. Biddle was born in Detroit, in 1863, and was graduated with the class of 1885 from the West Point Military Academy. He served with distinction in the Spanish-American war and during the campaign in the Philippines. Subsequently he served as United States military attaché at Berlin, Germany, for four years and then resigned from the army. Ann Eliza married Alexander W. Copeland, son of A. M. Copeland, who was at one time postmaster of Detroit; she died in 1911.

Andrew Porter Biddle attended the public schools until 1872, and in that year was sent abroad to further advance his studies in Geneva, Switzerland. From 1874 to 1877 he attended public school in Heidelberg, Germany, and in the latter year returned home and attended the Detroit high school until 1880. In that year he entered the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, as a member of the class of 1884. However, an affliction of the eyes caused him to resign from the naval academy in 1882, and, returning to Detroit, he entered the Detroit College of Medicine, from which he was graduated with the class of 1886, receiving the degree of M. D. During his senior college year and the year subsequent to graduation he was resident physician to Harper Hospital. In 1887 he entered general practice in Detroit, and in 1890 took special post-graduate work in dermatology in Leipzig, Germany. He was appointed assistant to the chair of Dermatology in the Detroit College of Medicine in 1892 and at present is professor of dermatology in that college. He is consulting dermatologist to the Detroit board of health, dermatologist and secretary to the medical board of St. Mary's Hospital and dermatologist to the Children's Free Hospital and the Woman's Hospital and Infant Home and consulting dermatologist to the Protestant Orphan Asylum. Dr. Biddle is a valued member of the American Dermatological Association, a former member of the American Roentgen Ray Society, and a member of the American Medical Association. He was general secretary of the Michigan State Medical Society from 1900 to 1906 and editor of the journal of the society during that time. He is also a member of the Wayne County Medical Society and a fellow of the Detroit Academy of Medicine. From 1893 to 1897 he was a member of the board of the United States pension examining surgeons during President Cleveland's second administration. He served for many years in the medical department of the Michigan National Guard, and at the beginning of the Spanish-American war was appointed by Governor Hazen S. Pingree as major and surgeon of the Thirty-first Regiment, Michigan Volunteer Infantry, serving with that regiment during the war.

On October 20, 1892, Dr. Biddle was married at Boston, Massachusetts, to Miss Grace Wilkins, and one daughter, Beatrice, was born to them in 1897.

Dr. Biddle has been distinctively unselfish in his observation of the professional ethics, and has never been reluctant to give his fellow practitioners the benefits of his researches and experience, aiding them

through his published articles and his active association with medical organizations. He has won the respect and esteem of the members of his profession, is regarded as a progressive and public-spirited citizen, and he and Mrs. Biddle occupy a position of prominence in connection with the social activities of their home city.

JAMES V. CAMPBELL. Not too often and not through the agency of too many vehicles can be recorded the life history of one who lived so honorable and useful a life as did the late Judge James V. Campbell—a man, a lawyer and a jurist of signal exaltation and purity of purpose, recondite in the learning of his profession and imbued with the fullest appreciation of its dignity and responsibility; well disciplined in mind, eminently judicial in his natural attitude as touching men and measures; guided and governed by the most inviolable principles of honor and integrity; simple and unostentatious in his self-respecting and tolerant individuality. Such a man could not prove other than a dynamic power for good in whatsoever relation of life he might have been placed. Every publication that has to do with Detroit and Michigan in an historical sense is in duty bound to take special recognition of the eminent services and the noble character of this distinguished legist and jurist, who was for nearly two score years a judge of the supreme court of Michigan, to which tribunal he received appointment at the time of its reorganization in 1857, and in connection with which he continued his services until the close of his long and useful life. Concerning him one of the leading members of the bar of the state has written, with all of consistency, the following words: "He exercised more influence in settling and fixing the jurisprudence of this state than any other man, and to him we are indebted more than to any one of his associates for the high reputation obtained by the Michigan supreme court." This is, indeed, high encomium, and its significance lies in its absolute truth.

The writer of the present article had previously offered the following estimate of the character and services of Judge Campbell, and the statements may be consonantly be reproduced: "A man of prodigious learning in the law, especially that of constitutional order; peculiarly familiar with the minutiae of the English law, on which is based that of America; he yet spared neither time nor labor in his legal investigations, and discussed all relevant questions with marked clearness of illustration, strength of argument and fullness and variety of learning. Of exalted character, appreciative of the sources from which issue all human motives and actions, his was essentially and primarily a judicial mind, and fortunate it is for the state of Michigan that his services were enlisted on the bench of her supreme court for so long a period. He was engaged in the practice of his profession in Detroit for some time and had already gained a high reputation among his compeers of an exceptionally brilliant bar, but he was not long permitted to remain in the private work of his profession, as he was still a young man when he was called to the supreme bench, whose work thereafter demanded his time and attention until he answered the final and inexorable summons of the one supreme Judge of all."

Judge James Valentine Campbell was ushered into the world with the gracious heritage of sterling ancestry, as his genealogy is traced through a long line of the historic Campbell clan in Scotland. The sturdy integrity and mental strength characteristic of the line were signally exemplified in the person of his great-grandfather, Duncan Campbell, who served as an officer in a Highland regiment and who figures as the founder of the family in America. This worthy ancestor settled on the Hudson river, in the eastern part of the state of New York,

in which state he passed the residue of his life. His son Thomas, grandfather of the subject of this memoir, well upheld the prestige of the family name and was an influential citizen of Ulster county, New York, at the time of his death. His son Henry M. was born in that county, on the 10th of September, 1783, and was there reared to adult age. In early manhood Henry M. Campbell removed to Buffalo, which was then a mere village, and at the inception of the War of 1812 he promptly enlisted in a company of artillery, of which he was made captain. In October, 1812, he married Miss Lois Bushnell, a representative of an old and honored New England family, and, leaving his bride in Buffalo, he was absent with his military command at the time when that embryonic city was burned by the British, in 1813. His own home was destroyed and his wife and her kinsfolk found refuge in the adjacent forests before the English troops arrived.

After the close of the war, in which he made a gallant record, Captain Campbell returned to Buffalo and eventually he became one of the representative business men of that place, where he commanded unqualified confidence and esteem and was influential in public affairs. He served for some time as judge of the Erie county court, an office to which laymen were then eligible. This sterling patriot came to Michigan more than a decade before the admission of the territory as one of the sovereign states of the Union. He established his home in Detroit in the year 1826, and here he passed the remainder of his life, secure in the high regard of all who knew him, the while his wife, known for her gracious and winning personality, was a popular factor in the social life of the community. Judge Campbell, as he was familiarly known, became a successful merchant in the Michigan metropolis and later engaged in the real-estate business, in which he was prosperous though he eventually encountered somewhat severe financial reverses, owing to normal business exigencies. He was called upon to serve in various positions of public trust, including those of associate justice of the county court, county supervisor, city alderman, director of the poor, etc., and he was also president of one of the early banking institutions of the city. Both he and his noble wife were devout communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church and were prominent members of old St. Paul's parish, the first of this denomination in Detroit. He became senior warden of the vestry of the parish soon after allying himself with the organization and he retained this incumbency until his death, his wife surviving him many years. Of their children six attained to years of maturity and all of these were given superior educational advantages, besides which all became devout communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church. Two of the daughters married lawyers who attained to distinction at the Detroit bar and another daughter was for nearly twenty years at the head of a successful school for girls in this city. The fourth daughter died, unmarried, at the age of twenty-five years, and Henry M., who was born in 1821, was drowned in the Detroit river, in 1836.

James Valentine Campbell was born in Buffalo, New York, on the 25th of February, 1823, and was thus about three years of age at the time of the family removal to Detroit, which then had a population of about two thousand. His father died in 1842 and left, as has been written, "little to his family save a name unimpeachable for integrity and public spirit." The devoted wife and mother survived her husband by more than thirty years and was of venerable age at the time when she was summoned to eternal rest, in 1876,—one of the revered pioneer women of the "City of the Straits." After duly availing himself of the advantages of the local schools James V. Campbell continued his

higher academic studies in an excellent institution at Flushing, Long Island, conducted by Rev. William A. Muhlenburg, a distinguished clergyman of the Episcopal church and an educator of high repute. This school was amplified into a college and in the same Judge Campbell completed the academic course. He was graduated as a member of the class of 1841 and received the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

Upon his return to Detroit Judge Campbell began the study of law in the office of Douglas & Walker, and in 1844 he was admitted to the bar, at the age of twenty-one years. He forthwith became a partner of his honored preceptors, Samuel T. Douglas and Henry N. Walker, who were at the time leading members of the bar of the state. Mr. Douglas, who married a sister of Judge Campbell, was editor of the reports of the supreme court of Michigan from 1843 to 1847, and Mr. Walker reported the decisions of the state chancery court from 1842 to 1845. About this time Judge Campbell, the aspiring young lawyer, was appointed secretary of the board of regents of the University of Michigan, and he retained this office several years. Prior to his elevation to this branch of the supreme court he was engaged in the successful practice of his profession in Detroit for a period of about thirteen years, within which he had appeared in connection with many important litigations in both the state and federal courts, with resultant prestige of high order. In 1857 he was elected one of the four justices of the reorganized supreme court of Michigan, and thus was one of the first on this bench under the new judicial regime. His associates, Judge Manning, Martin and Christiancy, were all many years older than he, and all had been chosen by the recently organized Republican party. By successive re-elections Judge Campbell continued on the Supreme bench until his death, on the 26th of March, 1890, at the age of sixty-seven years. His summons came without premonition or prior illness, since he died suddenly, from syncope of the heart action, while sitting in his library. In further review of the career of Judge Campbell recourse will be taken largely to the article previously prepared by the present writer, who had given careful study to the character and achievements of the distinguished jurist in formulating the original sketch.

When the law department of the University of Michigan was established, in 1858, Judge Campbell was called to the Marshall professorship in that department, an incumbency which he retained for a quarter of a century. A history of that department of the great university which is Michigan's pride must ever bear recognition of the large and powerful influence exerted by Judge Campbell in upbuilding the law school, in maintaining it at the highest standard, and in imparting to students, from his great fund of technical knowledge, that wise admonition and instruction which could not but bear fruitage in their subsequent professional careers. In 1866 the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Judge Campbell by the university,—the first degree of this order granted by the institution. His interest in educational matters was insistent and unflagging, and he was a member of the Detroit board of education from 1854 to 1858. One of the public schools of this city has been consistently named in his honor. In the early days Judge Campbell was a member of the Young Men's Society of Detroit, a forceful literary and social organization, of which he served as president in 1848. The nucleus of the present fine library of Detroit was that formed by this society. In 1880, when the public library was placed under the control of a board of commissioners, Judge Campbell was made president of that body.

Judge Campbell's definite life work, however, was that of jurist, and upon his record in this domain rests his greatest distinction. His

opinions appear in the state reports of the supreme court decisions from the fifth to the seventy-ninth volumes, and the opinions thus credited to him number about three thousand. This record is an integral part of the history of Michigan and must bear to future generations the evidence of the patient and conscientious labors of a noble man and honest and able jurist. From an appreciative sketch of Judge Campbell's career written by Hon. Charles A. Kent, of Detroit, who was long associated with him as a member of the faculty of the law department of the university and who long practiced before him in the supreme court, the following extracts are made:

"Judge Campbell had great learning, not only in the American and English cases and text-books, including admiralty law, but also in the history of our institutions, local as well as general. He knew much of Roman law and the law of nations and of early French customs and something of other continental law. He was remarkably free from political bias or fear of public opinion or subservience to any temporary wave of public passion. The trust in his absolute integrity of motive was justly perfect. He was very independent in his opinions. He had a very strong sense of the justice of a case, and was very reluctant to yield his views of justice to the opinions of his associates or to any precedents. He wished to decide every case as appeared to him to be right, but perhaps he never manifested that love of arbitrary power, that disposition to have one's own way at all hazards, which is natural to almost all human beings and appears occasionally on the bench. He had great faith in the people and in popular institutions, and in all the great maxims and traditions of the common law, but he had not the slightest trace of the demagogue. He had strong prejudices, but they were generally good prejudices, of a kind necessary to stability of character in the best men. He had no subtle theories nor much refined, abstruse reasoning. In all of his opinions he appears to have had chiefly in view the effect of the decision on what he thought the merits of the case before him. I think he seldom made a decision likely to strike the average mind as unjust." In conclusion of the same article appears the following words: "Perhaps the largest bar meeting ever held in Detroit attested the shock at his sudden death and the universal feeling that a great and good man, a learned and upright judge, had passed away. His memory is lovingly cherished by all who knew him. His fame as a judge will depend on the number and importance of the legal principles established in his opinions. His life is a worthy model for imitation by all lawyers who would be governed by the highest ideals in private and public life."

In 1876 Judge Campbell published a volume of several hundred pages and gave to the same the title of "Outlines of the Political History of Michigan." His other publications, not numerically great, were articles in law magazines and addresses on various public occasions. In politics Judge Campbell gave a staunch allegiance to the cause of the Republican party, and he was an able exponent of its principles and policies, though he had no predilection for the tumult and subtleties of so-called practical politics.

Reared in the faith of the Protestant Episcopal church, in which his honored father was one of the original members of the first standing committee of the diocese of Michigan, Judge Campbell ever remained a devout and zealous churchman. He was influential in parish and diocesan affairs and took a lively interest in the work of the church at large. For many years prior to his death he had served as a member of the vestry of St. Paul's parish, and for more than thirty years he was secretary of the standing committee of the diocese of Michigan.

On the 9th of November, 1849, was solemnized the marriage of Judge Campbell to Miss Cornelia Hotchkiss, who was born at Oneida Castle, Oneida county, New York, on the 17th of August, 1823, of staunch New England lineage, and who died in Detroit on the 2nd of May, 1888, her memory being revered by all who came within the sphere of her gentle and gracious influence. Of the children of this union six attained to years of maturity and five are now living. Henry M. and Charles H., the two eldest sons, are representative members of the bar of Detroit. James V. Campbell, Jr., was born in Detroit on the 8th of July, 1856, and here he eventually became a successful stock-broker, with which line of enterprise he continued to be identified until his death, in September, 1894. In 1887 he wedded Miss Ellen A. Platt, of Lyons, New York, who survives him, as does also their only child, Lois B. Miss Cornelia Lois Campbell, eldest daughter of Judge Campbell, remains at the old homestead in Detroit. Douglas H. Campbell, who was born on the 16th of September, 1859, was graduated in the University of Michigan in 1882, and in 1886 he received from this institution the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. He passed two years in post-graduate study in the leading universities of Germany, and in 1888 he accepted the chair of botany in the University of Indiana. Since 1891 he has held a similar chair in the Leland Stanford University, in California. Edward D. Campbell, the youngest son, was born on the 8th of September, 1863, and was graduated in the state university in 1885, with the degree of Bachelor of Science. In 1891 he became a member of the faculty of his alma mater, in which he is now director of the chemical laboratory. In 1888 he married Miss Jennie Ives, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and they have six children, Cornelia H., Edward D., Jr., Mary Ives, Jane, James Valentine and Charles D.

HENRY MUNROE CAMPBELL was born in Detroit April 18, 1854, the eldest son of the late James V. Campbell and Cornelia Hotchkiss. His father was one of the judges of the supreme court of Michigan from 1857 until his death in 1890, and perhaps more than any other member of that court established and determined the system of jurisprudence now prevailing in this state. His mother, Cornelia Hotchkiss, was a daughter of Chauncey Hotchkiss, one of the builders of the Erie Canal. In the fifth generation he is a descendant of Duncan Campbell, an officer of a Highland regiment, who came to America during the French and Indian wars; and in the direct line of his ancestry appear such famous New England names as Hotchkiss, Bushnell, Ensign and Sedgwick.

He received his early education in the public schools of Detroit and graduated from the literary department of the University of Michigan in 1876, with the degree of Ph. B., and from the law department in 1878, with the degree of LL. B. Upon leaving the university he commenced the practice of law, in partnership with Mr. Henry Russel, now general counsel for the Michigan Central Railroad Company. This association continued until 1912, when Mr. Campbell's present firm—Campbell, Bulkley & Ledyard—was formed, in which he holds the position of senior member, Mr. Russel being associated with the firm as counsel. In 1880 he was appointed master in chancery of the United States circuit court, which office he held until the circuit court was abolished, January 1, 1912. Earnest devotion to his profession has resulted in his becoming one of the leading lawyers in the state of Michigan, and he is today recognized as one of the authorities in the many matters relating to corporation law. He is general counsel for many of the more important financial and industrial houses of Detroit and has for many years numbered various prominent eastern interests in his clientele.

Concerning his professional standing and activities it has been said of him: "He is a lawyer of broad and comprehensive knowledge of the science of jurisprudence and is strong in the presentation of causes before a court or jury, but he has given his attention more specifically to corporation law, in which branch of his profession he is a recognized authority and in which his services have been retained by many of the most important corporations in Detroit, as well as by others which are not of local order."

Mr. Campbell has always maintained his association with the University of Michigan. He is counsel for the Board of Regents, and when the literary society, Phi Beta Kappa, was organized at the University, he was made one of the members from the class of 1876.

Notwithstanding his devotion to his strictly professional activities, Mr. Campbell is prominently and officially associated with the business interests of his native city. Among many other directorships and offices he holds the position of vice-president of Parke, Davis & Company and director of The Peoples State Bank.

Mr. Campbell has been always a faithful supporter of the Republican party, and although he has not sought public office, his work for the party and for the state has been of great value. In 1908, when the constitutional convention to revise the state constitution was held, he ran as a delegate and was elected by the largest vote cast for any candidate in the city of Detroit and county of Wayne. He became one of the leaders of the convention, and in that body was made chairman of the committee on permanent organization and order of business, which afterwards became a permanent committee, and chairman of the committee on the legislative department. He was also made a member of the committee on schedules, and was added to the committee on phraseology and arrangement toward the close of the convention, when that committee was required to put the general revision in its final form. When the convention determined that the revised constitution should be submitted to the people for ratification at the November election, instead of April as the legislature had provided, Mr. Campbell represented the convention before the supreme court of Michigan and secured a decision sustaining the action of the convention. In 1911 he was appointed by the United States circuit court of appeals for the Sixth circuit a member of the committee to revise the rules of equity practice in the federal courts. He is a member of the American Bar Association, the Michigan Bar Association and the Detroit Bar Association. He was an original member of the Michigan Naval Brigade and was president of the Detroit Naval Reserves during the Spanish war. He belongs to the Yondotega Club, the Detroit Club (of which he was president for three years), the Country Club, the University Club, the Detroit Boat Club, the Witenagemote Club and Prismatic Club, all of Detroit; and to the Huron Mountain Club. He has been a life-long member of the Episcopal church and for many years a vestryman of Christ church.

November 22, 1881, he married Caroline B. Burtenshaw, a daughter of James Burtenshaw, a well known Detroit merchant. They have two sons, Henry Munroe Campbell, Jr., and Douglas Campbell, both of whom are following in the footsteps of their father and grandfather in the practice of law.

Mr. Campbell has published various essays and studies of constitutional questions and theories of government, and in particular has written many leading articles attacking the expediency and legality of the initiative, referendum and other forms of so-called direct legislation and political action.

GEORGE H. BOYNTON. One of those thriving and well-managed concerns which add in material fashion to the general prosperity and commercial prestige of the city is the firm of Osborne, Boynton & Osborne, wholesale dealers in crockery and glassware, of which George H. Boynton, immediate subject of this review, is a member. He is a man of most unusual business ability, which has been apparent from his early youth and in the legitimate channels of trade he has won the success which always crowns well directed labor, sound judgment and untiring perseverance, while at the same time he has concerned himself with the affairs of the community in an admirably public-spirited fashion.

Mr. Boynton was born in Marine City, Michigan, May 17, 1867. His father was the late Major N. S. Boynton, of Port Huron, famous as "The Father of the Maccabees," of whose history more detailed mention is made in succeeding paragraphs. His mother was Anna Fidelei, of Cincinnati, who is now living at Port Huron. When Mr. Boynton was about two years of age his parents removed from Marine City, Michigan, to Port Huron, where he received his education and where the greater part of his life has been passed, his identification with Detroit dating from 1903. When he was eighteen years of age he started in business for himself on a capital of five dollars. Upon one certain circus day in Port Huron, the elder Mr. Boynton presented his son with five dollars to spend as he wished. With the money he purchased a number of bunches of bananas from a party who was afraid that they would spoil on his hands. Blind and deaf to the many circus day allurements to be encountered on every hand, he set about disposing of the fruit and succeeded so well that at the end of the day he discovered that he had cleared up thirty-five dollars on his five dollars' investment.

With the thirty-five dollars Mr. Boynton laid the foundations of his fortunes. He started in the bazaar goods business in a small way, securing his stock from Butler Brothers of Chicago. The business grew steadily and healthily and was incorporated in 1891, the firm becoming known under the caption of Boynton & Son Company and doing a business of \$100,000 each year. In course of time a department devoted to glassware and crockery was added. This concern was carried on in Port Huron for about twenty-four years. Attracted by the wider field and greater opportunity presented by Detroit, Mr. Boynton removed here in 1903 and embarked in a new line of enterprise, namely, the advertising business and dealing in comic post-cards. Operations were carried on under the firm name of Ely, Boynton & Ely, and the business proved eminently successful, continuing until 1908. In that year the subject, with his partners, the Messrs. A. L. and H. F. Osborne, succeeded to the business of Jenness & McCurdy, wholesale dealers in crockery and glassware, under the firm name of Osborne, Boynton & Osborne. H. L. Jenness, from whom they purchased the business, had been an important factor in commercial circles here for over thirty years and he still retains desk room in the office of his successors. The business retains its old prestige and success under the new management and is rapidly increasing in size. Mr. Boynton is also a stockholder in the Whitney Scenic & Costume Company of Detroit.

Mr. Boynton, is a member of the Knights of the Modern Maccabees, of which his father was the founder; his association with the order dates from his eighteenth year. He likewise belongs to the Masonic order and the Modern Woodmen, all of Port Huron. He is also a member of the Board of Commerce and the Fellowcraft Club. When a resident of Port Huron he was a member of the National Guard of which his

brother, C. L. Boynton, was colonel and afterward general, accompanying the regiment to Cuba at the time of the Spanish-American war.

On October 22, 1903, Mr. Boynton was united in marriage to Mary Ten Eyck, of Detroit, scion of one of the old families of the city, where she was born and educated. Mr. and Mrs. Boynton have no children and reside at the Charlevoix Hotel. Among those who best know them they are held in high confidence and esteem.

Major Nathan S. Boynton, father of the foregoing, died at his home in Port Huron, Michigan, May 27, 1911. He was a man of much distinction, a veteran of the Civil war, nestor of fraternalism in Michigan, pioneer resident of Port Huron and a man whose name was a household word over the entire United States. He was a native of St. Clair county, Michigan, his birth having occurred at Port Huron, June 23, 1837. His father, Granville F. Boynton, was a native of the state of New York and came here about the year 1827. He died in 1846. His mother, Frances Rendt Boynton, was a daughter of Captain Lewis Rendt, for a long time of the British army and one of the early pioneers of this county, well known to the early settlers. Major Boynton when a boy attended the primitive district schools during the winter months. In 1852 he went to Waukegan, Illinois, and passed through the high school in that city. He was practically a self-educated man. Before reaching his majority he engaged in mercantile business, the firm being Inslee & Boynton. In 1859 he went to Cincinnati where he married Annie Fidelei of that city and in 1862 he returned to this county and enlisted as a private in Company C, Eighth Michigan Cavalry. He was soon promoted to first lieutenant of Company L, then to captain, and for meritorious service in the capture of the rebel General John Morgan in Ohio and gallant conduct in the east Tennessee and Georgia campaigns, was commissioned major of his regiment.

After a service of three years, at the close of the war, he was mustered out and returned to this county, making his home in Marine City. Soon after his return he was appointed deputy assessor of internal revenue and postmaster of that village. In the fall of 1868 he was elected to the lower house of the state legislature. He held the office of village clerk in 1866 and that of president in 1867. The following year he was elected supervisor of the township. In 1869 he returned to Port Huron and engaged in newspaper business until the summer of 1874. He then engaged in insurance and real estate business for some years. In 1874 he was elected mayor of Port Huron and was re-elected in 1875. He was president of the board of education for two years, serving as a member four years. He invented the Boynton fire escape and hook and ladder truck and the Boynton system of wire rope trussing for fire ladders, which are used in some of the principal cities of this country and Canada.

These facts are only incidental to that part of Major Boynton's life which made him prominent among the leading men of the country. As founder of the reorganized order of the Knights of the Maccabees no man was better known in the fraternal world and his immense enthusiasm, great executive ability and remarkable skill as an organizer placed that order upon a firm and solid basis, so that to-day it has reached out, extending its sheltering wing to the poor and rich alike—a great fraternal, co-operative society, with a bright future and worthy purpose. The parent order, Modern Maccabees, and its three branches now number over half a million men and women with large annual additions to their ranks.

Major Boynton became a charter member of Diamond Tent, K. O. T. M., of Port Huron, in 1878, which was then under the jurisdiction

of the Canadian order of the name. The spring following he attended as a delegate the general review of the order in Buffalo. Here he found two warring factions, which culminated in a division, one withdrawing and one adopting a new constitution and electing Major Boynton supreme lieutenant commander of the order. Soon afterwards by resignation of the supreme commander, he was prevailed upon to take up the burdens of the chief executive office. His efforts were directed to bringing the two factions together, which he accomplished at a review in Port Huron in January, 1881, and then retired from the position of supreme commander.

But his work had just begun. It was to be his lot to perpetuate the order of his founding. Upon his retirement the management was poor, the system of collecting dues was impracticable and the whole affair was in crude shape. The order was on the eve of dissolution when he again came to the rescue by obtaining a separate endowment jurisdiction for the state of Michigan. The Great Camp of Michigan was organized with Major Boynton as great record keeper and from that time dates the growth of the parent order. In 1883 the supreme tent was instituted. Men outside the state kept writing Major Boynton, importuning him to find some means of extending the order into other states, and this was the result. Major Boynton was elected supreme record keeper and he retained both offices up to 1894, when he withdrew from the office of great record keeper and was elected great commander. He attended the first national fraternal congress in 1886 and had attended every congress since that time. To him belonged the credit for securing for the K. O. T. M. national recognition among the fraternities. He was unanimously elected vice-president of the congress in 1892 and president in 1893 and was until his death a life member of that organization.

To go over this chapter in the life of Major Boynton with but passing mention would, however, give one but a faint idea of one of the most painful, and at the same time, one of the most heroic incidents in the life of the "Father of the Order." He worked steadily with that wonderful enthusiasm which always characterized him and when the order's growth demanded his attention elsewhere he looked about to find a man to take up a small portion of the work. His choice fell upon D. P. Markey, then a country lawyer, and now at the head of the supreme tent, who sought to introduce a higher scale of rates and create a greater reserve fund. He and others with him in this desire were warmly opposed by Major Boynton, who viewed with distrust the idea of forcing commercial and speculative features on the order. He continued his opposition and because of his great strength among the membership the men who fathered the scheme of higher rates became alarmed. It was then that they proceeded to do a remarkable thing. At the meeting of the supreme tent in 1891 the father of the order was legislated out of office.

Following this Major Boynton severed every tie that bound him to the supreme tent except his individual membership and he again put forth all his energies in behalf of the parent body, the Modern Maccabees, which under his guiding hand became entrenched in nearly every state of the union, conducted on fraternal co-operative lines, eschewing everything of a speculative or commercial nature.

At the great camp of the Modern Maccabees for Michigan in 1900 he was again elected to the position of great commander against opposition by a decisive vote of 1,520 to 561, and the compliments showered upon him on his personal triumph were of the most flattering nature. His return to his native city and the reception he received were inci-

dents in his life of which any man would be justly proud. But even after all this it remained for Nathan S. Boynton, in the sixty-fifth year of his life, to make the battle which marked probably the most important era in the history of the Maccabees. The strain under which this grand old man of the order worked can never be fully realized by those who were not closely in touch with him. He was battling for a principle that he knew was right and the opposition was great. By day and by night he worked and planned. All over Michigan he expounded his doctrine of expansion and the whole state was aroused to the issue. Newspapers published columns of it and were eager for more. Major Boynton was working, as he had worked for more than twenty-six years, for the best interests of the order and when that great camp at Marquette overwhelmingly endorsed him and his policy, and, almost exhausted, he lay on his back at the hotel in that city receiving the handshakes and congratulations of the delegates, no word or pen can ever fully record the feeling of the affectionately termed, "Father of the Maccabees."

From that time until the great camp review in Toledo in June, 1908, he was actively identified with the cause of Modern Maccabeeism. At that review he was forced on account of physical inability to give up his conduct of affairs of the order. Never after that time did the great commander recover his health.

Major Boynton did not confine himself to the Maccabees. Aside from this order he was a member of the following clubs and societies: Masonic, Knights of Pythias, Ancient Order of United Workmen, Independent Order of Foresters, Modern Woodmen of America. Woodmen of the World, National Fraternal Congress, Elks, Order of Khorassen, Fellowcraft Club, Michigan Club, Grand Army of the Republic, Military order of the Loyal Legion and several other societies. He is survived by his widow, his sons C. L. and George H., of Detroit; and three daughters—Mrs. J. D. Patterson and Mrs. H. A. Wright of this city and Mrs. A. E. Parker, of Boynton, Florida.

A. MILTON HUMBER, M. D., who has been successfully identified with the medical profession in Detroit for the past twenty years, has his offices and residence at 24 Pasadena avenue in Highland Park. He has been one of the influential and well known citizens of this suburb for a number of years, and here much of his practice is now concentrated.

A native of Canada, Dr. Humber was born in Keene, Peterborough county, Ontario, February 28, 1865, a son of the late Charles Austin Humber and his wife, Alice Ann (Amey) Humber. The Humbers' original seat was in the Isle of Wight, and the Doctor's paternal grandfather, David Humber, was one of the first citizens of that English isle to immigrate to Canada. He was among the pioneer settlers of Peterborough county, Ontario, where he spent the rest of his life, dying at an advanced age. Charles A. Humber was born on the Isle of Wight and was only a boy when the family came to Canada. He was married in Peterborough county to Alice Ann Amey, who was a native of Kingston, Ontario, and a daughter of Jeremiah Amey. This family furnishes one of the prominent Spanish names in that part of Canada and through marriage with a Gonzales. About 1870 Charles Austin and family moved to Goderich, Ontario, where he was for many years one of the prominent citizens. He was a college-bred man, had taught school during his early career and served as principal of schools in Peterborough county. At Goderich he was police magistrate under two different municipal administrations. He was very prominent in Masonry in Ontario, being a thirty-second degree member of the order. His death re-

sulted by accident in 1896. The sudden death removed a citizen with extensive personal and business connections from his home city, and was especially serious to his immediate family. His aged father died two days after learning of his death, and the wife, the mother of the Doctor, survived her husband only six months. The following children survive: A. Milton, of Detroit; Frank Austin, who is head watch-maker for Rolshover & Company, jewelers, of Detroit, and is watch-making instructor at the Detroit Y. M. C. A.; Agnes Clark is the wife of Rodney M. Castles, of Hamilton, Ontario; Charles H. is a jeweler at Goderich, Ontario; Henry N. is in the jewelry business at Red Deer, Alberta; Alexander Maitland is directing draftsman for the Grand Trunk Railway Company at Stratford, Ontario.

During his boyhood A. Milton Humber was a student in the Goderich Collegiate Institute of Ontario, and in 1882 entered the University of Toronto. His preparation for his professional career was very thorough both in his academic and technical studies. From this university he became a student in the medical department of the University of Michigan, and was graduated M. D. with the class of 1890. During his medical course he had special advantages of instruction in his capacity of assistant to Dr. Corydon L. Ford, the professor of anatomy at the college. He also had considerable practical experience in the hospitals at Ann Arbor.

Dr. Humber began the general practice of medicine at Bay City in 1890, and three years later moved to Detroit, where he has been one of the successful and prominent physicians. In Highland Park he bought property of a hundred feet frontage on Pasadena avenue, extending to Woodward avenue, and there about three years ago he erected a fine brick building. In addition to his general medical practice, Dr. Humber has done considerable work in minor surgery, especially in his capacity as surgeon to the Ford Automobile Works. For a number of years he has enjoyed fine professional and business connections in the city. For fourteen years he has been a member of the examining board for the Sun Life Insurance Company, and is also examiner for the Detroit Life Insurance Company, the Old Colony Life Insurance Company of Chicago, and the Connecticut General Insurance Company of Hartford. The Doctor is a member of the Wayne County and the Michigan Medical societies and the American Medical Association. Fraternally he affiliates with the Ashlar Lodge and the Peninsular Chapter of Masonry, with Damon Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and is past noble grand of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Dr. Humber has been twice married. His first wife, who died in 1906, at the age of thirty-nine, was Miss Mary Belle McPherson. She was born near St. Thomas, Ontario, a daughter of Alexander and Agnes (Crawford) McPherson, both of whom represented old Canadian families. At her death Mrs. Humber left two children, Olive and Maybelle. The present Mrs. Humber before her marriage was Miss Ruth Massey. She is a native of Milwaukee, is the daughter of Thomas Massey, who was of old English stock, coming to America and settling in Milwaukee, of which city he was one of the very successful self-made men, where he resided until his death. His wife was related to the Livingstons, connected with the Dime Savings Bank of Detroit, who were one of the prominent families there. She now maintains her home on Westminster avenue, Highland Park, Detroit. Mrs. Humber is a finely educated lady of high musical attainments. Mr. and Mrs. Humber are the parents of one son, Austin Milton, Jr., who is two years of age.

WILLIAM E. BARKER. Among the useful and esteemed citizens whom Detroit has been called upon to mourn within the past few years, none



A. F. Frederick

has been more genuinely missed than William E. Barker, whose death occurred November 28, 1905, at his home, No. 254 Warren avenue, West, for his demise was regarded as a loss not only to his immediate family and friends but to the entire community. Born in Norfolk, England, in 1847, he was brought to America by his parents when he was an infant and was reared and educated in Lockport, New York.

Coming to Michigan in early manhood, he opened a retail and wholesale furniture establishment on Woodward avenue, Detroit, where he built up an extensive and lucrative business, being also for twelve years the manager and principal owner of the Mills and Barker furniture manufacturing business. Mr. Barker was one of the best known furniture men of Wayne county, and at the time of his death was conducting a furniture store in his own building on Michigan avenue in this city.

Mr. Barker was very prominent in Masonic circles having taken the thirty-third degree in Masonry and being a member of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was also president of the Masonic Temple Association at the time of his death. He was liberal in his religious views and was connected with the Universalist church of Detroit; he was a member of its first board of trustees and for many years served the church in that capacity, being for many years president of the board. During his career of business activity Mr. Barker met with many successes and but few failures. Whichever way the current of fortunes turned, he was the same honest, upright man, one whose word was as good as his bond, and who could be trusted at all times.

In 1869 occurred Mr. Barker's marriage to Miss Anna Eveland, who was born in Ontario, Canada, and who was a daughter of Abram Eveland. Since 1866 she has been a resident of Detroit. During the united life of Mr. and Mrs. Barker three children were born to them, but the home was again and again invaded by the reaper Death, the mother giving

"In tears and pain,
The flowers she most did love;
She knew she should find them all again
In the fields of light above."

Anna, the first born, was taken at the age of nine years; Edward, at seven; and Jennie, when but three months old.

For twenty-six years Mr. and Mrs. Barker resided at 63 Adams street, in a beautiful home erected by Mr. Barker, and they removed to the residence now occupied by Mrs. Barker only a short time before Mr. Barker's death. Many phases of the social life of Detroit have claimed Mrs. Barker's attention. A woman of marked refinement and culture, she is still active and still a favorite member of the community in which she and her husband were for so many years notably important factors.

AUGUST F. DIEDERICH. Detroit has every reason to be proud of the German element contributed to her populace, and here have been many prominent and influential citizens of German birth or lineage,—men of sterling character, utmost loyalty and high civic ideals. One of the honored German pioneers of Detroit and one who ever commanded secure place in the confidence and esteem of this community was August Friedrich Diederich, who here maintained his home for many years, who was here prominently identified with business activities, and who here attained to the patriarchal age of ninety years.

August Friedrich Diederich was born in the town of Wiedenbrück, on the river Ems, in the province of Westphalen, Prussia, and the year of his nativity was 1819. He was a scion of one of the old and influential families of that section of the great empire of Germany, and his father, Philip Anton Diederich, served for a number of years in an important government office at Göttingen, in the kingdom of Hanover. He was a man of prominence and wielded much influence in connection with civic affairs, the while he exemplified the highest integrity and commanded unequivocal esteem, both he and his wife, who was Baroness Wilhelmine von und zu Gilsa, continuing to reside in their native land until their death.

In the excellent schools of his fatherland August F. Diederich, to whom this memoir is dedicated, received a liberal education, and it was the wish of his parents that he should enter the Prussian army and make his career one of military order. His tastes and ambitions, however, did not lie in this direction, though he received military training, and in 1846, when about twenty-seven years of age, he severed the home ties and set forth to seek his fortune in America, as he had become convinced that in this country were to be secured for better opportunities for the winning of advancement through personal endeavor. He first established his residence in New York City, and there he engaged in the cigar and tobacco business, in which he built up a prosperous enterprise. He successfully continued this business for a period of six years, at the expiration of which, through the destruction of his establishment by fire, he lost virtually all he had accumulated. Under these conditions he decided to seek a new field of endeavor in the west, and as very many of his countrymen had settled in Wisconsin he started forth with the intention of locating in the city of Milwaukee, that state. En route he passed through Detroit, where he tarried for a short time and where he became greatly impressed with the attractions and advantages of the city, but he continued his journey to Milwaukee. Soon afterward, however, he decided that he greatly preferred to establish his home in Detroit, to which city he returned in 1852. Here he finally engaged in the wholesale liquor trade in company with his brother Wilhelm, and they established their business on Woodward avenue. Later his brother removed to the west and was succeeded by Edward Melchers, a relative of the subject of this review, the two having been associated in a prosperous business for a number of years. Finally Mr. Melchers sold his interest in the enterprise to Leo Breisacher, and the partnership thus formed proved of the most grateful order, as the two interested principals were brothers-in-law as well as business associates. The firm of Diederich & Breisacher became one of the foremost in its line of business in the city and controlled a large and successful trade under the above title until the death of the junior partner in 1887. The loss of Mr. Breisacher was a severe blow to Mr. Diederich and rendered disconsolate he soon retired from active business. He had previously suffered the maximum bereavement of his life, in that his cherished and devoted wife had been summoned to eternal rest in 1879, her death having occurred in Germany, where she had accompanied her daughters Emmy and Adele to visit her daughter Minnie, who was at the time attending the leading conservatory of music in the city of Leipzig. After the death of his wife, Mr. Diederich, though unobtrusive in his sorrow, depended more and more for consolation and companionship upon his friend and business associate, Mr. Breisacher, so it may well be understood that he was grievously bereft when the latter, too, passed away, though in his venerable age he bore himself with fortitude and resignation, the while he retained to a marked degree his physical

and mental faculties. He was summoned to the life eternal on the 6th of June, 1909, in the fullness of years and secure in the high regard of all who knew him, and during the gracious evening of his long and worthy life he received from his daughters Emmy and Minnie the deepest filial solicitude and utmost attention. His remains were incinerated in the Detroit crematory, in accordance with his own wishes.

Mr. Diederich was a man of strong mentality and independent opinions. As a citizen he was liberal and public-spirited, and he ever showed a deep interest in all that touched the welfare of the city in which he so long maintained his home. His political allegiance was given to the Republican party and he was identified with various representative German social organizations.

In the year 1855, in Detroit, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Diederich to Miss D'Amelie Petit Benoit, who was of French lineage and who came to Detroit in company with one of her brothers when she was seventeen years of age. Her death occurred on the 3rd of November, 1879, and her husband ever remained true to her memory, he having survived her thirty years. Concerning the four children of this union the following brief record is given: Emmy and Minnie reside in an attractive home at 103 and 105 High street, east, and the latter there conducts a most excellent and popular private school for instruction in artistic pianoforte playing, she being recognized as one of the most talented musicians of her native city, where both herself and sister are popular factors in its social activities; William, the only son is also a musician; and Adele, who died in the city of Philadelphia, on the 30th of November, 1910, was the wife of Professor Samuel L. Herrmann, who survives her, as do also two children, Manfred H. and Woldemar S. Mrs. Herrmann likewise was a cultured musician and won high reputation in this field of art. She also composed the lyrics for a number of effective songs, including a most effective hymn, entitled "Mother's Day Hymn," and dedicated to Miss Anna Jarvis, the musical score for the same having been written by Claude R. Hartzell. This hymn has gained great popularity and is widely used in connection with public observances of "Mother's Day."

Manfred H. Herrmann, the eldest son of the late Mrs. Edele von Gilsa Herrmann, is engaged in the realty and investment business in the city of Detroit, the firm he is interested in being known as The M. H. Herrmann Company; and he attributes his success in his field to following the sound and reliable business methods of his grandfather—the late August F. Diederich.

Mr. M. H. Herrmann married, May 29, 1907, O. Mildred, daughter of James Parke, a contractor of Terre Haute, Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Herrmann have one child, Adele V., born July 23, 1908. Mr. Herrmann's brother is an electrical engineer. He married, January 1, 1912, Marie B. Weaver of Detroit.

SIMON JONES MURPHY. The Michigan lumber industry during its high tide of activity brought together and developed many remarkable men, in many respects the most noteworthy figures in the citizenship of the state during that period. One of these, who would be mentioned in any group of the leading lumbermen of the last half century, was the late Simon Jones Murphy, for many years prominent in Detroit and whose death removed a forceful personality and a public spirited citizen. Engaged from youth up in one of the most picturesquely rugged of industries, he had developed those fine qualities which we like to associate with the forests and the woodsmen, and at the same time the active forces of his career were permeated by a solid integrity and

thoroughgoing honesty that were as typical of himself as his more superficial characteristics.

Simon Jones Murphy was born at Windsor, Lincoln county, Maine, April 22, 1815, he and a twin sister being the second birth in a family of twelve children. His family on both sides had long been associated with New England. His paternal grandfather, James Murphy, was a native of the north of Ireland and on coming to America, settled at Westborough, Maine. The father's name was Edmund Murphy. The mother was a Jones, a daughter of Jonathan Jones, and a granddaughter of Jonathan Jones, who was a representative in the Massachusetts colonial assembly from the town of Powellborough. Mr. Murphy's grandfather and great-grandfather were both lumbermen at Damariscotta Pond, Maine, so that the occupation may be said to belong in the family.

Simon J. Murphy, when four years of age, went to live with his maternal grandfather at the latter's farm on what was known as Jones' Hill, and remained there until he was eighteen, when he struck out for himself. His youth was spent in a period of American history when the hardier and self-reliant qualities in manhood were often put to the test. Difficulties never deterred him from any enterprise as long as he lived, probably because he was well practiced in them from the start of his career. When he was eighteen he and a cousin walked from the village of Whitefield to Bangor and Milford, a distance of eighty miles, and at their destination began work in a sawmill at seven dollars a month. The work was hard and the wages small, but he stuck to his post for eight years. One of his practical principles was to allow no man to do more work than himself, and this incentive to industry together with his remarkably painstaking study of all details of the business laid a foundation for business success that could not fail to be followed with large accomplishment. His practical experience gave him a knowledge of lumber that was hardly surpassed by any man in America during his lifetime. He had spent his years of preparation in swinging an axe in the forests, in cutting the timbers to lumber in the mills, in selling the product, and during his experience along the Penobscot and in the mills he mastered the details of one of America's greatest industries. It was said that with his thorough mastery of the technical matters of his business, he was also one of the keenest judges of character in men. In later years his choice of means and men was always the best. His quick and unerring decisions were the admiration of his friends, but his decisiveness in affairs was the fruit of his thorough and patient study and experience during his youth.

His first business venture was in 1840, when he entered a partnership with James Thissell, putting into the business his savings to the amount of fifteen hundred dollars. His part of the business was the practical work of cutting out the timber and rafting it to the mills, and he remained buried in the heart of the forest during most of the year. His partner had the business management, and after three years Mr. Murphy found that his original capital had been swept away and besides he was in debt four hundred dollars to a friend, and his strenuous work had impaired his health. The partnership was accordingly dissolved, and he was afterward more fortunate in his choice of associates. Mr. Franklin Adams then advanced him money to go into business for himself, and during 1843-44 he did a fairly successful business. He was then offered the superintendency of the Adams' mills, at a salary of one hundred dollars a month, a sum then considered almost fabulous as a salary.

It was during these beginnings of prosperity that he took a partner

for success and adversity. On September 21, 1845, he was married to Miss Ann M. Dorr. Then in the next year Mr. Adams having failed in business, Mr. Murphy entered into a partnership with Charles E. Dole, and they rented the Adams property and operated his mills. Jonathan Eddy and Newell Avery later became his business associates, and their lumbering interests in Maine were carried on under the name of Eddy, Murphy & Company. In 1852 Eddy and Avery moved to Michigan and began the purchase of Michigan pine. In 1865 Mr. Eddy died suddenly, and in the next year Mr. Murphy moved out to Michigan with his family, and about this time the firm name was changed to Avery & Murphy. They were among the most extensive operators in the pine regions and the firm had a period of uninterrupted prosperity until the death of Mr. Avery in 1877. It had been the policy of both partners to recognize and reward the ability and services of all their young employees, so that when they earned it, they were given an interest in the business. The result of this policy was illustrated at the funeral of Mr. Avery when at least thirty partners of the two older heads of the firm were present to participate in the ceremony.

Mr. Murphy always held that a man's word should be as good as his bond. For himself he was slow to make a promise, but when his word had been given it was adhered to at any cost. It was this characteristic that held men to him with a confidence that was never shaken. His energy and executive ability were wonderful, and up to his last birthday he gave personal supervision to his business. In addition to his interests in Detroit he owned a fine fruit ranch in California, on which he spent his winters from 1886 up to and including 1902. In his personal life he followed the routine of simplicity in all things, kept regular hours and was frugal in his tastes and pleasures. For the wastrel he had a supreme contempt, yet for the ordinary mixtures of weakness and strength as found in most men he showed a charity and kindness of heart that were often applied in material forms of assistance. He was slow in making friendships, but it required a great deal to shake his faith in those to whom he had once given his trust. As was natural with a man of such positive character, he could not easily be moved from opinions and convictions once formed.

In Detroit he had extensive real estate holdings. He was also an investor and director in the American Exchange National Bank, the Michigan Fire & Marine Insurance Company, the Standard Life & Accident Insurance Company, the Edison Electric Light Company, and the Union Trust Company, besides other corporations. He was a Universalist in faith, a trustee of the Church of Our Father, and to the erection of the edifice he contributed fifty thousand dollars. Mr. Murphy was the father of twelve children. For a number of years prior to his death, he and his son William H. were actively interested in Detroit real estate and commercial institutions. They purchased the site of the old Case building in Congress street, West, between Griswold and Shelby streets, and erected a fine power building for light manufacturing. The father then bought the property on the south side of Fort street, adjoining the State Savings Bank. On this he erected the handsome thirteen-story Penobscot building, named in honor of the river alongside of which he had laid the foundations of his life's success.

HARRY J. DINGEMAN. Taken all in all, it would be difficult to find a city where the members of the bar stand higher than they do in Detroit. One of the substantial lawyers of this city is Harry J. Dingeman, whose advent into this world occurred in Detroit July 27, 1881.

He is one of the energetic, younger attorneys who give tone to the practice of the law.

He is a son of John F. and Gertrude (Jeup) Dingeman. His father was a native of Holland, born there April 5, 1857, and came to Detroit in 1869, with his uncle, Peter Dingeman. The elder Dingeman was for some time engaged in the manufacture of cigars, but is now superintendent of the Globe Cigar Factory at Detroit. Harry J. Dingeman's mother was born in Detroit. She is a daughter of John Jeup, who was a native of Germany and one of the pioneers of Detroit.

The subject of this sketch was reared in Detroit and attended the St. Joseph parochial school. Following his early education he attended St. Joseph's commercial college for three years, then put in three years as a student at the Detroit College of Law, graduating therefrom June 12, 1903, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. On the day following his graduation he was admitted to the bar of Detroit, and at once entered upon its practice, associated with James D. May, his present partner.

Young, energetic, and an estimable citizen, he has from the beginning of his career taken great interest in civic affairs, and in 1910 was elected to the Board of Estimates. He is secretary of the Association of the Bar of Detroit, and a member of the Detroit Law College Alumni and the St. Joseph's College Alumni. He also holds membership in the Modern Woodmen of America, the German Salesmen Association, Order of the Red Men and Order of the Amaranth.

Shortly after entering upon the practice of his profession, Mr. Dingeman was united in marriage to Miss Bessie S. Shafer, daughter of John P. Shafer, of Detroit.

CONANT BULKLEY, member of the law firm of Campbell, Bulkley & Ledyard, was born at Monroe, Michigan, March 7, 1870. He received his early education in the public schools of his native town and then attended the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, where he entered the literary class, graduating therefrom with the class of 1892, with the degree of A. B. He then entered the law department and graduated in 1895 with the degree of LL. B.

Mr. Bulkley came to Detroit the year of his graduation and admission to the bar and became associated with the firm of which he is now a member. He is a member of the American Bar Association, the Detroit Bar Association, the Michigan Bar Association, the Detroit Club, the Yondotega Club, the University Club and the Country Club. He is also a member of the Board of Regents of the University of Michigan.

CURT HOFFMANN, TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AN EDITOR. Few men in the history of Detroit have maintained records of such long, continuous service in a high calling as Curt Hoffmann. On the 29th of May, 1912, Curt Hoffmann completed his twenty-fifth year as managing editor of the *Detroit Abend Post*. His associates on that paper and his many friends chose that date to tender him a celebration to commemorate the anniversary of his connection with one of the best German newspapers in the country, and also to celebrate his fifty-third birthday anniversary. He was born in Oppeln, Upper Silesia, the son of an old and distinguished German family. His parents desired him to enter the Imperial navy, and after the completion of his fine education he served an apprenticeship in the mercantile fleet. He then followed his parents' wishes, and, entering the German navy, was an ensign at the time of the Franco-Prussian war. In 1871 he determined to try life in the broader field of a new country,

and coming to the United States settled in the city of Chicago. No sooner had he made plans for the future than the great fire of that year destroyed much of the city and financially ruined many citizens, including Mr. Hoffmann. Just before the alarm was sounded, a fellow-boarder was admiring a beautiful ring which Mr. Hoffmann always wore. He had handed the treasure to the other man when the sudden panic came. Mr. Hoffmann was obliged to run for his life. The end of the story is not unexpected. Neither the ring nor the stranger ever were seen by Mr. Hoffmann again.

The fire destroyed both the property and prospects of Mr. Hoffmann, and so, leaving Chicago, he came to Detroit, from which he shipped for two years, sailing as a mate on the Great Lakes for the Peter Ralph Company. It was in 1874 that Mr. Hoffmann joined the *Abend-Post*, hardly thinking perhaps that he had found his "Field of Service". It is interesting to quote, as a commentary on the esteem and affection with which he is regarded by all who have dealt with him in any way, the words of George Gagel: "During the twenty-five years of his connection with the *Abend-Post*, Mr. Hoffmann has achieved great success as an able editor. He has brought that paper out from its comparative obscurity into a leading position among the German dailies of America, so that to-day the *Abend-Post* wields an influence among its large number of readers second to no other daily paper in the city.

"He is known as a bold and incisive writer, a fearless advocate of the rights of the people, and a relentless enemy of hypocrisy and intolerance.

"Socially, he is a man of great popularity and cheerful disposition; his presence at social functions is much sought after and highly prized. A man of sterling character and integrity, capable of deciding important affairs quickly and accurately, he has a host of friends. The *Abend-Post* has become an important factor in state and local affairs and its influence is very perceptible."

To the foregoing may be added what August Marxhausen himself, the proprietor of the *Abend-Post*, says of his assistant: "I do not regard Hoffmann as an employe. He is my friend,—perhaps the best I have. During all the twenty-five years that I have been associated with him, I have never had a cross word—not even a disagreement with him."

On the night of the celebration of the joint anniversary the offices of the *Abend-Post* looked like a vast conservatory. Congratulatory messages from all over the country poured in from friends who were unable to wish him well in person. Among the beautiful presents which marked the occasion Mr. Hoffmann was especially proud of a large hall clock, the gift of his fellow employes.

LEONARD FREDERICK CHARLES WENDT, M. D. Among the younger representatives of the medical profession in Detroit is Leonard Frederick Charles Wendt, M. D., who was born in Detroit, November 8, 1875, and is the son of Henry R. and Julia (Guenther) Wendt, natives of Danzig, West Prussia, Germany.

Henry R. Wendt was a carpenter by trade and was in charge of the furnishing department of the Pullman Car Company when that industry was located at Detroit, and when it removed to Chicago he became connected in a like capacity with the Michigan Central Railroad. Mr. Wendt later retired from the activities of business life and his death occurred in Detroit, October 1, 1905.

Dr. Leonard F. C. Wendt attended the Detroit public schools and

was graduated from the German Wallace College, at Berea, Ohio, in 1896, in which year he also completed his studies in Baldwin's Business College at the same place. Turning his attention then to the technical work of preparation for his chosen profession, he entered Grace Hospital Training School for Nurses, and after his graduation therefrom, in October, 1898, became a student in the Detroit Homeopathic Medical College, from which he received the degree of M. D. in 1902.

The Doctor was married on May 15, 1901, to Miss Edith Reed, of Coldwater, Michigan, who was born in that city. She is a daughter of the late Ebenezer M. and Helen (Rooks) Reed, the father a native of Newark, New York, and the mother of London, England.

In 1902 Dr. Wendt entered upon the general practice of his profession in Detroit, where he has continued to reside. At present he is lecturer on the diseases of children at the Detroit Homeopathic Medical College, which chair he has held for four years; he is junior attending physician to Grace Hospital and in March, 1912, was appointed diagnostician (special) to the same institution. For three years past he has been secretary of the Detroit Homeopathic Practitioners Society, and belongs to the American Institute of Homeopathy and the Michigan Homeopathic Medical Society.

Dr. Wendt has been very prominent in fraternal matters, being affiliated with Palestine lodge, F. & A. M., King Cyrus Chapter, Michigan Sovereign Consistory and Moslem Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; the Knights of the Loyal Guard; and the Foresters of America, of which he is physician. Dr. Wendt is popular with all who have come within the circle of his acquaintance, and is highly esteemed by his confreres throughout the city.

CLAUDE M. STAFFORD, M. D. One of the clearly designated functions of this history of Detroit is to accord recognition to those who here stand as able and valued exponents of the sciences of medicine and surgery, and well entitled to such consideration is Dr. Stafford, who gives special attention to the diagnosis and treatment of diseases of women, and who has achieved noteworthy prestige and success as a gynecologist and as a factor in the educational work of his exacting profession. He has been a resident of Detroit since his early childhood and his standing in the community is such as to set at naught any application of the scriptural aphorism that "a prophet is not without honor save in his own country."

Dr. Claude Maurice Stafford was born in the town of Essex, province of Ontario, Canada, on the 7th of November, 1881, and is a son of John and Ida (Williams) Stafford, the former a native of Ontario and a scion of staunch English stock, and the latter a native of Michigan. In 1885, when the Doctor was about four years of age, the family removed from Canada to Detroit, and here the parents have since maintained their home, the father being president of the Stafford Printing Company, one of the leading concerns of the kind in the city, where he is known as a representative business man and progressive and public-spirited citizen. The public schools of the Michigan metropolis afforded Dr. Stafford his early educational advantages and he was graduated in the Western high school of Detroit as a member of the class of 1900. He then entered the academic or literary department of the University of Michigan, in which great institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1904 and from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1907 Detroit University conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts, in recognition of his splendid

efforts along the line of original research work of professional and general scientific order.

In preparation for the work of his chosen profession Dr. Stafford was matriculated in the Detroit College of Medicine, in which he was graduated in 1906 and from which he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine, after having proved a most ambitious and assiduous student, characteristics which have continued to mark his course during his practical work in his profession. After his graduation Dr. Stafford served for two years as interne in St. Mary's Hospital, one of the leading institutions of the kind in Detroit and one in which he gained most valuable clinical experience. In 1908 he initiated the general practice of medicine and surgery, and he has, as already stated, made a specialty of gynecology, in which his success has been of unequivocal order, with resultant reputation of which he may well be proud. For two years he served as instructor in embryology in his alma mater, the Detroit College of Medicine, in which institution he is now clinical assistant to the chair of gynecology. He is also attending surgeon to Providence Hospital, and as a skilled bacteriologist and original investigator along scientific lines, he is retained as a co-worker in the research laboratories of Parke, Davis & Company, of Detroit, the largest pharmaceutical concern in the world. The Doctor is a member of the American Medical Association, the Michigan State Medical Society, and the Wayne County Medical Society, besides which he is affiliated with the Phi Beta Pi college fraternity. His political allegiance is given to the Republican party, and both he and his wife are zealous communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church, in which they hold membership in the parish of St. Philip's church.

On the 26th of June, 1906, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Stafford to Miss Fannie Cottom, daughter of George Cottom, of Detroit, and they have a winsome little daughter, Velma Charlotte, and a sturdy little son, Claude Maurice, Jr.

WILLIAM E. METZGER. No branch of manufactory is more conspicuous to-day than that of automobiles, and the men who are leaders in that particular branch are regarded as the real "captains of industry", and as such their lives and achievements are of world-wide interest. Prominent among the leaders in the automobile world is, William E. Metzger, of the Metzger Motor Car Company, who by reason of his being a pioneer dealer and manufacturer of automobiles not only in Detroit but in the country-at-large, and also by reason of the success he has achieved both as an organizer and brilliant operator, is recognized as one of the leaders in industrial circles, at home and abroad.

Mr. Metzger is a fine example of the self-made man, for he began life at the bottom of the ladder, and aided only by his native talent for business and his wonderful perseverance and capacity for hard work has reached the high position which is his today. He was born in Peru, Illinois, on September 30, 1868, and is the son of Ernest F. and Maria (Bosley) Metzger, the former a native of Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Germany, the latter of Ohio. The father came to America in 1859, when a lad of fourteen years, going direct to Illinois. He was in that state when the Civil war broke out and, though he was still in his teens, he enlisted in the Twenty-fourth Regiment of Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served as a soldier until the close of that great struggle. Both he and wife are now residents of Detroit.

William E. Metzger was reared in Peru, Illinois, until 1879, and there attended the common schools. Later he attended a German school at Ann Arbor one year, and then coming to this city he complet-

ed the public school course in 1884 by graduating from high school. The same year he went to work for the old firm of Hudson & Symington (the late Joseph L. Hudson) and with that house he continued until 1891. In the meantime, in 1889, while still an employe of the above firm, he engaged in the bicycle business at 13 Grand River Avenue as a member of the firm of Huber & Metzger, and it was there he began laying the foundation for his subsequent brilliant career in the industrial world. After 1901 he gave all his attention to the bicycle business, which was augmented by a line of Remington typewriters. In 1895 he branched out by himself and established a house at 252 Woodward avenue, where under his own name he established a bicycle and cash register business, which is yet successfully in operation at High and Woodward avenue, and is still owned by him. In 1897 he took his first step in the automobile business, by buying some electric automobiles, which were the first cars ever offered to the people of Detroit, and he at this time opened the first exclusive automobile store in this city, which was located at 254 Jefferson avenue, east, in what was known as the Biddle House Block. In 1901 he had built for his use the six story brick business block at the corner of Jefferson avenue and Brush street, where he conducted a general wholesale and retail automobile business until 1905, when he sold his interests to the Cadillac Motor Car Company. In 1900 Mr. Metzger, together with William Barbour, Jr., and G. M. Gundeson, organized the Northern Motor Car Company, which they owned and continued as a manufacturing organization until it was amalgamated with the Wayne Automobile Company in 1908, the two forming what was known as the "E. M. F. Company". In October, 1902, Mr. Metzger assisted in organizing the Cadillac Motor Car Company, which organization he entered as general sales manager, director and stockholder, and where he continued for six years. In 1908 Walter E. Flanders, Byron F. Everitt and Mr. Metzger organized the "E. M. F. Company," which took over the amalgamated Northern and Wayne Automobile Companies, and so continued until the following spring (1909), when Mr. Everitt and Mr. Metzger sold their interests in the "E. M. F. Company" and organized the Metzger Motor Car Company, of which Mr. Metzger became secretary and treasurer. In July, 1912, Messrs. Flanders, Everitt and Metzger became re-united in business by forming the Everitt Motor Car Company, of which Mr. Metzger is secretary. This combination of automobile brains, experience and general ability beyond question forms one of the strongest organizations in the world today, and its possibilities are unbounded. Mr. Metzger has always been an enthusiast in everything pertaining to automobile interests, and has been a strong advocate of the organization of such interests. During the years of 1911 and 1912 he served as president of the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers, which is the one organization of the kind in this country. He is also a member and was one of the organizers of the Automobile Club of Detroit. He is a member of the Rushmere, Wolverine, Motor Boat, Yacht, and other clubs, and is a thirty-second degree Mason and member of the Shrine.

Mr. Metzger married Miss Grace, the daughter of the late George Kimball, of Detroit. She died in 1907, leaving one daughter, Grace Elaine, aged seven years.

HENRY MARTYN LELAND. Conceded by all to be one of the able manufacturers and business men, Henry Martyn Leland occupies an especially prominent place in the automobile world, having successfully managed the Cadillac Motor Company, in which corporation he still

holds an executive and advisory position, having been succeeded by his son, Wilfred C. Leland, as general manager,

Mr. Leland is one of the fine examples of self-made men in the United States. He is universally admired and respected by all who know him. He is a product of the Green Mountain state, having been born at Danville, Vermont, February 16, 1843, and is a direct descendant of Henry Leland, who was born in England in 1625, and who having married Margaret Babcock, came to America in the year 1652. The founder of the Leland family died at Sherborn, Massachusetts, April 14, 1680. The father of Henry Leland, Leander B., was a farmer and for twenty years before the advent of the railroads, drove an eight horse team between Montreal and Boston.

Coming from such hardy stock it is not surprising that Mr. Leland carved out for himself so enviable a career. He secured his early education in the little red school houses of Vermont and Massachusetts, when the school year comprised thirteen weeks. Before leaving school he worked several months each year at shoemaking. After finishing his course in the country schools he worked one year at Worcester, Massachusetts, making carriage wheels. He was then apprenticed to learn the machinist's trade with the George Crompton Loom Works at Worcester, in November, 1859. The Civil war broke out when he was eighteen years of age and within one year of the termination of his apprenticeship.

While Mr. Leland did not go to the front, he still served his country well during the struggle. Going to Springfield, Massachusetts, he entered the United States armory there and was engaged in making tools utilized in the manufacture of rifles required by the "Boys in Blue". After the close of the Civil war he entered the service of the Colts Firearm Company at Hartford, Connecticut, where he remained a year, subsequent to which he returned to Worcester and worked as machinist and tool maker in several shops. These experiences stimulated a love for manufacturing, and concluding that the Brown & Sharp Manufacturing Company of Providence, Rhode Island, represented the highest type of manufacturers, he moved to Providence, and there entered their employ as a tool maker. His rise from thence on was steady and he was soon placed in positions of responsibility. In a few years he was given the foremanship of the large sewing machine department operated by this company. This enabled him to fully develop his splendid mechanical talent.

The appeal of the growing west led him to move to Detroit, Michigan, in 1890, where he entered the machine business for himself. Shortly after starting in business he took as his partner Mr. R. C. Faulconer and organized the firm of Leland & Faulconer Manufacturing Company, makers of special machinery. Success attended their efforts from the outset and the company became widely known as leaders in their lines of products. This period gave rise to the popular naphtha launch, and Leland & Faulconer became extensive builders of internal combustion engines. Being an engine builder, at the birth of the automobile business Mr. Leland became an authority on the building of automobile engines, and to secure a larger market for his engines he helped to organize the Cadillac Automobile Company in 1902. In 1905 the Leland & Faulconer Manufacturing Company became consolidated with the Cadillac, Mr. Leland becoming general manager of the merged companies, under the name of the Cadillac Motor Car Company. Wilfred C. Leland succeeded his father as general manager, but Mr. Leland continues with the corporation as advisory manager.

During his long, active life, Mr. Leland's associations have led him closer to the Republican party than any other, though he always de-

termines for himself his political issues, and invariably supports the candidate of cleanest character, regardless of party. He has been a member, since its organization, of the National Manufacturers Association, the National Founders Association, the National Metal Trades Association, and the United Order of the Golden Cross. He is also active in numerous trade and benevolent organizations. While in the east he was a member of the Pearl Street Baptist church of Providence, Rhode Island, but has been a member and official of the Westminster Presbyterian church since first coming to Detroit.

Mr. Leland was married September 25, 1867, at Millbury, Massachusetts, to Ellen R. Hull, daughter of Elias Hull, an enterprising and successful farmer of Millbury. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Leland are: M. Gertrude, Wilfred Chester and Miriam (deceased). Gertrude is the wife of Anson C. Woodbridge of Detroit.

WILFRED CHESTER LELAND. Quiet, unassuming, yet possessed of splendid insight and judgment, Mr. Leland is a good type of the clean cut, modern business man. A master organizer and an indefatigable worker, he has risen to his present well merited position of general manager of the Cadillac Motor Car Company, recognized as one of the most prosperous automobile concerns in the country.

Born at Worcester, Massachusetts, November 7, 1869, Mr. Leland has already carved out a notable business career, and as he has probably many years ahead of him, he will emulate his father, having many of the characteristics which so conspicuously contributed to the success of the elder Leland. Wilfred C. Leland laid the foundation of an excellent education in the public schools of Worcester, Massachusetts, and Providence, Rhode Island, later attending the Ohio University and Brown University.

Upon finishing his course at the university Mr. Leland associated himself with his father, Henry M., in the manufacture of machinery, particularly marine and automobile engines. An apt scholar under so capable a teacher, he soon mastered all the details of the business and became thoroughly capable. By successive stages the business in which he was interested developed into the Cadillac Motor Car Company of the present day, with Mr. W. C. Leland as its general manager and leading spirit.

He is popular in business and social circles; a member of Zeta Psi fraternity, Corinthian Lodge, No. 241, F. & A. M.; Detroit Club, Detroit Boat Club, Detroit Automobile Club; Detroit Board of Commerce; and is also a member of the Westminster Presbyterian church, as well as being upon the official board of the National Young Men's Christian Association.

On June 27, 1907, he was united in marriage to Blanch Millineau Dewey, daughter of the late Judge Dewey, of Detroit. Mr. and Mrs. Leland have one child, Wilfred Chester, Jr., born April 6, 1908.

CADILLAC MOTOR CAR COMPANY. The Cadillac bears the distinction of being the oldest manufacturer of motor cars in Detroit, the world's center of the motor car industry. Its inception dates back to June in the year 1902, only a few years ago in point of time, yet "in the long ago" in motor car history. At that time several of Detroit's prominent citizens and capitalists, Messrs. Clarence A. Black, Lem W. Bowen, William H. Murphy, A. E. F. White and a few others organized, with Mr. H. M. Leland, the Cadillac Automobile Company. The company proceeded at once with preparations to manufacture cars on a somewhat more extensive scale than had heretofore been undertaken. They had a

plant thoroughly equipped with all facilities excepting for the manufacture of motors.

The Leland and Faulconer Manufacturing Company had acquired an enviable reputation for manufacturing marine and automobile motors as well as high efficiency machinery, gears, etc. Their co-operation was sought and a contract was consummated for the making of three thousand Cadillac single cylinder engines. The size of this contract caused the automobile world to gasp. It was looked upon as little short of idiocy. But the automobile world did not for some time begin to appreciate the far sightedness of the Cadillac organizers.

Before the close of the year 1902 a number of cars were built and tested out. The following year about 2,000 cars were made and sold. The remainder of the original 3,000 motors were used within a few months thereafter and a second large order placed. It is the pride of the Cadillac Company that everyone of those cars, so far as they are able to learn, is still in service.

In April, 1904, the company suffered a disastrous loss by fire, in which a considerable portion of the plant was destroyed. But they were not to be disheartened and before the smoke had cleared away plans had been formulated for continuing work and in less than one week the shipping of cars was resumed.

The company continued the manufacture of the one cylinder cars for some five years and produced in all about 20,000 of that type. In the meantime, however, in 1905, the company placed its first four cylinder model on the market.

By this time the interests of the then Cadillac Automobile Company and the Leland and Faulconer Manufacturing Company had become so closely identified that a consolidation of the two was effected under the name of the Cadillac Motor Car Company, and the general management of the new organization was assumed by Mr. Henry M. Leland, in which he was most ably assisted by his son, Wilfred C. Leland, who was elected secretary.

In 1906 a new model was added to the line, and another in 1907. While the Cadillac Company had always been recognized as one of the largest producers both as to quantity of cars and volume of business, the fall of 1908 marked the beginning of a new era, in their career. At that time a sensation was created in automobile circles by the announcement of a new car, the Cadillac "Thirty" to be sold at \$1,400, a hitherto unheard of price for a car of its type, size and power, and some 7,000 of the cars were made and marketed. For 1910 the car was enlarged all around and refined, several additions made to the equipment, and exactly 8,000 were manufactured and sold at \$1,600.

For 1911 the car was still further enlarged and refined and preparations made for the manufacture of 11,000 at a price of \$1,700 for the standard model.

In March of 1911 the Cadillac Company recorded its largest business having shipped and received payment for 1912 cars during that month, amounting to, including extra equipment sold with the cars, approximately two and one half millions of dollars. The largest shipment in a single day was 141 cars.

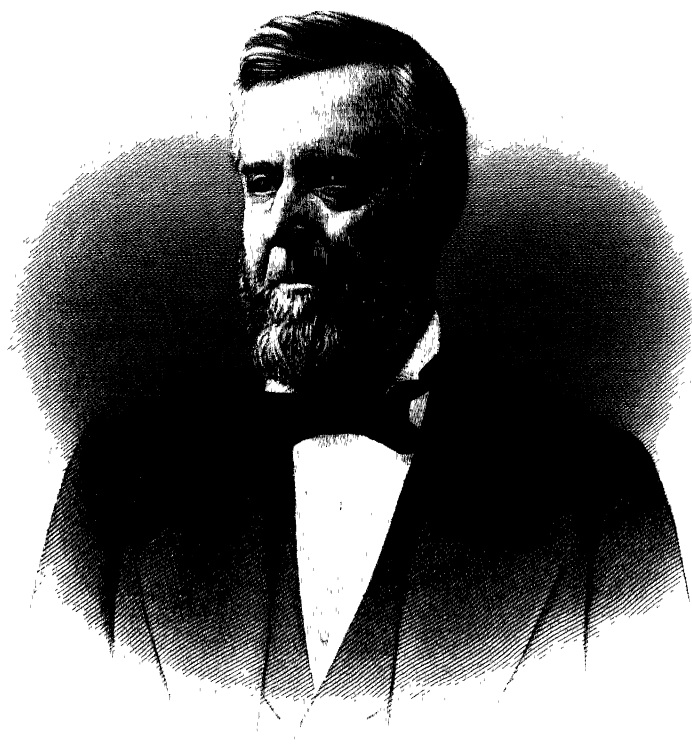
The personnel and management of the active organization of the Cadillac Company is, with the exception of a few minor changes, much the same today as for a number of years. About July 1, 1909, however, Mr. Wilfred C. Leland assumed the general managership of the company to succeed Mr. Henry M. Leland, who is still actively associated with the company in an executive and advisory capacity.

The history of the Cadillac is one continuous round of success and its cars are found in practically every country of the globe.

JOHN R. STIRLING. In the death of John R. Stirling, which occurred at his home at No. 73 Ledyard street, April 14, 1912, the city of Detroit lost a man who assisted in forming the policies by which many great ventures were governed, one whose years were spent in orderly and abundant work, in the acquiring of wealth and the sane enjoyment thereof, and in securing and preserving the good will and esteem of all. Mr. Stirling lived an active life that gained him prominence in many ways and was indefatigable in his services to his community, his friends and his family, although it is probable that he was best known and his worth most fully appreciated in theatrical circles and as the owner of one of Detroit's finest hotels. He was born at St. Joseph's Island, Canada, June 16, 1851, a son of John and Agnes Stirling, and was two years of age when brought to Detroit by his parents, who settled in a cottage where the Lyceum Theatre now stands, that entire block at the time being known as the Brush Gardens. He secured a public school education, and was graduated from the Cass-Union school in 1865, and after a course at the Bryant & Stratton Business College entered his father's employ in a clerical capacity, the senior Stirling being representative for the forwarding and commission firm of Henry J. Buckley & Company, at the foot of First street. Three years later Mr. Stirling drifted into the theatrical business, for which he had much natural talent, and for some years had experience in both black and white-face business, but at the request of his parents, who did not look with favor upon the stage as a vocation, he returned to Detroit and studied law with the firm of Wisner & Speed, being admitted to the bar by the supreme court of Michigan in April, 1879. This business, however, did not appeal to the young man, and he subsequently became a tenor with the Holman English Opera Company, later becoming one of the managers of the Acme Opera Company.

Mr. Stirling's father had been the first secretary of the board of park commissioners, and when he died the son was appointed to succeed him, holding the position until his resignation in 1892 to become secretary of the Citizens' Street Railway, now the Detroit United Railway. He remained until the sale of that company, when he again entered the theatrical business, as a member of the firm of Whitney, Stair & Stirling, proprietors of the Star, Teck and Academy Theatres in Buffalo, and was resident manager for ten years, when he came back to Detroit. It was during his membership in this firm that he became manager for Sis Hopkins (Rose Melville), and their highly successful partnership continued for a period of thirteen years. A few years prior to his death, Mr. Stirling became proprietor of the Hotel St. Claire, being assisted in its management by his eldest sons. He was one of the founders and first secretary of the Detroit Lodge of Elks, afterwards serving as exalted ruler for two terms, and was also connected with Detroit Lodge, No. 2, F. & A. M., Peninsular Chapter, Detroit Commandery and Mystic Shrine of Masonry. His funeral was conducted by the Knights Templar, and he was laid to rest in beautiful Woodlawn cemetery. Men of Mr. Stirling's worth are all too rare. Every form of wise charity had his practical support, his every act was actuated by public-spirit, and his good judgment and high purpose in life may well serve as examples to be emulated.

In January, 1880, Mr. Stirling was united in marriage to Carrie Lillian Bateman, a resident of Detroit, but a native of Adrian, Michigan, and they had three sons: John M. and Robert B., who are conducting



E. S. Inman M. L.

the hotel business; and Dr. Alex M., one of Detroit's well known young practicing physicians and surgeons.

EDWARD S. SNOW, M. D. The late Dr. Edward Sparrow Snow, who died at his home in the village of Dearborn, on the 18th of July, 1892, at the age of seventy-two years, was long numbered among the leading representatives of the medical profession in Wayne county, and was one of its old and honored practitioners at the time of his demise. In his exacting calling he labored with all of ability and self-abnegation in the alleviation of human suffering, and his name is revered in the many families to whom he ministered. He maintained an office in Detroit and controlled a large and representative practice in the community in which he lived, the village of Dearborn being now virtually a suburb of the Michigan metropolis. He was a man who wielded much influence in connection with the civic and industrial development and upbuilding of Wayne county and as a citizen he was ever loyal, progressive and public-spirited. His life was ordered upon a lofty plane of integrity and honor, was characterized by broad humanitarian spirit and human helpfulness, as well as by high intellectual and professional attainments, and no citizen held more secure place in popular confidence and esteem. His ability and productive energy led him into various fields of enterprise aside from the work of his exacting profession and he achieved large and worthy success, which he scorned to gain by any save honorable means. He was one of the early settlers of the village of Dearborn, which is located about ten miles from Detroit, and was a prominent factor in the development of that section of the county, where he continued to reside until he was called from the scene of life's mortal endeavors, in the fulness of years and well earned honors.

Dr. Edward Sparrow Snow was born at Austinburg, Ashtabula county, Ohio, on the 5th of July, 1820, and this date bears evidence of the fact that his parents, Sparrow and Clara (Kneeland) Snow, were numbered among the pioneers of the historic old Western Reserve. They were also representatives of families, of English extraction, that were founded in New England in the colonial days, and both were natives of the state of Massachusetts, where the Kneeland family was long one of special prominence and influence. Sparrow Snow was reared and educated in his native state and removed to Ohio in the second decade of the nineteenth century, becoming one of the early settlers of Ashtabula county, where he reclaimed a farm and also became interested in other lines of enterprise. He was a citizen of sterling character and marked ability and was an influential figure in connection with industrial and civic activities in Ashtabula county, where both he and his wife continued to reside until their death.

Dr. Edward S. Snow was indebted to the common schools of his native county for his early educational discipline and his ambition to secure a liberal education was not denied fulfillment. His parents gave him all the assistance in their power and through his own exertions he finally was enabled to prepare himself thoroughly for the profession in which he was destined to gain so marked success and prestige. After duly availing himself of the advantages of the pioneer schools he continued his studies in Grand River Institute, an excellent academic institution at Austinburg, Ohio, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1842. Thereafter he devoted his attention for some time to teaching in the common schools of Palmyra and Jackson, Ohio, and finally he began reading medicine under the able preceptorship of Dr. O. K. Hawley, of Austinburg, one of the leading physicians and surgeons of Ashtabula county. In further prosecution of his technical studies he entered the medical department of the famous old Western

Reserve University, in which he was graduated in 1847 and from which he received his well earned degree of Doctor of Medicine. In the same year he came to Michigan and located at Dearborn, where he continued in the work of his profession until the time of his death, ever keeping in touch with the advances made in both medicine and surgery and ministering with all of devotion to those who were in need of his services. He was more than a mere purveyor of pills and powders. He was a true friend, a dispenser of good cheer, a safe and wise counselor in all matters affecting the happiness and welfare of the family and the community. His calling was to him something more than a cold-blooded science, without soul, heart or sympathy. It had to do with mind as well as matter, with mental as well as physical conditions. Professional ethics and ideals were sedulously inculcated at the school in which he received his training and personal honor was held to be of prime importance in the equipment for professional work. This personal honor and this high sense of stewardship were chief endowments of Dr. Snow and were made manifest in all his intercourse with his fellow men. His entrance to the sick chamber was like the coming of a gleam of sunshine, and his words of encouragement and sympathy were powerful aid to nature in restoring normal healthful conditions. His dominating purpose was to alleviate suffering and distress, and his reward was based upon honest and conscientious service. Where there was poverty or inability to pay, he found his reward in the consciousness of professional duty willingly performed. Under these conditions can it be wondered that the memory of the noble man and excellent physician is held in reverence in the community in which he so long lived and labored? Honesty of purpose, gentleness, chivalry, charity and good cheer were dominating characteristics of Dr. Snow, and the world is better for his having lived.

During the early years of his residence at Dearborn Dr. Snow took great interest in military affairs, as had he previously in Ohio, where he had served as adjutant of the First Rifle Regiment of the Second Brigade of the state militia. After coming to Dearborn he was appointed assistant surgeon of the Detroit arsenal, which was located at Dearborn, and he continued the incumbent of this position for some time. A short time after his initial retirement he was reappointed by Jefferson Davis, who was the secretary of war of the United States, and he continued in service as assistant surgeon until 1879, his duties having been specially onerous during the climacteric period of the Civil war. In the year mentioned the arsenal at Dearborn was abolished by the government, and thereafter the Doctor gave his undivided attention to his large and representative private practice. He was a prominent and valued member of the Wayne County Medical Society, the Michigan Medical Society, and the American Medical Association, and he attended a number of the conventions of the last mentioned organization,—at Cleveland, Baltimore, Washington, Buffalo, New York City, Louisville and other places. In 1876 he was elected an honorary member of the alumni association of the medical department of the University of Michigan, as he had shown great interest in furthering the success of this important department of the great institution.

Dr. Snow manifested a specially vital and helpful interest in all that touched the welfare of his home village and was a valued factor in connection with its business, public and social activities. He served for some time as president of the Dearborn Literary Society, to which office he was elected in 1874, and he did all in his power to foster educational interests in the village, county and state. Dr. Snow allied himself with the Republican party at the time of its organization and ever afterward gave a staunch allegiance to its cause, though in local affairs, where no

generic issues were involved, he gave his support to men and measures meeting the approval of his judgment, without regard to strict partisan lines. In the spring of 1860 he removed with his family into the fine brick residence which he had erected and in which his widow still maintains her home, the place being endeared to her by the gracious associations and hallowed memories of many years. The Doctor, by successive purchases of land in Dearborn township, ultimately became the owner of a fine farm of about three hundred acres, and he found great satisfaction in supervising the improvement and general affairs of this estate, on which he erected several small dwellings for the families of the men whom he employed to direct its work. He made a specialty of raising high-grade live stock and his sales of stock reached as high an aggregate as several thousand dollars in a single year. The Doctor was an attendant of the Protestant Episcopal church, of which his widow is a member, and they were liberal supporters of the work of the local parish of this church, with which Mrs. Snow is still actively identified, though now venerable in years. Dr. Snow made many judicious investments in real estate, including a large tract of land which is now known as Snow's subdivision of the city of Detroit. He was a man of broad views and mature judgment and through his well directed efforts he acquired a substantial competency,—the just reward of years of earnest and faithful endeavor. When he was summoned to the life eternal the entire community manifested a deep sense of personal loss and bereavement, for no citizen of Dearborn had been better known or more uniformly loved and esteemed. The remains of Dr. Snow rest in beautiful North-view cemetery at Dearborn, where a stately monument has been erected as a memorial, but his best monument is that of his worthy life and kindly deeds.

In his native town in Ohio, on the 22d of October, 1851, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Snow to Miss Elizabeth Austin, who was there born and reared and who is a daughter of Lucius Montgomery Austin and Melissa (Whiting) Austin, both born in Connecticut. The town of Austinburg, Ashtabula county, Ohio, was founded by Mrs. Snow's great-uncle, Judge Eliphalet Austin. Mrs. Snow, a woman of most gracious personality, proved a devoted companion and helpmeet to her honored husband and is held in affectionate regard in the community that has so long been her home. In conclusion of this brief memoir is entered brief record concerning the children of Dr. and Mrs. Snow:

Herbert Montgomery Snow, who was born on the 26th of July, 1858, attended the Grand River Institute at Austinburg, Ohio, and later graduated from the Detroit high school. He then entered the law department of the University of Michigan, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1883. Thereafter he was engaged in the practice of his profession in Detroit for a short time, and he then engaged in the real-estate business, in which he gave major attention to the management of the land which his father had purchased in that city, with an office in the Hammond Building. He platted the subdivision previously noted and continued to be actively identified with the real estate business until his death, which occurred on the 27th of October, 1897. In the meanwhile he continued to reside at Dearborn and was an influential factor in public affairs of a local order. He was a most earnest and consistent churchman of the Protestant Episcopal church and at the time of his demise was treasurer and a member of the vestry of the parish of this church in Dearborn. He was a staunch Republican in politics but the only public office in which he consented to serve was that of school inspector. He was affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and held membership in various social organizations of representative character. On the 12th of September, 1883, at Ann Arbor, Michigan, Her-

bert M. Snow was united in marriage to Miss Mary L. Martyn, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Dark) Martyn, of that city, and she survives her husband, as do also their three children,—Harry A., who is a graduate of the University of Michigan; Clara L., who was graduated in the same institution; and Gertrude, who was graduated in the Detroit high school. Edward Auchmuty Snow, the younger of the two children of Dr. and Mrs. Snow, was born on the 9th of March, 1863, and passed to the life eternal on the 8th of September, 1884, shortly after attaining to his legal majority. He had attended Grand River Institute and at the time of his death was studying medicine under the preceptorship of his father, to whom the death of the son was a most severe blow. The beautiful old family homestead in Dearborn has long been known as a center of most gracious and refined hospitality and it has been the stage of many of the principal social events of the community.

JASPER CALVIN GATES, a lawyer, was born at Pleasantville, Pennsylvania, March 23, 1850, the son of the Rev. Aaron and Amanda M. (Cross) Gates. He is a direct descendant of Sir Thomas Gates, governor of Virginia from 1609 to 1618. He is also a descendant of Governor Bradford, governor of Plymouth Colony for thirty-seven years. All of his ancestors were in America before 1660, and he has proved seven of his ancestors who served in the Revolutionary war. The paternal grandfather was Aaron Gates who served as Captain in the War of 1812.

Rev. Aaron Gates, the father of the subject, was born in Warrensburg, New York, was educated at what is now Colgate University, New York, and became a Baptist minister. The mother of the subject of this sketch was born at Georgetown, New York, the daughter of Calvin Cross, a soldier of the War of 1812. The great-grandfather was Uriah Cross, who was a double second cousin of Ethan Allen and served in the Green Mountain Boy Regiment during the Revolutionary war. The original name of the family of the mother of our subject was De la Croix and they were French Huguenots.

Jasper C. Gates, who has become one of the most successful lawyers of the Detroit bar, was educated in the Pleasantville, Pennsylvania, Academy and was graduated at Union College, Schenectady, New York, with the degree of C. E. in 1872, and received the degree of A. B. in 1873, and in 1893 the honorary degree of A. M. was conferred upon him. In 1874 he graduated from the Albany (N. Y.) Law School, with the degree of LL. B. Coming to Michigan in 1875, he entered upon the practice of the law at Kalamazoo. In 1876 he came to Detroit and became a member of the law firm of Frazer and Gates, which firm continued until 1895. He became a professor in the Detroit College of Law in 1893, lecturing on Evidence, Real Property, Trusts, Landlord and Tenant, Domestic Relations, Partnerships and Agency. He proposed legislative bills which became laws with slight amendments, as follows: 1891—Civil Service examination of prospective jurors of the Wayne circuit court, limiting appeals from justice courts in Wayne County, caucus law for Detroit; 1903—Primary Election Law for Wayne county.

Mr. Gates is a member of the Detroit Board of Commerce; of the Executive Committee of the Detroit Municipal League; was President of the Detroit Baptist Union for ten years. He was also President the Michigan Baptist Convention in 1909-1910. He married Lulu Foster, daughter of Colonel John Foster, of Kalamazoo. She is descended from Edward Foster, a lawyer who came over to the Plymouth colony in 1635.

ABRAM W. SEMPLINER. Like many another ambitious young man, Abram W. Sempliner, born at Bay City, October 15, 1881, gravitated to Detroit as the centre of legal activity of the state, and casting his fortunes with the City of the Straits, has more than made good, occupying a prominent position in the estimation of his fellow citizens.

The son of William and Hedwig (Alexander) Sempliner, he was reared and received his education in the public schools of Bay City. Graduating from these, he passed through high school and then went to Ann Arbor, Michigan, where he entered the law department of the University of Michigan and where he was graduated with the class of '02, degree of LL.B. In 1902 he came to Detroit and entered the law office of Alexander J. Groesbeck, where he has since continued, although engaged in the general practice of the law for himself.

On June 26, 1907, Mr. Sempliner was united in marriage to Miss Ida M. Tippling, of Detroit, the daughter of Thomas and Ann Tippling. To this union one son has been born, William Myron Sempliner.

Mr. Sempliner's father was a native of Hungary, and his mother was born at New York City. The elder Mr. Sempliner located in Bay City in 1865 and for thirty-five years was engaged in maintaining a general merchandise store in that city.

EDWARD J. KENDALL, M. D. The neighboring province of Ontario, Canada, has contributed a most liberal and valued element to the citizenship of the Michigan metropolis, and among those of Canadian birth who now occupy secure place in connection with the varied activities of Detroit stands Dr. Kendall, who is one of the representative physicians and surgeons of the city.

Dr. Edward James Kendall was born in the town of Welland, Ontario, the judicial center of the county of the same name, on January 20, 1861. He is a son of John and Sarah Ann (Badger) Kendall, both of whom were born and reared in England, whence they came to the province of Ontario, Canada, about the year 1856, their marriage having been solemnized at St. Catherines, that province. The father was a talented artist and decorator and as such he found employment for his abilities during the greater part of his active career. Both he and his wife continued to reside in the province of Ontario until death. Both were zealous communicants of the Church of England, in whose faith they reared their children, of whom one son and one daughter are now living.

Dr. Kendall was a child at the time of the family removal to Niagara Falls, Ontario, at which place he attended the common and high schools. He then entered the Ontario College of Pharmacy, at Toronto, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1881, after which he had the management of a drug store in the city of Rochester, New York, for a time. He finally engaged in the same line of business on his own responsibility and continued his residence in Rochester until he had formulated plans for entering the medical profession, for which his pharmaceutical training had given him valuable discipline in a preliminary way. He had closely studied the pharmacopeia and had become especially well informed in materia medica and therapeutics. He early became impressed with the Homeopathic school of medicine, and his later success and prestige have amply justified his choice of the same as his sphere of earnest and effective endeavor. He entered the Hahnemann Homeopathic Medical College in the city of Philadelphia, in which admirable institution he completed the prescribed course with high honors. He was graduated as a member of the class of 1895 and duly received his well earned degree of Doctor of Medicine. The same year he established his home in Detroit, and here he has since continued in

the active general practice of his profession, in which he has gained precedence as one of the leading representatives and exponents of Homeopathy, the while his clientage is of extensive and representative character. From 1898 to 1901 Dr. Kendall gave most effective and discriminating service as inspector for the city board of health, and his devotion to his profession has not been shown alone in his private practice, for he has become a valued factor in its educational work, as a member of the faculty of the Detroit Homeopathic College of Medicine, in which he holds the chair of *materia medica*. He is also a member of the medical staff of Grace Hospital. His study of the best in the standard and periodical literature of his profession has been carried to the ultimate bounds, his contributions to the same have been many and valuable, and his original research and investigation have done much to further the progress of his school of practice. A man of fine personality and unfailing courtesy, he has gained the high regard of his professional confreres and a secure place in popular confidence and esteem in the community which is his home. He is a member of the International Hahnemannian Association, the American Institute of Homeopathy, the Michigan State Homeopathic Medical Society, and the Detroit Practitioners' Society, of which last mentioned he served several years as secretary and one year as president. Convinced of the legitimacy and great superiority of the Homeopathic system of medication, which serves primarily to "remove or annihilate disease in its whole extent in the shortest, most reliable and most harmless way on easily comprehensible principles rather than to produce physiological reactions by the use of heavy drug-dosage," Dr. Kendall holds closely to the best teachings of his school and his personal success in practice offers the strongest argument in favor of the system. He has one of the finest private Homeopathic and general medical libraries in the state, and the same includes many rare books long since out of print. He has effectually covered the entire domain of Homeopathy and is one of its leading exponents in Michigan.

Loyal and progressive as a citizen, Dr. Kendall has shown a lively interest in public affairs of a local order. He is affiliated with Ashlar Lodge, No. 91, Free & Accepted Masons, and with Wayne Lodge, No 104, Knights of Pythias.

In Detroit, on the 29th of April, 1908, Dr. Kendall was united in marriage to Mrs. Marjorie B. Austin, daughter of Richard Hart.

GLENN E. MACKLEM, M. D. Distinctively eligible for recognition in this publication as one of the representative younger members of the medical profession in his native city, Dr. Glenn Edrie Macklem is a scion of a family whose name has been identified with the civic and business interests of Detroit for more than half a century. He was born in this city on the 27th day of May, 1883, and is a son of Stephen B. and Ella T. (Pursell) Macklem, the former of whom was born at Hamilton, province of Ontario, Canada, and the latter at Waterford, that province. Stephen B. Macklem was a lad of about fifteen years at the time of the family removal to Detroit, where his father, John Macklem, became a prosperous business man and passed the residue of his life. Here the son was reared to maturity and here he has continuously maintained his home since the later '60s. He was for many years one of the leading representatives of the real-estate and insurance business in Detroit, and he is now living virtually retired, after years of earnest and fruitful endeavor. He has, through his business operations in past years, contributed much to the upbuilding and progress of the Michigan metropolis, and he has ever commanded secure vantage ground in the

confidence and esteem of the community that has so long represented his home. He is a liberal and public-spirited citizen, is a staunch Republican in his political proclivities, and both he and his wife hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church.

The unrivaled public schools of Detroit afforded Dr. Macklem his early educational advantages and he was graduated in the Central high school as a member of the class of 1897. In the autumn of the same year he was matriculated in the academic or literary department of the University of Michigan, in which great institution he was graduated in 1901, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In preparation for the work of his chosen profession Dr. Macklem did not avail himself of the advantages of the institutions of his native state, but entered the medical department of the University of Louisville, Kentucky,—a department whose facilities and curriculum are of the highest standard, and in the same he was graduated as a member of the class of 1905, with the well earned degree of Doctor of Medicine. He served as House Surgeon of the Louisville city hospital in 1905-6 and then returned to Detroit, where he gained further and most valuable clinical experience in the office of house surgeon of Grace Hospital, an incumbency which he retained during 1907-8. He is now a member of the visiting staff of this noble institution and also that of Providence Hospital. In the meanwhile he had established a successful private practice and early in the year 1912 he showed his professional progressiveness and civic enterprise by opening the private institution known as the Convalescent Hospital. This institution has the best equipment throughout, with modern sanitary provisions and other accessories, and it can not but prove a most valuable addition to the list of hospitals in the Michigan metropolis, the while it can claim many special advantages and facilities not known in the general hospitals of public order. Of this new institution Dr. Macklem has direct supervision and is Surgeon in Chief. He is specializing in Abdominal Surgery and Diseases of Children, and in his hospital will give particular attention to the treatment of abdominal disorders. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Michigan State Medical Society, the Wayne County Medical Society and the Phi Chi medical fraternity. In politics the doctor is aligned as a staunch supporter of the cause of the Republican party and in his native city he is identified with various representative fraternal and social organizations, besides which he is a member of the alumni association of the University of Michigan and that of the University of Louisville. The church relations of himself and his wife are with the Methodist denomination.

On the 31st of October, 1908, Dr. Macklem was united in marriage to Miss Charlotte Cora Pohl, who was born and reared in Detroit, where her father, Frederick B. Pohl, is a representative business man. Dr. and Mrs. Macklem have a winsome little daughter, Olive Virginia.

DAVID J. LEVY, M. D. The beautiful city of Kalamazoo, Michigan, figures as the native place of this alert and representative young physician of Detroit, and he is known for his fine general scholarship as well as for marked professional attainments. Dr. Levy was born on the 8th of February, 1881, and is a son of Jacob and Alice (Desenberg) Levy, the former of whom was born in Alsace-Lorraine, Germany, and the latter in Davenport, Iowa. The father was a representative business man of Kalamazoo, and there both he and his wife continued to reside until their death.

Dr. Levy made good use of the advantages afforded him in the public schools of his native city, where he was graduated in the high school as a member of the class of 1898. Thereafter he continued his studies for

one year in Kalamazoo College, after which he was matriculated in the literary department of the University of Michigan, in which he was graduated in 1902 and from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1903 he held a scholarship in Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research, under Professor Novy, at Ann Arbor, Michigan. During the ensuing two years he was assistant in bacteriology in the University of Michigan, and in the medical department of this great institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1906, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He later did effective post-graduate and original research work in leading institutions of Boston, and New York City. In 1907 he began the practice of his profession in Kalamazoo, Michigan, and he served two years as health officer of his native city. In 1910 the Doctor went to Europe, where he served as volunteer assistant to Professor Finkelstein, of the Municipal Infants' Hospital in the city of Berlin, and to Professor Schlesinger, of the General Hospital in Vienna. His experience in this association with these renowned German scientists and physicians was of inestimable value to him, and it may readily be understood that he brings to the work of his profession a specially fine training and a well disciplined mind.

In March, 1911, Dr. Levy established his residence in Detroit, and here he is meeting with gratifying success, the while he confines his attention to internal medicine and the treatment of the diseases of children. He is pediatrician to the United Jewish Charities of Detroit, to the dispensary of the Franklin Street Settlement, a social center, and to the Salvation Army. The Doctor is identified with the American Medical Association, the Michigan State Medical Society, in which organization he is secretary of the medical section, the Wayne County Medical Society and with the Detroit Society of Neurology and Psychiatry. He is a member of the Phoenix Club, and holds membership in Congregation Beth El. The Doctor is an enthusiast in his profession and as a scientist, and his humanitarian spirit and broad sympathies are destined to make his angle of influence constantly widen in beneficence.

WILLIAM BRODIE, M. D., who died at his home in the city of Detroit, on the 30th of July, 1890, was one of the favored mortals whom nature launches into the world with the heritage of a sturdy ancestry, a splendid physique, a masterful mind and energy enough for many men. Added to these attributes were extraordinary intellectual attainments and the well stored lessons of a wide and varied experience. Such a man could not be obscure, and it was given him to achieve high standing in the medical profession, which he dignified and honored by his character and services. He came to Detroit more than sixty years ago, in 1851, and for many years he held prestige as one of the most able and honored representatives of his profession in Michigan. He was a distinguished factor in the educational work of his profession, was broad-minded and public-spirited as a citizen, was a force in connection with those agencies that touch the general welfare, and his life counted for good in its every relation. He was a type of the true gentleman and a representative of the best in the community,—dignified and yet possessed of an affability and kindness that won him warm friends among all classes and conditions of men. In a publication of the circumscribed order of the one at hand it is impossible to enter into minute details concerning the career of this honored pioneer and distinguished physician, but the brief review here offered will, it is trusted, prove adequate to denote the man as he was and to indicate somewhat of his large and worthy accomplishment.

Dr. William Brodie was born at Fawley Court, Buckinghamshire, England, on the 28th of July, 1823, and thus he had just entered upon his sixty-eighth year at the time of his death. He was a scion of the staunchest of English-Scotch stock, his father having been a horticulturist of some note in Buckinghamshire. He came to America in 1833 and was reared to adult age on a farm near the city of Rochester, New York, and in the meanwhile duly availed himself of the advantages afforded in the common schools of the locality and period. Of alert and receptive mind and distinctive ambition, he was not to be satisfied with merely a common-school education, and his ambition was one of self-reliance and definite purpose, as is shown by the fact that through his own resources he maintained himself for three years as a student in Brockport College, in which he was graduated with honors. It was his father's desire that his son should prepare himself for the ministry, but owing to an accident to his brother, about that time, whose wound had not been treated as successfully as our subject thought it should be and believing he himself could have done better, he conceived the idea of preparing for the medical and surgical profession.

In 1847, when twenty-four years of age, Dr. Brodie came to Michigan and established his residence at Pontiac, where he began the study of medicine under the effective preceptorship of Dr. Wilson, who was at that time one of the representative physicians of the state. He applied himself earnestly to his technical studies and finally returned to the east and entered the College of Physicians & Surgeons, in New York City. In this representative institution, which now constitutes the medical department of Columbia University, he was graduated as a member of the class of 1850 and duly received his degree of Doctor of Medicine.

Soon after his graduation Dr. Brodie returned to Michigan and established his home in Detroit, which city was destined to be the scene of his earnest and fruitful labors during the remainder of his long and useful career. Through the influence of that honored pioneer physician and surgeon, Dr. Zina Pitcher, he obtained the position of house surgeon at St. Mary's Hospital, and he soon became also examining physician for the St. Andrew's and St. George's Societies. That the young physician early proved his powers and established high professional reputation is significantly shown by the fact that in 1855-6 he served as secretary of the American Medical Association. He also became editor of the *Peninsular Journal of Medicine & Surgery*, which was published in Detroit and which was at that time one of the leading medical periodicals of the west. His private practice soon became substantial and representative, and he held precedence as one of the representative members of his profession in Michigan until the time when he was summoned from the scene of life's mortal endeavors.

At the inception of the Civil war Dr. Brodie was appointed surgeon of the First Michigan Volunteer Infantry and soon after going to the front, by request of the Surgeon General, he took the examination for brigade surgeon, to which position twenty were to be appointed, and he was one of the first ten appointed. He failed to receive his commission, however, and applied to President Lincoln for the reason. It was found that the Michigan Senators, for political reasons, were holding up the appointment. President Lincoln then appointed Dr. Brodie brigade surgeon in the Sixth Division of the Army of the Cumberland, but the appointment was not confirmed by the senate, and the doctor returned to Detroit. He then resumed the active practice of his profession. Soon afterward he was elected alderman from the First ward, and two years later he was made chairman of that body. In 1866 Dr. Brodie became a member of the board of health of the city of Detroit, and he retained

this position until 1871. In 1887 he was again elected a member of this important municipal body and he continued to give most earnest and effective service in this capacity until the illness which terminated in his death. He was president of the board when the final summons came. He was most zealous in the promotion of sanitary measures and in the general safeguarding of the public health. He was a valued member of the American Public Health Association, and from 1871 until the close of his life he held the office of surgeon to the fire department of the city of Detroit, besides which he was chief medical officer for the lines of the Grand Trunk Railway system west of the Detroit river. He was a delegate to the first convention of the International Medical Congress, in 1876, and in 1888 he was first vice-president of this organization, at the meeting held in the city of Washington. In 1886 he was president of the American Medical Association, of which he had previously served as secretary, as has already been noted in this context. In 1870 he was vice-president of the Michigan State Medical Society, and in 1875 he served as its president. He continued one of the active and influential members of this society until his death. Dr. Brodie was one of the founders of the Wayne County Medical Society and served six years as its president, though not in a continuous way.

In all that touched the advancement of the profession which he signally honored by his life and labors Dr. Brodie took an abiding and insistent interest, and he was specially earnest in furthering its educational agencies as well as in aiding young men who were striving to achieve worthy success as physicians and surgeons. He was prominently identified with the organization of the Michigan College of Medicine, in 1879, and in this institution he held the chair of clinical medicine until its consolidation with the Detroit Medical College. In the amplified institution he was elected a member of the board of trustees and also emeritus professor of the principles and practice of medicine and clinical medicine, which positions he retained until the close of his life. From 1878 to 1880, inclusive, he was a member of the examining board of the medical department of the University of Michigan. For many years he was editor of the *Therapeutic Gazette*, published in Detroit, and concerning his work in this connection that publication spoke as follows in a memorial given at the time of his death: "That Dr. Brodie succeeded in establishing the position of the *Gazette* as an independent journal, one appreciated and needed by the profession, is shown by the subscription list, which during his editorial management increased from less than one thousand to eleven thousand five hundred bona fide subscribers. We can but not feel that the continued prosperity of the *Gazette* is mainly due to a close following of the policy mapped out by Dr. Brodie. The death of Dr. Brodie will come with the shock of a personal bereavement to a much wider circle than his immediate family. Few had a greater list of acquaintances, no one more loving friends. Although he relinquished with his editorial work the onerous duties also of the practicing physician, he still kept a warm interest in the doings of the medical world, while his unfailing good nature, rare attainments and warm heart endeared him to all who came in contact with him."

During the last six years of his life Dr. Brodie was a member of the board of United States pension examining surgeons for Wayne county, and he was at all times a prominent figure and valued counselor in matters touching the medical profession and its work in his home city and state. When this loved and honored physician was summoned to the life eternal the various organizations with which he had been identified gave earnest testimonials of esteem and appreciation and marked their sense of loss and bereavement. To reproduce these estimates in an

article of this order is impossible, but there is a demand that a few of such evidences be given attention. *Leonard's Illustrated Medical Journal*, published in Detroit, spoke as follows:

"In his death there has been removed from the ranks of the medical profession one of Detroit's most cultured and sterling physicians. Of unfailing good nature, rare attainments and whole-souled, noble personality, Dr. Brodie endeared himself to the hearts of all who came within the circle of his influence, and it is but giving expression to a widespread sentiment to assert that this beloved physician will long be missed, while the unique place he held can not but long remain unfilled. He will be remembered as the special friend of the struggling young student of medicine, for his deep and abiding interest in young men was a trait that remained with him to the last."

From an editorial estimate which appeared in the *Detroit Free Press* are taken the following excerpts: "The death of Dr. William Brodie will have to a very much wider circle than his immediate family the shock of a personal bereavement. Though he relinquished some time since the more onerous duties of his profession he has still maintained with a large number of families the close and intimate relations built up during long years of successful practice. He was guide, counselor and friend as well as physician, and was one of the largest hearted members of a profession which does more work than any other for 'sweet charity's sake.' He had, therefore, a host of friends among the poor, and the news of his death will bring sorrow to many an humble home. Dr. Brodie was quite as prominent in non-professional as in professional life. Without being a politician in the ordinary acceptance of the term, he was deeply interested in public affairs and had the welfare of his city, county and state very much at heart. He served the public for many years in different capacities and always faithfully and well. He was a good man, a good physician, a good citizen; and the sympathy of the public goes out in generous measure to his bereaved family."

Before the Wayne County Medical Society a special memorial was read by Dr. John J. Mulheron, and from the same the following extracts are taken: "In the case of our departed friend, geniality and sociability were so pronounced as to make it appear to the casual observer that the professional or more strictly scientific was secondary. To those who knew him best, however, this was only seeming, for back of his great humanity there was the deep stratum of qualities essential to the successful physician. There was nothing pedantic about him, but from the storehouse of his large experience and correct observation, his opinions were evolved with a freedom and celerity which made them seem intuitive. His conclusions were so quickly drawn at times as to make it appear that they came through the straight, short cut of intuition, rather than by the slower process of reasoning, step by step, from obscure cause to more tangible effect. They were, however, generally correct, and when proved by the outcome of the case were found to be somewhat more than the results of shrewd guessing. Few men can as quickly and correctly reach diagnosis, and especially in the matter of therapeutic diagnosis, as could Dr. Brodie. Few, however, possess the faculty of mixing confidence with their drugs to the degree which distinguished our dead friend. His patients felt instinctively that his diagnosis and therapeutics were correct. His social nature was of the effervescent, spontaneous type, which made it contagious and thus aided in definite results which drugs alone could not effect."

"Dr. Brodie was a man of very pronounced individuality and had the courage of his convictions to such a degree as to have caused many to regard him as of combative disposition. He was fearless in the ex-

pression of his convictions, and none more than he enjoyed keen and honorable opposition. * * * A more kindly and sympathetic heart has seldom throbbed in human breast. There was nothing mean in his composition, and although in conflict his blows may have been hard and fast they were invariably upon his opponent's front. If the sun ever went down on his enemy's wrath, the fault was not our friend's. Dr. Brodie had well nigh reached the patriarchal three-score years and ten when the summons came; but in spite of his years we will long remember his youthful heart. Seldom, indeed, does the heart remain so youthful in a body over which have passed the weight and experiences of so many years. Up to the end he retained the heart of the impulsive, impressionable, ingenuous youth. I never saw a man whose thoughts, conversation and deportment so belied the years which weighed the body down. He preferred the companionship of young men, and young men were in turn drawn to him. It was his delight to entertain them and enter into their projects and aspirations, and nothing made him happier than for the young man to make him his confidant. His vivacity of mind and the singular combination of the old and the young, of the man and the boy, in his composition, drew to him a large circle of the younger men in the profession, who were profited as well as entertained by his social qualities. It will be many years before the memory of Dr. Brodie is effaced, and in the years to come those who knew him in their youth will cherish a kindly recollection of this unique old man. They will have met very few in whom the elements were more pleasantly combined, and none who took a more philosophical view of life."

Another appreciative estimate was that given by Leartus Counor in his paper, the *American Lancet* and himself one of the most distinguished representatives of the medical profession in Detroit and Michigan. From this estimate it is possible to give only brief quotation: "He was an especially happy man, inclined to look upon the bright side of things; and that part of the world or its people that came into personal contact with him he regarded as simply perfect. It must be said that his personality is closely united for or against every medical movement made in Michigan during his entire life; and the same personality is entwined in much of the action, on other than medical science, taken by the American Medical Association. He will be remembered for his strong personality, his great kindness to countless persons in and out of the profession, his unswerving devotion to his profession and his tireless efforts in its behalf. He loved to promote his views by recourse to the polemic arena, calmly accepting the result, be it for or against him. He was firm in his devotion to his friends, and so made and retained hosts of them. All in all, Dr. Brodie was a unique figure in the profession, a type of much of the material that rescued Michigan from the dominion of the destructive malaria, cleared the forests and drained the soil, and made it the servant of man. Personally we shall greatly miss his cordial welcome and encouraging words of cheer."

The affectionate regard in which Dr. Brodie was held by his professional confreres and by his home community in general was significantly shown on the occasion of the public memorial services held in his honor and attended by many of the representative citizens of Detroit. On this occasion were delivered appreciative addresses by leading members of the medical profession and by others who had known and honored the deceased physician. It is not necessary to enter into details concerning this memorial service, since the very holding of the same offers abundant testimony to the love and esteem in which Dr. Brodie was held in the community that had long represented his home and been the stage of his earnest and devoted labors as a friend of all humanity.

In politics Dr. Brodie gave his allegiance to the Democratic party, and he was a zealous and earnest communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church, in which he was long and prominently identified with the parish of St. Paul's church. He was affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and was identified with other civic organizations of representative Order, including the Detroit Audubon Club, of which he had served as president.

The home life of Dr. Brodie was one of ideal order and there can be no wish to touch this phase of his career save to give simple statement concerning its relations. In November, 1851, at Pontiac, this state, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Jane Whitefield, who was born in Hampshire, England, and who was summoned to the life eternal on the 5th of July, 1897, at the age of seventy-five years. Three children survive the honored parents,—Charles A., who is a resident of Detroit; Dr. Benjamin P., who succeeded his father in practice and is one of the representative physician and surgeons of Detroit; and Miss Jane W. Brodie, who still resides in this city.

BENJAMIN P. BRODIE, M. D. It is gratifying to note that both in his profession and in his civic relations Dr. Brodie has well upheld the prestige of a name long honored in Michigan and its metropolis. He is a son of the late Dr. William Brodie. He whose name initiates this paragraph is known as one of the representative physicians and surgeons of Detroit, and in his native city it may consistently be said that his circle of friends is coincident with that of his acquaintances. The old homestead in which he was born was situated at 253 Woodward avenue, adjoining the site of the present Washington Arcade Building. In 1871 his father erected a handsome residence at the corner of Lafayette boulevard and Wayne street, and there the honored father continued to reside until his death. In 1905 Dr. Benjamin P. Brodie sold this old homestead to the Detroit Board of Commerce, where that organization maintained headquarters, the building having been remodeled for this purpose, until 1911, when it was razed to permit of the handsome new home of the Board, now in course of construction.

Dr. Benjamin Pitcher Brodie was born in Detroit on the 6th of April, 1859, and his early educational discipline was received in the public schools of his native city and in P. M. Patterson's private school in Detroit. He entered the literary or academic department of the University of Michigan, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1882 and from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In preparation for the work of the profession which had been signally dignified by the services of his honored father he then entered the Michigan College of Medicine, in Detroit, and in this institution he was graduated in 1884, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He at once became associated with his father in general practice and this grateful alliance continued until the death of the father, in 1890, since which time the son has continued in independent practice, in which he has admirably upheld the honors of the family name. In 1885-6 he took post-graduate work in New York City, where he availed himself of the best of clinical advantages, and he has at all times kept in touch with the advances made in both medicine and surgery. He is a member of the medical staff of St. Mary's, Harper and Woman's Hospital and Infants' Home, besides which he is consulting surgeon to the Solvay General Hospital, chief surgeon of the Detroit & Toledo Shore Line Railroad, and chief surgeon of the Detroit United Railway. He is assistant chief surgeon of the Grand Trunk Railway, Western Division, and surgeon of the Detroit fire department, a position in which his father had served for many years.

Dr. Brodie is identified with the American Medical Association, the Michigan State Medical Society and the Wayne County Medical Society. He also served for some time as assistant surgeon of the Michigan Naval Reserves. In politics he is with the Democratic party, he and his wife are communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church, and he holds membership in the Detroit, the Yondotega, the University and the Detroit Boat Clubs, as well as the Harmonie Society,—all of these being representative social organizations of his native city. The doctor takes a lively interest in all that concerns the welfare of his home city and is essentially progressive and public spirited.

On the 14th of November, 1907, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Brodie to Mrs. Anne (Tallant) Tubbs, of San Francisco, California.

JAMES RENWICK NEILL, one of the most popular and successful of the younger members of the Detroit bar, was born in Oakland county, Michigan, March 7, 1875, the son of Alexander and Margaret (McBride) Neill. Alexander Neill was born in Londonderry, Ireland, in 1805, and came to the United States in 1823. He settled first at Sparta, Illinois, from where in 1849 he came to Michigan, settling in Oakland county. He drove a yoke of oxen all the way from Sparta to his new Michigan home. He was preceded to this state by his brother James, who was a pioneer Covenanter preacher and established the Old Covenant church in Oakland county, on land which later became a part of the farm of Alexander.

Alexander Neill established the first steam circular saw mill in Oakland county. He cut down the timber and cleared eighty acres by himself, and from Flint, by team, hauled the shingles with which his house was covered. The mother of our subject, who is still living near Londonderry, Ireland, was the daughter of James McBride. The family came to the United States in 1840, locating at Troy, Oakland county, Michigan, where they were pioneers.

James R. Neill was reared on the farm in Oakland county and attended the district schools. He also attended the Detroit College of Law, graduating therefrom with the class of 1899, with the degree of LL.B. He came to Detroit in 1894. In 1897 he became connected with the law offices of Charles W. Casgrain, and in 1899 became a member of the law firm of Brown & Neill, which continued for one year, since which time he has practiced for himself, building up a most profitable business.

Mr. Neill is a member of the Wayne County Bar Association; the Oakland County Society of Detroit, of which he was secretary, and is also treasurer of the Frazer Paint Company of New York.

JOSEPH HENRY MCCANN, M. D. One of the younger members of the medical profession of Detroit, who is gaining an enviable reputation and who bids fair to achieve marked success in the practice of that profession, is Joseph Henry McCann, who has an office at 1905 Michigan avenue. He is not only a product of the state, but of the farm as well, having been born on a farm in Ingham county, Michigan, on January 12, 1884, the son of Matthew and Rosy (Marks) McCann, both natives of Ingham county and both of whom are living. The paternal grandfather of the Doctor, Owen McCann, was a native of Ireland, settling in Ingham county in the early 'forties, when the county was in the wilderness. He died at the age of ninety years. The maternal grandfather was Joseph Marks, a native of Germany and a pioneer of Ingham county. He died at the age of fifty-two, in 1851.

Dr. McCann was reared on the farm in his native county, where he attended the district schools. He attended the Jackson, Michigan, high

school for about three years. He then put in two years in the literary department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, afterward entering the medical department of that institution, from which he graduated with the class of '09, with the degree of M. D. He then spent one year in the hospitals of the state. He entered the general practice of his profession at Detroit in 1910, in his present location. He is a member of the Wayne County Medical Society, the Michigan State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. Dr. McCann is examining physician for the Modern Woodmen of America, and is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is also health officer for the township of Springwells, Wayne county.

ARTHUR LEFEBVRE, M. D. Not a few of the native sons of the Dominion of Canada have attained prominence as members of the medical profession in the city of Detroit, and among the number is Dr. Lefebvre, who is recognized as one of the representative physicians and surgeons of the Michigan metropolis and who maintains his offices in the Gas Office Building.

Dr. Lefebvre was born in the fine old city of Montreal, Canada, on the 19th of November, 1868, and, as his name indicates, he is of staunch French ancestry, his forebears in both the paternal and maternal lines having early established their residence in Canada, whither they immigrated from France. He is a son of Remi and Elizabeth (Du Moulin) Lefebvre, both of whom were born in lower Canada and both of whom passed their entire lives in that dominion. The father became one of the representative contractors and builders of the Dominion and made a specialty of the erection of church edifices of the finer order. He passed the closing years of his life in Montreal, where his death occurred in 1875, and there his widow continued to maintain her home until she too was summoned to the life eternal, in 1887, both having been devout communicants of the Catholic church.

In the parochial schools of his native city Dr. Lefebvre gained his early educational discipline, and this was supplemented by higher studies in Ste. Therese College, in the vicinity of Montreal, and he completed his literary or academic course in Assumption College, where he was graduated as a member of the class of 1900, and from which he receives his degree of Bachelor of Arts. Dr. Lefebvre was fortunate in having gained a liberal collegiate education before he turned his attention to that of technical order, and his preliminary training has been of distinctive value to him in enabling him to make the best use of his professional advantages, the while it has contributed materially to his success in the practical work of his chosen and exacting vocation. In preparation for the work of his profession he entered the medical department of Laval University, in his native city, and in this fine institution he was graduated in 1904, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

Thus admirably fortified Dr. Lefebvre came to Michigan soon after his graduation and located in the village of Ecorse, a suburb of Detroit and one that has long been known for its large percentage of citizens of French extraction. The Doctor himself claims the French language as his vernacular, and his principal object in initiating practice in Ecorse was that he might gain a proper mastery of English under favorable conditions, that community being one in which both French and English are commonly spoken. In 1905 Dr. Lefebvre began the general practice of his profession in Detroit. He opened an office at the corner of Lafayette avenue and Nineteenth street, near Ste. Anne's church, representing the first Catholic parish of Detroit. There he remained until January, 1910, when he found it expedient to establish an office in the

center of the city, as his practice was rapidly expanding outside the section in which he had located. He accordingly opened a fine suite of offices at 408 Gas Office Building, and he now maintains his residence at 323 West Grand Boulevard. He is identified with various professional organizations of representative character and both he and his wife are communicants of the Catholic church, in which they hold membership in the parish of Ste. Anne church.

On the 17th of April, 1895, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Lefevre to Miss Cora Salliotte, eldest daughter of the late A. M. Salliotte, of Ecorse, Michigan, her father having been one of the most honored and influential citizens of that place, where he was engaged in the lumber business for many years. Dr. and Mrs. Lefevre have three sons—Armand, Erwin and Reginald.

FRED CHARLES HARVEY. This history would be incomplete without reference to Mr. Fred C. Harvey, one of the leading admiralty lawyers of the country, a highly esteemed citizen of Detroit and a distinguished member of the Detroit bar.

Mr. Harvey was born at Mendon, Michigan, June 1, 1858, the son of Noah S. and Lydia (Cole) Harvey, both of whom were natives of the state of New York. He received his early education in the public schools of Detroit, and after graduating therefrom attended the law department of the University of Michigan during the years 1876 and 1877. He then returned to Detroit and was admitted to the bar in 1879, associating himself with the firm of Wisner & Speed, later becoming a member of the firm which was then known as Wisner, Speed & Harvey. This firm continued for about five years, when it was changed to Wisner & Harvey, and thus continued until the death of Mr. Wisner in 1900. Since that time Mr. Harvey has been in practice for himself and has built up a large business in admiralty law, to which he has paid especial attention.

He is a stockholder and director in the Raleigh Steamship Company, the Ferguson Estate Company, Limited, and the E. Ferguson Company, Limited. He is a member of the Detroit and State Bar Association; Oriental Lodge, F. & A. M.; King Cyrus Chapter, R. A. M.; Munroe Council; Detroit Cribbage Club; Detroit Curling Club; and Windsor Club. He was married to Miss Mary E. Adams, of Detroit, a daughter of Samuel Adams, and as a result of this union the following children were born to them: Fred Percival, Helen Hortense, Bessie May and L. Marguerite.

The father's and mother's families lived in New York for several generations, and were both of English descent. The Harvey family was brought to Michigan by the grandfather of Mr. F. C. Harvey in the pioneer days of the state, locating at Mt. Clemens. Mr. Harvey's father was a contractor and builder, and came to Detroit in 1855, carrying on the business of a builder in this city up to the time of his retirement in 1892. Mr. Harvey's mother died in 1892, and his father's death occurred six years later.

HORACE BYRON WILLIAMS, M. D. is well entitled to recognition in this publication as one of the able, progressive and successful physicians of the Michigan metropolis, where he has been engaged in active general practice since 1906, and where his clientage is constantly expanding in scope and importance.

Dr. Horace Byron Williams claims as his own an ancestral record that denotes long and worthy identification of the Williams family with the history of the great American republic, and the original pro-

genitor came from England and established his residence in New England in the colonial days. The Doctor was born at Newark, Wayne county, New York, on the 26th of March, 1875, and is a son of Byron Crane Williams and Caroline (Pierce) Williams, the former of whom was likewise born at Newark, New York, and the latter of whom was born in the city of Rochester, that state, both families having been early founded in the old Empire commonwealth. The Williams family has been one of marked distinction in professional and public affairs and most interesting and unusual are the data which it is possible to here incorporate concerning the father and grandfather of Dr. Williams. His father was graduated in both the literary and law departments of Harvard University, and has long been a representative member of the bar of western New York. He is a son of Hon. Stephen K. Williams, likewise a graduate of Harvard and now one of the most venerable and distinguished members of the New York bar. This noble patriarch, now ninety-four years of age, (1912), is still engaged in the practice of his profession, at Newark, New York, as the senior member of the firm of Williams, Williams & Williams, representing three generations of the family. The son, Byron C., father of the subject of this review, is the second member of the firm and his son, George Edward, is the third member of this notable legal alliance. George E. Williams was graduated in Union College, of which the venerable grandfather has long been a trustee. Dr. Stephen Keyes Williams, a younger brother of him whose name initiates this article, is likewise engaged in the practice of medicine in Detroit.

Hon. Stephen K. Williams has been a man of marked prominence and influence in the old Empire state and is now one of its most honored and most patriarchal citizens. He has been distinguished in his chosen profession and also in public offices of high trust, as well as in connection with various agencies through which have been compassed the development and upbuilding of the fine old state in which he has maintained his home for the greater part of a century. He served three terms as a member of the New York state senate, and he had the distinction of editing the reports of the United States supreme court, a formidable work and one demanding great legal and executive ability. He thus edited one hundred and eighty volumes of such reports and his work in this connection will remain a permanent and valuable part of the nation's history. He was president of the corporation which built the line of the Northern Central Railroad from Elmyra to Sodus Point, New York, one of the early roads of the western part of the state, and he was otherwise prominent in the furtherance of measures and enterprises making for industrial and civic progress. He has been known for more than what is commonly considered a generation, as one of the strong and versatile members of the bar of New York, and when eighty-seven years of age he argued, with characteristic vigor and ability, an important case presented before the New York appellate court. He is more than a nominal head of the firm of Williams, Williams & Williams, as he still serves in an advisory capacity and retains a mental alertness and surety that are wonderful. His political allegiance is given to the Republican party and he still takes a lively interest in the questions and issues of the day. Byron C. Williams likewise holds high standing at the bar and the firm of which he is a member controls a large and important professional business. He likewise holds tenaciously to the principles and policies of the Republican party and has been an effective and valued worker in behalf of its cause. Both he and his wife are members of the Episcopal church.

Dr. Horace Byron Williams gained his early educational discipline in the public schools of his native city, where he was graduated in the high school as a member of the class of 1892. Thereafter he was for two years a student in the academic or literary department of Union College, at Schenectady, New York, and in 1894, at the age of nineteen years, he came to Detroit and began the study of medicine in the office of the late Dr. Hal C. Wyman, one of the city's most distinguished physicians and most loved and honored citizens. Under such effective preceptorship Dr. Williams made substantial advancement in his technical studies and he finally entered the Michigan College of Medicine and Surgery, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1900 and from which he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine. His prior study and practical work under the guidance of Dr. Wyman had given him more than usual reinforcement prior to his entering college, and thus his preparation was of the best type when he finally engaged in the active work of his profession in an independant way. His ambition in the line was not yet satisfied, however, and in 1901 he took an effective post-graduate course in the College of Physicians & Surgeons in New York City, the medical department of Columbia University. His study at this institution continued about a year and he also availed himself of the clinical advantages afforded in leading hospitals and other institutions of the national metropolis. Upon his return to Detroit he established his home and opened an office at Grosse Pointe, an attractive suburb of the city, and about six months later he removed to Marlette, Sanilac county, this state, where he built up an excellent practice and where he remained until 1906, when he returned to Detroit, which city has since been the stage of his earnest and successful work in his exacting profession. He served about one year as medical and surgical superintendent of King's Hospital, in 1910, but virtually his entire time and attention are now demanded in connection with the large and constantly expanding private practice which he has built up. He is identified with the American Medical Association, the Michigan State Medical Society, and the Wayne County Medical Society, the while he is known as a stickler in the observance of the highest ethical code of his profession, and thus holds secure place in the esteem of his confreres. The Doctor gives his allegiance to the Republican party and is identified with various social and fraternal organizations. He is a member of the Episcopal church.

On the 16th of May, 1899, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Williams to Miss Rose Michels, a daughter of Peter J. Michels, of Detroit, and they have two fine little sons,—Byron Horace and George Keyes.

GLENN WILEY STOCKWELL, M. D., is a native son of Michigan and a scion in the third generation of honored pioneer families of the state, within whose gracious borders both his paternal and maternal grandparents established their abode in an early day, the respective names having thus been long and worthily identified with the annals of this commonwealth. In view of these facts there is the more interest attaching to the definite success and prestige which Dr. Stockwell has gained as one of the representative physicians of the younger generation in the metropolis of his native state, and he is specially entitled to recognition in this history of Detroit.

In the attractive village of Birmingham, Oakland county, Michigan, Dr. Glenn Wiley Stockwell was born on the 29th of October, 1879, and he is a son of Judge Joseph S. and Ellen (Wiley) Stockwell, who now reside in the city of Pontiac, the judicial center of that county. Judge Stockwell is likewise a native of Michigan, as is also his wife, and he has

been a prominent and influential citizen of Oakland county for many years, and he has served with distinction on the bench of the Probate court of Oakland county, a preferment well indicating the high esteem in which he is held in his home county. He is a stalwart Republican in his political adherency and both he and his wife hold membership in the Baptist church.

Dr. Stockwell was a child at the time of his parents' removal from Birmingham to Pontiac, and to the public schools of the latter place he is indebted for his early educational discipline, which was supplemented by a course in the Ferris Institute, an excellent institution at Big Rapids, this state. Imbued with a definite ambition touching his future career, the Doctor determined to enter the medical profession, and with this end in view he entered the Detroit College of Medicine, which has given to Michigan and other sections of the Union many able physicians and surgeons, and in this admirable institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1903, with the well earned degree of Doctor of Medicine. As an undergraduate he had manifested his ambition and his capacity for hard work by serving also as an assistant to Dr. Henry O. Walker, who occupied the chair of surgery in the college, and for two years after his graduation he was house physician at Harper Hospital, in which he found the best of opportunities for initial work in his profession, as the clinical advantages of this fine hospital are of the best. Since 1904 Dr. Stockwell has been engaged in the general practice of his profession and he has well proved his powers as a physician and surgeon of skill and discrimination. He is assistant surgeon on the staff of Harper Hospital and also has the distinction of being assistant surgeon for both the Detroit fire department and the Detroit United Railway, which latter corporation controls the street and interurban electric lines of Detroit. For this company and also the fire department Dr. Benjamin F. Brodie is chief surgeon, and to this eminent physician and surgeon Dr. Stockwell also serves as assistant in the former's capacity as surgeon for the Grand Trunk Railway. Dr. Stockwell is also surgeon for the Standard Accident Insurance Company of Detroit and he is known as a specially skillful surgeon. He holds membership in the American Medical Association, the Michigan State Medical Society and the Wayne County Medical Society. As a citizen he is especially progressive and public-spirited. He holds membership in the Fellowcraft Club.

On the 16th of June, 1906, Dr. Stockwell was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Heron, of Wilmington, Illinois, where her father, D. Heron, is a representative and influential citizen. Dr. and Mrs. Stockwell have twin sons, Benjamin Wiley and William Hume, who were born on the 27th of April, 1907, and also Richard Glenn, born on the 27th of November, 1911.

THOMAS WILLIAM PAYNE. A career of large business success and many distinctions of varied service has given Thomas William Payne a place of prominence among the representative citizens of Detroit, although he is one of the younger citizens and in age is only at the beginning of his career as a member of the Detroit bar; he has been active and prominent.

Mr. Payne was born at Lee, Massachusetts, September 10, 1876, a son of Michael and Elizabeth (Kennedy) Payne. His father was a native of Queen's county, Ireland, and a son of Thomas Payne, who spent his active life in the English army in India and Africa. Michael Payne came to America just prior to the Civil war, locating at Lee, Massachusetts. He married Elizabeth Kennedy, who was a native of

Washington, Berkshire county, Massachusetts. Both parents moved to Detroit in 1910, the father being now in his sixty-fifth year and the mother in her fifty-sixth. Their children besides Thomas W. are as follows: John C., of Plainfield, New Jersey; Francis M., who graduated from the Detroit College of Law as president of the class of '08, is now manager for the White Sewing Machine Company for the state of Colorado, his headquarters being at Denver; Joseph A. is a member of the class of '13 of the Detroit College of Law; Leo C. is connected with the White Sewing Machine Company at Detroit; Lambert M. is general purchasing agent for the Northway Motor and Manufacturing Company. All of the sons have a genius for business life and several have gained remarkable success for their age. All the sons mentioned except John C. were graduates of the Lee Academy in their native town of Massachusetts.

Thomas W. Payne went through the public schools and graduated from the academy at Lee in 1895. As a boy of fourteen he had begun newspaper work at Lee, and he continued this work throughout his academy course. When he left home in 1895, at the age nineteen, it was with the intention of studying law at Jackson, Michigan, under the preceptorship of Lyman B. Trumbull. He carried on his studies with diligence and success, and only a few weeks remained before his final examination for admission to the bar when the Spanish-American war broke out. For some time he had been a member of Company D. of the First Michigan National Guard, and he went to the front with this regiment afterward known as the Thirty-first Michigan Volunteer Infantry. Most of the time he was out of this country was spent at Havana. He continued his newspaper correspondence and sent back a number of special war articles for local publication. On his return to Michigan after the war his entrance to the ranks of the law was again deferred. Instead he became a solicitor in the telephone business, and later was chief operator and chief inspector of the Michigan Telephone Company at Jackson. As special agent for the company he was located at Detroit in 1902, and he continued this until 1903, when he resigned and once more took up his legal studies.

In 1895, when he left his old home at Lee, he had declared with all the solemn enthusiasm of youth that he should never return until he could show his certificate of admission to the bar. First the war and then other things prevented him from obtaining the coveted honor, and ten years elapsed before he could return home. In 1902 he entered the Detroit College of Law, and three years later graduated with the class of '05, winning the degree of LL. B. and being class orator. On the day following his admission to the bar he took a train to Massachusetts, having fulfilled the promise he made to himself and family. He then returned to Detroit and has since been enrolled among the lawyers of this city.

In 1907, as a representative of ex-Mayor William C. Maybury, he went to Spokane, Washington, for the purpose of investigating some deeds. While there he organized the Panhandle Electric Railway and Power Company of Idaho, with headquarters at Spokane. A. J. Smith, who was then with the Great Northern Railroad, has since been general manager of this company. Mr. Payne was the first president and is still a member of its board of directors. In addition to the work of business organization, he also located the water power now being developed by the company. It is the largest water power project in the northwest, and for a young lawyer to have undertaken and carried the enterprise through with such success is proof of his keen vision for opportunities and his resourcefulness in making the visions become re-

alties. Besides this company he has other important interests in the northwest.

Mr. Payne is an eloquent speaker and his services have been in demand during all the political campaigns of recent years. He is commander of the General Henry M. Duffield Command of Spanish War Veterans of Detroit for the year 1911. He is also president of the Thirty-first Michigan Volunteer Infantry Society, having been elected at the meeting in Lansing in 1911. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, of the Detroit Board of Commerce, the Detroit Motor Boat Club, the National Geographic Society of Washington, D. C., the Knights of Equity, the Lawyers Club, the National League of Veterans and Sons, and Jackson Lodge of Elks, No. 113. Mr. Payne married Miss Grace M. Smith, of Hillsdale, Michigan. She is a daughter of Thomas and Mary Smith, who were formerly of Troy, New York.

DANIEL EVANS BINNING, M. D., as one who has attained distinction in his profession, and who has been an earnest and discriminating student, holds due relative precedence among the medical practitioners of Detroit, and now maintains well-appointed offices at No. 602 Gas Office Building. He is a native of Syracuse, New York, and was born June 30, 1874, a son of Wallace and Emma (Grassman) Binning, natives of Onondaga county, New York, the father born on a farm in Clay township and the mother in the city of Syracuse.

The Binnings are of good old English stock, the founder of the family in the United States being the grandfather of the Doctor, John Binning, Sr., who came from his home in Somersetshire in 1848, settling first at Baldwinsville, Onondaga county, New York. Subsequently he purchased an estate in Clay township, to which he removed, but later in life returned to Baldwinsville, where he now lives in retirement, at the advanced age of eighty-five years. The Grassmans are of German stock and were early settlers of Syracuse. The father of the Doctor is an expert mechanic. In 1871 he entered the service of the New York Central Railroad at Syracuse as an expert and continued with that corporation for nineteen years. For the next fourteen years he was with the Solvay Process Company at Syracuse, and is now and has for the last eight years been with the Franklin Automobile Company at Syracuse as an expert mechanic. The mother is also still living.

Daniel E. Binning was graduated from the Syracuse high school in 1893 and then spent three years at Cornell University, in special preparation for medicine. In 1901 he was graduated from Hahnemann College and Hospital, Chicago, and that same year entered upon the practice of his profession at Schoolcraft, Michigan, from whence he came to Detroit in 1909. He has been successful in his practice, has a most extensive medical and surgical business, and has attained a marked reputation among his confreres and the general public. He is a close student, keeping abreast of the very rapid and startling advances in the sciences of medicine and surgery, and gives a great deal of attention to personal investigation, experiment and research. He is on the auxiliary staff of Grace Hospital and holds the chair of Bacteriology in the Detroit Homeopathic Medical College. He is a member of the Detroit Practitioners Club, of the Michigan State Homeopathic Medical Society, the American Homeopathic Institute, the Wayne County Medical Society, the Michigan State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. Dr. Binning has interested himself also in fraternal work, and belongs to Ashlar Lodge, F. & A. M., Detroit; Schoolcraft Chapter, R. A. M., Three Rivers Commandery, K. T.; Grand Rapids Consistory, No. 32, S. R., and Saladin Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., Grand Rapids.

Dr. Binning married Miss Nellie Spencer Ross, daughter of A. B. Ross, of Syracuse, New York, and they have one daughter, Lois Mae, born May 23, 1903.

JAMES RITCHIE. Among the pioneer citizens of Detroit, who by reason of their long and useful lives and by reason of their worth as men and citizens and of their many sterling traits of character are worthy of honorable mention in any history of Detroit and her people, was the late James Ritchie, who was a well-known citizen for over half a century.

Mr. Ritchie was born near Portadown, Ireland, in 1839, and died in Detroit on December 22, 1911. When fourteen years of age he became apprenticed to the ship-building trade, and was employed by a ship-building firm on the river Clyde for several years. However, before reaching his majority, he determined to seek his fortunes in America, and accordingly crossed the seas, locating first in Canada. He came to Detroit in 1858, and here spent the remainder of his life. He entered the service of the old D. G. H. & M. Railway, now the Grand Trunk Railway, soon after coming to Detroit, and later was made fireman on a locomotive, spending several years in that capacity. His aptitude for mechanics was early recognized by his superiors in office, and he was given a position in the shops. In less than a year he was made foreman of the boiler and blacksmith departments of the railroad, which position he held for twenty-five years, at the expiration of which period he was promoted to boiler inspector for the lines of the Grand Trunk. By his long and faithful service in the above positions he earned a position in the history of railroads in Michigan, but as an inventor of valuable appliances he earned a place in the history of railroading throughout the land. Among his important inventions, which in a way revolutionized the building and running of locomotive engines, are the dump ash-pan, now in universal use; the cone smoke-stack and the flue-plugger, both in general use by railroads.

After his retirement from an active railroad life, Mr. Ritchie became identified with the Detroit City Fire Department, of which he was an enthusiastic member for a number of years. He was interested in all things pertaining to his adopted home city, and stood always ready and willing to do his full share towards the upbuilding of the city's institutions and to promote the progress and well-being of the community. He was a charter member of St. Andrew's Society in Detroit and was an old and valued member of Zion Lodge, F. & A. M. He was one of the first men to become interested in the organization of the "Brotherhood of the footboard," and in the powerful organization known as the "Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers." As a man and citizen, the life of Mr. Ritchie was full to repletion of activity and well doing, and his friends were legion. His interest in the welfare of his family, his friends and his home city was intense. Possessed of the strong and sterling characteristics of his Scotch-Irish ancestors, endowed by nature with a strong personality and rugged character, he spent his long life in useful endeavor, and the world is the better for his having lived in it.

In Detroit, Mr. Ritchie married Jennie Henderson, who was born in Scotland, in 1847, and who came to America with her parents, the family settling at St. Johns, Michigan. She died in January, 1910, aged sixty-three years. To Mr. and Mrs. Ritchie the following surviving children were born: James H., of Detroit; Robert W., of Detroit; Benjamin H., Battle Creek, Michigan; Mrs. R. A. Allan, Detroit; and Mrs. William Allan, of Detroit.

WILLIAM GILBERT POVEY, M. D. Devoted to the noble work that his profession implies, Dr. W. Gilbert Povey, well known among the physicians of the West Side of Detroit, where he has offices and residence at No. 1114 Michigan avenue, has proved a faithful exemplar of the healing art, and has not only earned the due reward of his efforts in a temporal way, but has proven himself worthy to exercise the important functions of his calling through his ability, his abiding sympathy and his earnest zeal in behalf of his fellow men. His understanding of the science of medicine is broad and comprehensive, and the profession and public afford him an honored place among the medical practitioners of Detroit. He was born November 1, 1873, in the city of Brooklyn, New York, son of the Rev. Jesse and Sarah Elizabeth (Poole) Povey, both parents being natives of England, the father of London and the mother of Malsmbury. They were married in England, and the family came to the United States in 1865, locating in Brooklyn, New York, where the father served as pastor of a Congregational church until 1889. At that time he came to Detroit to take charge of the Fort Street Congregational church as pastor, and subsequently acted in a like capacity at the "Red Jacket" Congregational church at Calumet, Michigan, where he now resides, being still active in the ministry.

Dr. Povey attended the Brooklyn, New York, public and high schools, graduating from the latter, and next entered the literary department of the University of Michigan, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1895. He then engaged in teaching school, and from 1895 to 1896 was principal of the high school at Iron Mountain, Michigan. At that time he took up the study of medicine, and entered the medical department of the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated with the class of 1899, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, having been in the regular or allopathic department. Subsequently Dr. Povey took post-graduate work at Sloane Maternity Hospital, New York City, and at the Pennsylvania General Hospital, Philadelphia, giving special study to gynecology. He was gynecological house officer at Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio, from 1892 to 1898, and during that same time gynecologist in charge of the Lakeside Hospital Dispensary and demonstrator in gynecology at the medical department of the Western Reserve University, Cleveland. For some time while in Cleveland Dr. Povey also served as first assistant to the noted physician, Hunter Robb, M. D.

In 1908 Dr. Povey came to Detroit and opened offices at No. 1114 Michigan avenue, where he has since been located. During this time he has carried on a large general practice, but has paid special attention to gynecology, and has won an enviable reputation in this field. He has retained a representative support, controlling a large business in his profession, his skill and discrimination being not less popularly appreciated than his unfailing courtesy and sympathy. He has shown a decided and active interest in the work of the various medical organizations established to advance the profession, he being a member of the Wayne County Medical Society, the Michigan State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. When he can find leisure from his arduous professional duties he interests himself in fraternal matters, and is at present a popular member of City of the Straits Lodge, F. & A. M., having been connected with that order of Masonry since its organization.

Dr. Povey was married to Miss Florence Edna Lennan, of Chillicothe, Ohio.

JAMES HENRY BOULTER, M. D. One of the best known men in Detroit, who is popular not only on account of his medical skill and knowledge, but also on account of the strength of his personality, is

Doctor James Henry Boulter. A man of brilliant attainments in an intellectual way, he has not had the misfortune, as have so many of his fellows, of making a distinguished name for himself in the theoretical work, and then of failing in the actual test of practical experience. The bright future which his professors in the medical school predicted for him has been more than fulfilled, and he is rapidly becoming one of the successful men of Detroit. Well educated, widely read, and a charming conversationalist, the Doctor is a favorite wherever he may be, and his personal popularity adds greatly to his success as a physician and surgeon, the latter branch of his profession being his special work.

James Henry Boulter was born in Prince Edward county, in the province of Ontario, Canada, on the 12th of January, 1877, the son of Wellington and Nancy Helen (Sprague) Boulter. The Boulter family is of sturdy old English stock, the founder of the family on this continent having come direct to Montreal, Canada, from his English home. George Boulter, the grandfather of the Doctor, was born in the city of Montreal, and after he was grown removed to Prince Edward county, where he was one of the early pioneers. The Sprague family is also of English descent, and had settled in Long Island some time prior to the Revolutionary war. They were of the United Empire Loyalist party in Colonial days and removed to Canada rather than take up arms against the mother country. It is high time that credit should be given to these men and women who were willing to sacrifice everything, their homes, the respect and regard of their neighbors, their property, both landed and personal, for the sake of what they believed to be their duty, and in a spirit of patriotism go out from the country they had come to love, as exiles. Although we may think they were in the wrong, yet they were brave and had the courage of their convictions, while many of the men who reviled King George the fiercest did so not because of principle, but because of cowardice. Therefore if we have any Tory ancestors let us be proud of them, for they were of the finest class of men in the country. The grandfather of the Doctor on the maternal side was Stephen Sprague, who was born in Hastings county, Ontario, and later removed to Prince Edward county, where the mother of Doctor Boulter was born, on the 1st of April, 1843. She is still living, as is also her husband, Wellington Boulter. The latter was born on the 14th of February, 1842, in Prince Edward county, Ontario. He was the pioneer manufacturer of canned goods in Eastern Canada, and he carried on this business with great success for many years. He is now retired from active business, but takes a prominent part in the affairs of his section of the country. He is a member of the Masonic order, being a Knight Templar and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine.

The farm was the birthplace of Doctor Boulter, and under its healthy influences he grew up, attending the district school and later graduating from the Picton high school. He then matriculated in McGill University, where he spent six years, receiving his A. B. degree in 1901, and in 1903 taking the degree of M. D. C. M. Going thence to Minnesota, he took the examinations offered by the state board of medical examiners, and passed these with a brilliant record. It was his intention to locate in Minneapolis, but changing his mind he came to Detroit, and during this same year of 1903 took the examination before the state medical board here. This examination took place in October, and during the following month he passed the examination at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, at Toronto, Canada, winning laurels at both of these examinations as well as the one in Minneapolis. These medical examinations are perhaps the severest tests of the kind that are given in the country to-day, and it really means something to be able to pass one. He

next took three months of hospital work in Montreal, Canada, and in 1904 entered the professional field in Detroit, and has since continued. In the summer of 1910 Dr. Boulter took post-graduate work in surgery in the hospitals of London, England; Berlin, Germany; and Vienna, Austria. He is a member of the Wayne County Medical Society, of the Michigan State Medical Society and of the American Medical Association. He is a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Greek letter fraternity. He is a charter member of the Tau Alpha Chapter of this fraternity at McGill University. He is also a member of Corinthian Lodge of the Masonic order. In his religious affiliations he is a member of the North Woodward Presbyterian church, to which his wife also belongs. His offices are in the Grand Circus Park Building, 271 Woodward avenue, and he has a beautiful and attractive home at 12 Atkinson avenue.

Doctor Boulter was married on the 12th of October, 1910, to Evelyn C. Crawford, the daughter of George E. Crawford, a well known architect and contractor in Denver, Colorado.

PETER J. LIVINGSTONE, M. D., is one of those representative members of his profession who have realized the expediency of concentration or specializing in the exacting work of his chosen vocation, and he is devoting his attention primarily to the diagnosis and treatment of the diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, in which field of practice he has gained authoritative reputation and distinctive precedence. He is one of the well known and highly esteemed physicians and surgeons of the Michigan metropolis and is well entitled to recognition in this history of the city.

Peter John Livingstone, M. D., was born in the village of Nairn, Middlesex county, Ontario, Canada, on the 30th of July, 1865, and is a son of John and Catherine (Jamieson) Livingstone, the former of whom was born in the seaport town of Obay, Argyleshire, Scotland, and the latter of whom was a native of the same county, her birthplace having been Islay, one of the larger islands of the inner Hebrides. Both were representatives of the staunchest of Scottish lineage and the names of the respective families have been identified with the annals of Argyleshire for many generations. The marriage of the parents of the Doctor was solemnized in their native land and in 1856 they immigrated to America and established their home in Middlesex county, Ontario, where the father engaged in agricultural pursuits, under the benignant influences of which line of industry he had been reared. Peter and Mary Jamieson, the parents of his wife, accompanied them to America and passed the residue of their lives in Ontario. In 1881 John Livingstone disposed of his property in Middlesex county and removed with his family to Sanilac county, Michigan, where he continued his identification with farming enterprise. Later he removed to Cass City, Tuscola county, and he passed the closing years of his life in Detroit, where he died in 1911, at the venerable age of eighty-two years, his loved and devoted wife having been called to eternal rest in 1889, at the age of fifty-six years, and both having been devout members of the Presbyterian church.

The boyhood and youth of Dr. Livingstone were compassed by the conditions and influences of the home farm and he early gained fellowship with hard work, the while he did not fail to avail himself of the advantages of the public schools of his native county and later those of Sanilac county, Michigan. That he made good use of such scholastic opportunities as were thus accorded to him is evident from that fact that in 1884 he began teaching in the district schools of Sanilac county, where he proved a successful and popular representative of the pedagogic profession. From 1886 to 1889 he was a valued teacher in the public schools of St. Clair, this state, and in the meanwhile he carried his own academic

studies into the more advanced lines. In 1889, in harmony with well matured plans and definite ambition, he entered the medical department of the University of Michigan, and from this great institution he received his coveted degree of Doctor of Medicine at the time of his graduation, as a member of the class of 1892.

Dr. Livingstone initiated the practice of his profession in the thriving little city of Caro, the judicial center of Tuscola county, and there his success was of most unequivocal order. He there continued his professional work until 1905, in which year he went to New York City, where he passed six months in effective post-graduate work in the treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. In the following year he made a trip abroad, where he passed a year in special study and research in leading hospitals and medical institutions in the cities of London and Vienna. In November, 1907, he began practice in Detroit, as a specialist in the treatment of the diseases noted, and he has gained marked success and prestige in this field of practice, in which he has received a substantial and representative support. He is identified with the American Medical Association, the American Academy of Ophthalmology, the Michigan State Medical Society, the Wayne County Medical Society and the Detroit Society of Oto-Laryngologists.

JERE C. HUTCHINS. There is no one agency that contributes more distinctively to the prestige of Detroit as a metropolitan center than does the fine service accorded by the Detroit United Railway, whose admirably extended system will compare more than favorably with those of other cities throughout the Union. In the development and maintenance of this all-important public utility, comprising both city and interurban lines, Detroit is favored in having secured the interposition of so progressive and effective an executive as Mr. Hutchins, who is president of the corporation designated and who has ordered its affairs upon the highest plane. On other pages of this publication is given sufficient record concerning the operations of the Detroit United Railway, and at this juncture there is all of consistency in offering a brief review of the career of the representative citizen who is so effectively administering its affairs.

Jere C. Hutchins was born in Carroll parish, Louisiana, on the 13th of October, 1853, and is a son of Anthony W. and Mary B. (Chamberlin) Hutchins, the former a native of Mississippi and a scion of staunch old southern stock, and the latter a native of Pennsylvania. The father was for many years numbered among the successful planters and honored and influential citizens of Louisiana, where he continued to reside until shortly after the birth of the subject of this review, when he removed to Missouri, where he continued in the same line of enterprise and where both he and his wife passed the residue of their lives.

To the public schools of Lexington, Lafayette county, Missouri, Jere C. Hutchins is indebted for his early educational discipline, which was effectively supplemented by higher academic study under the preceptorship of a private tutor, the while he also had the advantages of a home of signal refinement and other gracious influences. At the age of seventeen years he began the study of civil engineering, under the direction of Major Morris, one of the leading representatives of this line of professional endeavor in Missouri, and he threw himself with all of fervor and earnest ambition into the work of preparing himself for his chosen vocation, for which he seemingly had much natural predilection and in which he was destined to achieve high reputation. Mr. Hutchins assisted in construction work on the Missouri division of the Gulf & Lexington Railroad and was later identified with engineering work on the Kansas

Pacific, the Kansas & Texas, and the Texas Pacific Railroads, for each of which he served as construction engineer.

In the year 1876, when twenty-three years of age, Mr. Hutchins removed from Missouri to Waco, Texas, where he made a radical change of vocation, by assuming a place on the reportorial staff of the *Waco Examiner*, of which he later became editor. He also acted as political correspondent in Texas for New York and New Orleans papers, and he proved distinctively versatile and successful in the field of practical journalism, the discipline of which has been of marked value to him in the defining and controlling of public service utilities, as he is enabled to view the agencies employed from the popular standpoint as well as from that of the interested principal. In 1881 he again identified himself with the work of his profession, and for the ensuing thirteen years he continued to be actively engaged in railroad engineering work. He was connected in turn with the New Orleans & Pacific, the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, and the Illinois Central Railroads, with each of which he made a record that greatly enhanced his professional reputation.

In 1894, at the expiration of the period noted above, Mr. Hutchins came to Detroit, where he became vice-president of the Citizens' Street Railway Company, in which he had become a large stockholder. He also became president of the Detroit, Fort Wayne & Belle Isle Railway Company, and vice-president of the Detroit Electric Railway Company. These three corporations controlled at the time the principal street railway properties and interests in Detroit, and he at once became a dominating force in their control and management. Concerning his further activities in this connection the following pertinent statements have been made: "In his executive capacities Mr. Hutchins did much to institute improvements in facilities and service, and his policy has ever been of the most liberal and progressive order, yet tinctured with due conservatism. Upon the consolidation of the various street-railway interests of the city, coincident with the organization of the Detroit United Railway company, in 1901, Mr. Hutchins was elected vice-president of this important corporation, and in January of the following year, in recognition of his fine technical and administrative ability, came his election to the office of president, of which he has since continued the incumbent and in which he has accomplished a great work in extending and perfecting the complex system controlled by the company and including extended interurban lines. He has been animated by distinctive public spirit and has done all in his power to conserve through legitimate means the interests of the stockholders of the company, while advocating liberality in all extension and equipment work. The citizens of Detroit and other points touched by the system of the Detroit United Railway have a full appreciation of the facilities afforded, and adverse criticism can come only from those moved by political motives or lack of knowledge." He is also a director of the Peoples State Bank of Detroit.

Though loyal to all civic duties and responsibilities, he has been essentially and primarily a business man and has never been imbued with any ambition for the honors or emoluments of public office. He is an active and appreciative member of the Detroit Board of Commerce, which has exerted potent influence in furthering the industrial and civic progress of the Michigan metropolis, where he is also identified with representative clubs and other social organizations. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and the Knights of Pythias, in the former of which his maximum York Rite affiliation is with Detroit Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar, besides which he has completed in this time-honored organization the circle of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite.

In April, 1881, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Hutchins to Miss Anna M. Brooks, of Waco, Texas, and she was summoned to the life eternal in July, 1900, leaving no children. In June, 1903, Mr. Hutchins wedded Miss Sarah H. Russel, daughter of the late Dr. George B. Russel, who was one of the most honored pioneers and influential citizens of Detroit, and Mrs. Hutchins is most prominently identified with the leading social activities of her native city. No children have been born of the second marriage.

J. W. ROTHACKER, M. D. In modern days it seems to be as necessary that the successful doctor should have a certain business and executive ability as that he should be broadly educated in the theory and practice of his profession. This is especially true in what may be termed metropolitan practice, where many of the activities of the profession are conducted through great institutions, such as sanitariums and hospitals. Dr. Rothacker, of Detroit, has evidently conformed to those standards in every particular, as an examination of his career will fully indicate.

Jacob William Rothacker was born in Detroit, February 11, 1873, and is the son of Jacob and Marian (Weiss) Rothacker, natives of Switzerland and descendants of an old Swiss family. They were married in that country, after which, in 1869, they came to the United States and located in Detroit. The father was an industrious man, a good husband and family provider, and was for many years before his death, in 1896, engaged in the wholesale meat business. The wife and mother survived him until 1907.

The early education of Dr. Rothacker was obtained in the Detroit public schools, after which he completed a course in the Detroit College of Pharmacy, from which he was graduated in 1894, with the usual degree of Ph. D. For several years thereafter he was engaged in the drug business, which is a very practical preliminary step to the study and practice of medicine. Entering the Detroit College of Medicine, the Doctor was graduated therefrom in 1897, with the degree of M. D., and for seven years thereafter served as doctor of clinics in St. Mary's Hospital. At the same time he was conducting a growing general practice, and becoming well known from his official and professional connections with the city and county. For five years he served as city physician of Detroit and subsequently was appointed to fill out the unexpired term of Dr. Bennett as county coroner, and in 1910 he assumed that office by popular election, and served his full term of two years.

Naturally, Dr. Rothacker is intimately identified with various professional organizations which advance the interests of his profession as a whole and bring its members into helpful co-operation, being a member of the Wayne County Medical Society and the Michigan State Medical Association. He is also a member of the Nu Sigma Nu medical fraternity, and is quite widely known as an enthusiastic fraternalist. In the latter connection he has for some years been identified with Corinthian Lodge, No. 24, A. F. & A. M., and with the order of Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias and the Moose.

Dr. Rothacker's wife was formerly Miss Wilhelmina Quandt, daughter of August Quandt, an old and well known tobacco merchant of Detroit. They have one daughter, Wilhelmina Marion.

CARL C. G. BRUMME, M. D. At the time of his death, on the 11th of May, 1900, Dr. Brumme was one of the most venerable and honored representatives of the medical profession in Detroit, where he had maintained his home for nearly half a century and where he had ever held

secure place in popular confidence and esteem. He was one of the distinguished members of his profession in Michigan but had been virtually retired from active practice for ten years prior to his death. He was a man of sterling character and fine intellectual attainments, and as a citizen his loyalty was of the most insistent order. He was one of the leading representatives of the German element in the population of Detroit and engrafted the best traditions of his Fatherland in his personality and activities, so that his influence was on a parity with his popularity in the city that was so long his home and in which he achieved large and worthy success.

Dr. Brumme was born in Göttingen, in the kingdom of Hanover, Germany, on the 21st of June, 1817, and was a scion of one of the old and patrician families of that part of the empire, where his parents passed their entire lives. He was afforded the best of educational advantages in his native land, including a professional training of the highest type. He was graduated in the celebrated University of Göttingen, from which he received his well earned degree of Doctor of Medicine, in which he had the privilege of prosecuting his studies under the preceptorship of Dr. Edward Casper Tac von Siebold, one of the most distinguished physicians and surgeons of Germany at that time. After his graduation Dr. Brumme gained most valuable clinical experience through his association with the work of the hospital conducted in connection with the university, and continued to be identified with the work of his profession in his native land until 1852, when he came to America and, soon after his arrival, to Detroit. In looking about for an eligible location he was persuaded by one of his German friends, who had established a home in Howell, Livingston county, to go to that village, but soon afterward he found it expedient to return to Detroit, which offered a wider and more attractive field for professional endeavor. In the year 1852 he thus initiated practice in Detroit, establishing his home on Fort street, East, between Rivard and Russell streets, and in the following year he purchased the substantial brick residence at the corner of Fort street, East, and Riopelle street, where he maintained his home and offices during the years of his active practice, which became one of large and essentially representative order, and he soon gained prestige as one of the most able and skillful physicians and surgeons of the city. In 1872 he announced his retirement from the active work of his profession, but for many years thereafter he found it impossible not to respond to the earnest solicitations of many families to whom he had previously ministered and who refused to avail themselves of the services of any other physician. Thus he continued his labors in a restricted way for a number of years after his practical retirement. His name and memory are revered in many homes in Detroit, for his professional ability and abiding sympathy and kindness gained to him the affection and high regard of all to whom he ministered. He made judicious investments in various lines and accumulated a competency, so that his declining years were compassed by most grateful surroundings and influences. He was a valued member of the American Medical Association, the Michigan State Medical Society and the Wayne County Medical Society, besides other professional organizations, and his contributions to medical literature of a periodical order were numerous and valuable. At the venerable age of eighty-two years and eleven months this honored citizen and talented physician was summoned to the life eternal, and his remains were laid to rest in Woodmere cemetery.

Broad-minded and public-spirited as a citizen, Dr. Brumme was ever ready to lend his support to all measures and enterprises advanced for the general good of the community, and his political allegiance was given to the Republican party. Upon the organization of the Detroit board of

health Dr. Brumme was appointed a member of the same and he served in this capacity, with marked efficiency, for three years. He took a lively interest in public affairs, was admirably fortified in his political convictions, and was at one time nominated by his party for representative of Wayne county in the state legislature. He was a charter member of the Harmonie Society, the leading German musical and social organization of Detroit, and he ever took a deep interest in its affairs.

In 1851, shortly prior to his immigration to America, Dr. Brumme was united in marriage to Miss Emilie Augusta Henrietta Steiniger, who was born in a small village in the same part of Hanover in which he himself was born and who was a daughter of a representative physician of that section, besides which two of her brothers entered the medical profession. Soon after his marriage Dr. Brumme came with his young bride to America, and their ideal companionship was severed by the death of the devoted wife and mother, who passed to the "land of the leal" in 1873, at the age of fifty-nine years. She is survived by three children, concerning whom brief record is made in conclusion of this memoir. Minnie is the wife of Edward Stange, of Detroit, and they have five children, namely: Emilie, who is the wife of Edward Thurber; Dorothy, who is the wife of Otto Anger; and Meta, Frederick and Hugo, who remain at the parental home. Miss Lillie Brumme, the younger daughter, resides at 293 Fort street, East. Carl L., youngest of the three children, is engaged in business in Detroit. He married Miss Stella Krebbs, and they have two children, Elizabeth E. and Carl W.

CHARLES CONRAD HILDEBRAND. The life history of Charles Conrad Hildebrand is of peculiar interest, not only because of the prominent place he occupies in the automobile industry of Detroit, but because of the strong and admirable character it portrays. He has been able to accept the worst which Fate could deal and to win courage from the encounter—the truest definition of success. At an age when most boys find their chief interest in life in giving vent to their buoyant spirits in play, he was facing its sternest realities and it has been entirely through his own efforts that he has arrived at his present success and high standing.

It was at Loutre Island, Missouri, on July 28, 1865, that Charles C. Hildebrand was born and in him are united the German and American elements, his father, August R. Hildebrand, a surveyor by occupation, being a native of Frankfort, Germany, and his mother, Carolina Lefholz Hildebrand, of the state of Missouri. Hildebrand is a name which has been famous in the history of Germany since the Middle Ages and the family was one of consequence in the Fatherland. Young Charles Conrad received his early education at Marthasville, Missouri. As the population of this hamlet numbered only about three hundred, half of whom were negroes, the educational advantages of the place were by no means excellent. Conditions were decidedly primitive and in the little log school house the boy learned in a rather haphazard manner the elements of arithmetic, writing and reading. However, he subsequently went to St. Louis, where in the J. Toensfeldt Institute he had the benefit of two years of much better instruction. He never went to college, but being ambitious to learn and having a receptive mind, he has effectually repaired such deficiencies as may have been his in the matter of formal instruction.

When Charles was only eleven years old he was bereft of his mother, and the following year the death of the father left eight orphans homeless. What made the situation particularly pitiable was the youth of the little group. Charles was the oldest in that family of five sisters and three brothers. The baby was given to the old colored nurse of the family

to rear and the others were disposed of in the best way which those who took charge of their fortune could devise. Charles Conrad, by reason of having arrived at the mature age of eleven, was sent out to shift for himself and for two and a half years worked on a farm for his board and clothes, the latter consideration being by no means impressive. In 1881, when sixteen years of age, he went to work for the John Wahl Commission Company, of St. Louis, Missouri, a concern dealing in produce, grain and pig lead. He remained with this house for seven years but in 1888 had to make room for the proprietor's son, who was coming out of school. When he first began to work here his salary amounted to two and a half dollars a week. From there he went to work for August Ziock & Company, a St. Louis company whose specialty was yarns and hosiery. Here he was bookkeeper from 1888 until 1890, when the failure of the concern left him again out of a position. He was next associated with the E. C. Meacham-Arms Company, dealers in sporting goods and bicycles. He was given charge of the bicycle department and remained there until 1895. He sold Cleveland bicycles for this company for the most part and in the latter part of 1895 went on the road as traveling salesman for H. A. Lozier & Company of Cleveland, leaving his family temporarily in St. Louis. Subsequently he removed to Buffalo, where he opened a branch establishment for H. A. Lozier, of which he was in charge during 1896 and 1897.

Mr. Hildebrand was then sent to Philadelphia to straighten out a branch which was being mismanaged and while there he sold bicycles, motor boats and engines and made a beginning in the automobile business, selling Toledo Steamers, Waverly Electrics and Cleveland Tricycles. This was during 1898-9, at about the time the American Bicycle Company was formed, and, like many others, H. A. Lozier sold out. Among the subsidiary companies that were formed during the history of the American Bicycle Company was the International Motor Car Company and Mr. Hildebrand was sent to take charge of their branch at 11 Fifth avenue, New York.

This was the entrance of our subject into the automobile business. During the next two years he was engaged in selling machines made by old bicycle factories, forced into the new field by the falling off in the demand for bicycles, and none of them having any experience in the manufacture of the new product. The cars which Mr. Hildebrand sold were the Toledo Steamer, the Toledo three-cylinder gasoline car—some of the first that were built in the Toledo plant,—the Rambler Hydro-Car, manufactured by Gormully & Jeffrey; the Cleveland Tricycle and the Crescent Tri-Motor, manufactured by the Western Wheel Works, and the Waverly Electric. The Tri-Motor was very similar in appearance to a child's tricycle, only larger in size and provided with a motor on the front wheel, ignited by a hot tube.

The International Motor Car Company eventually went out of business and then Mr. Hildebrand accepted a position with the Stevens-Duryea Company of Chicopee Falls, Massachusetts, as sales and general business manager. This new step was taken in December, 1902. Mr. Hildebrand marketed no fewer than nine hundred two-cylinder Stanhopes and a little later he disposed of their four-cylinder car, which sold for \$2,500 and was the most popular car in the country at the time. In 1904-5 they brought out a six-cylinder car and Mr. Hildebrand had the distinction of being the first man in America to sell cars of this type, and, what is more, an entire year before any of the other manufacturers were marketing them. His services to this company cannot be measured, as in his hands their business grew from nothing to \$4,000,000 a year. The dealers established were some of the best in the business and Mr. Hilde-

brand was a representative from the company on the License Association of Automobile Manufacturers.

After eight years with the Stevens-Duryea people, Mr. Hildebrand resigned in June, 1910, and took a position as assistant general manager of the Chalmers Motor Company of Detroit, Michigan. The reputation of this firm is world-wide and Mr. Hildebrand is one of the best known men in the business. He was admirably equipped to be one of the head men of such a concern, as he possesses marked executive ability, tireless energy, and genius for the broad combination and concentration of available forces. These qualities combine to make a gift for exploiting anything in which he believes, such that seems sufficient to assure the fortune of whatever he directs his energies to promote. He induced this company to build a six-cylinder car. In March, 1912, he resigned from the Chalmers Motor Company and accepted a position with the Ford Motor Company, of Detroit.

In April, 1890, Mr. Hildebrand began his happy wedded life, his bride being Lena Heege, daughter of Theo. Heege, who was for many years a judge of St. Louis county, Missouri. The wedding was celebrated in Kirkwood, Missouri, where the only child of this marriage, Lillian, was born, in October, 1902.

Mr. Hildebrand is a prominent Mason. He joined the Blue Lodge in 1909 in Chicopee Falls, Massachusetts, and later in the same year the Chapter, Council and Commandery in Springfield, Massachusetts. In the same city he became a member of the Melha Temple of the Mystic Shrine.

ALLEN L. LAMPHERE. Among those thrown in the lime light of publicity through the enforcement of the laws of the state, and who have well and faithfully carried out their duty as public officers, is Allen L. Lamphere, assistant prosecuting attorney for Wayne county.

Mr. Lamphere was born at Vassar, Michigan, May 25, 1877, the son of Leman B. and Helen S. (McIntyre) Lamphere. His early life was spent upon the farm in Tuscola county, to which his parents moved before he was born, and attended the district schools and later the high school at Vassar, the place of his birth. He engaged in farming, then followed other pursuits until 1901, when he located at Redford, Michigan, where he operated a hotel. He afterward went into the wood, lime and cement business at the same place. While thus engaged he took up the study of the law, attending the Detroit College of Law, and graduated therefrom with the class of 1909, receiving the degree of LL.B. In October, 1909, he was appointed assistant prosecuting attorney for Wayne county, a position he has filled with great ability and faithfulness, and he was reappointed in 1911 for another two-year term.

He is a member of the Detroit Bar Association, of the Detroit Lawyers Club, and belongs to Redford Lodge, No. 152, F. & A. M., Peninsular Chapter, R. A. M.; Detroit Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar; and Moslem Temple, Order of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Elks, the Maccabees, the Social Order of Moose, Lions and Eastern Star fraternities. He married Mary E. Sturgis, who was also born at Vassar, Michigan, the daughter of Horris Sturgis.

Mr. Lamphere's father, Leman B., was born in New York state, December 29, 1832, the son of Ezekiel Lamphere, who came to Michigan in 1835, locating in Wayne county, where he followed farming. The mother of the assistant prosecuting attorney was born in New York state, October 30, 1838, the daughter of Joseph McIntyre, also a native of New York, who came to Michigan in 1849, settling at Novi, on the Grand River Road, Oakland county, where he became a pioneer hotel keeper. The father of Allen L. was a blacksmith for more than forty years, then in

later years became a farmer. He now resides with his son at Redford, Michigan. The elder Mrs. Lamphere died September 7, 1908, at the age of sixty-nine years.

WILLIAM FRANCIS KAHL, M. D., with residence and offices at 637 Mount Elliott avenue, is one of the representatives of the younger physicians and surgeons of the East Side.

Dr. Kahl was born in Detroit, on the 28th of September, 1882. His father was born in Ohio, of German-French stock, and his mother was born in Germany. Their marriage was solemnized in Detroit, to which city they came when young folks, and in which they have continued to maintain their home during the long intervening years. The father has long followed his trade, that of machinist-moulder, and he commands unqualified confidence and esteem in the city that has so long been his home and the scene of his earnest and well directed endeavors. He takes a loyal interest in local affairs of a public nature. They are members of the Lutheran church. The Doctor is their only child.

Dr. Kahl had advantages of the public schools of his native city. After completing his work in the high school he entered the Detroit College of Medicine, where he was graduated as a member of the class of 1907, with degree of Doctor of Medicine. In May, 1907, he passed the examination before the state board of medical examiners, and in the following September he began the practice of his profession at his present place. His close application, marked ability and personal popularity have contributed to his success, and he now enjoys a large and growing practice. In his senior year in college he gained practical experience through service in Harper, St. Mary's, and the Children's Free Hospitals. The Doctor is a member of the American Medical Association, the Michigan State Medical Society, and the Wayne County Medical Society. He is assistant surgeon in the Michigan Naval Reserves, in which he serves in the First and Third Battalions, taking much interest in the affairs of the organization. He is affiliated with the Phi Epsilon high-school fraternity and the Alpha Beta medical fraternity. He is also a member of Friendship Lodge, F. & A. M. Dr. Kahl is the inventor of what is known as the W. F. Kahl medical spoon, an admirable device for the accurate graduation and administration of medicines, the superiority of which is recognized by the profession, and the demand for which is showing a constant increase as the merits of the spoon become better known. In politics he is found arrayed under the banner of the Republican party and he is loyal to his native city, in the progress and prosperity of which he maintains the deepest interest.

On the 26th of December, 1905, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Kahl to Miss Mary Hansten, of Detroit, a daughter of Albert Hansten, who has been connected with the government light-house service on the Great Lakes for nearly forty years. Dr. and Mrs. Kahl have one son, William Francis, Jr., who was born on the 11th of May, 1908.

JOHN B. MORIN, M. D. The admirable Homeopathic school of medicine has an able and popular representative in Detroit in the person of Dr. Morin, who maintains his offices in suite 403, Bowles Building, on Griswold street, and who has built up a large and substantial practice. He is a scion of staunch French stock, and the family was early founded in the Dominion of Canada, with whose annals the name has been identified for several generations.

Dr. Morin was born at Belle Prairie, Morrison county, Minnesota, on the 2d of February, 1867, and is a son of Michael and Julia (Lavigne) Morin, who were pioneer settlers in that section of the state, where they took up their abode in 1865, upon their removal from their old home in

the province of Quebec, Canada, where they were born and reared. From Minnesota they removed, in 1868 to Chippewa Falls, the judicial center of Chippewa county, Wisconsin, where they still maintain their home, as venerable pioneer citizens of the community, in which they hold the high regard of all who know them. Both are octogenarians and are well preserved in both mental and physical powers, and both are zealous communicants of the Catholic church. The father of Dr. Morin learned the carpenter's trade in his youth and followed the same for a number of years, but from the early '70s onward to the time of his retirement from active labor he gave his attention to agricultural pursuits, in connection with which he developed a fine farm in Chippewa county, Wisconsin. He has been liberal and progressive as a citizen and his political support is given to the Democratic party.

Dr. Morin was an infant at the time of the family removal to Wisconsin, and he gained his early educational discipline in the public schools of Chippewa Falls, where he also learned the carpenter's trade and that of stationary engineer after he left the home farm. He was employed as a building superintendent in Wisconsin until after he had passed the age of thirty years, and in the meanwhile his ambition prompted him to seek a broader field of endeavor, with the result that he began the study of medicine under effective private preceptorship. Finally he came to Detroit, where, after passing most creditably a written examination, he was matriculated in the Detroit Homeopathic Medical College, in which he completed the well ordered course of study and was graduated in 1908, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. During his last three years in this institution he was identified with the work of its free dispensary, in which he gained experience of wide range and distinctive value. From the time of his graduation to the present he has been engaged in active practice in Detroit, where his success has been of unequivocal order and where he is known as a well qualified physician and surgeon. He is a member of the Detroit Homeopathic Practitioners' Society, a member of the alumni association of the medical college in which he was graduated, and a member of the Medical Auxiliary staff of Grace Hospital. He is affiliated with Ashlar Lodge, Free & Accepted Masons, and is also identified with and is medical examiner for the Knights of the Modern Maccabees, the Knights & Ladies of Honor, and the American Insurance Union. Though he has had no desire for public office, the Doctor is aligned as a staunch supporter of the principles and policies for which the Republican party stands sponsor. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and his wife is a member of the Christian church.

CLAYTON WILLIAM BURGE, M. D. Among the younger members of the medical profession of Detroit who have firmly and successfully established themselves in practice is Dr. Clayton W. Burge, whose offices are at No. 58 Cadillac Square.

Dr. Burge was born in White Cloud, Michigan, August 2, 1880, and is a son of Frederick A. and Belle (Kellogg) Burge, the former of whom was born in Paw Paw, Michigan, the son of a Michigan pioneer who died when the father of the Doctor was a child. Frederick A. Burge was for many years engaged in the lumber business in Michigan, but after retiring from active life made his home in Detroit until his death, on June 5, 1912, at the age of fifty-six years. The mother of the Doctor was born in Vermont, the daughter of William H. Kellogg, also a Michigan pioneer, and she resides in this city.

Clayton W. Burge secured his early education in the public schools and graduated from the Gladwin (Michigan) high school in 1899. He then spent two years in the lumber business in Saginaw, Michigan, after

which he took up his technical studies, entering the Detroit College of Medicine, from which he graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in the class of 1906. On the morning after his graduation he opened an office and entered upon the practice of his profession in Detroit, where he has since continued. In April, 1912, he took the superintendency of the Edmund Sanitarium, 120 Edmund Place, Detroit. He is a member of the Wayne County Medical Society, the Michigan State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He is prominent in Masonry as a member of the Ashlar Lodge, F. & A. M., and Peninsular Chapter, R. A. M., and the Loyal Guards.

In October, 1910, Dr. Burge was united in marriage with Miss Stacie Burke, of Brown City, Michigan, the daughter of Daniel Burke.

FREDERICK GUSTAVUS BUESSER, M. D. One of the representative young professional men of Detroit, who has gained marked prestige as an able and discriminating physician and surgeon, controlling a representative practice and being held in the highest esteem in professional, business and social circles, is Dr. Frederick Gustavus Buesser, of No. 310 Washington Arcade. He was born at Troy, New York, April 27, 1881, and is a son of Gustavus D. and Nellie (Connors) Buesser, natives of New York state. Dr. Buesser's parents came to Detroit in 1903 and are residing in the city at the present time.

Dr. Buesser received his preliminary educational training in the public schools of Troy, later attended the University of Vermont, and graduated from the Detroit College of Medicine with the class of 1905, receiving the degree of M. D. He entered general practice in Detroit in 1905, and in 1906 was appointed on the staff of Harper Hospital, as assistant attending physician. In 1908 he was appointed attending physician to the polyclinic staff of Harper Hospital, a position which he holds at the present time, and he is also assistant to the chair of practice of medicine in the Detroit College of Medicine, of which he has been the incumbent since 1906. He served as secretary of the Alumni Association of the Detroit College of Medicine for some time, and is now vice-president of the Harper Hospital Polyclinic Society, a member of the Wayne County and Michigan State Medical Societies and of the American Medical Association, and a valued and esteemed member of the profession. He is also connected with the Knights of Columbus and the Fellowcraft Club, and is well known in fraternal and club circles.

Dr. Buesser has well appointed offices at No. 310 Washington Arcade, fitted with the largest and most highly improved appliances of his profession. He has ever been a close student, keeping in advance of the progress made in the sciences of medicine and surgery, and giving all of his spare time to advancing this progress by personal research and investigation. Gifted with a love for his chosen calling, and possessing a kind and sympathetic nature, he has won the confidence and gratitude of his patients and the respect and esteem of his fellow practitioners.

FREDERICK J. SOBER, M. D. A representative of the third generation of the family in Michigan, Dr. Sober bears a name that has been worthily identified with the history of this favored commonwealth since the early pioneer epoch, and as a citizen and a physician and surgeon of fine professional ability he has honored the state of his nativity. He has been engaged in the active practice of his profession in Detroit since 1901 and maintains his home at 408 Seyburn avenue, where he has an office, as has he also one in the Detroit Gas Company Building, in the central business district of the city.

Dr. Frederick James Sober was born on the old homestead farm in Salem township, Washtenaw county, Michigan, on the 20th of July, 1876, and is a son of Sylvester C. and Lydia (Dennis) Sober, the former of whom was born in Salem township, Washtenaw county, Michigan, and the latter in the state of New York. Sylvester C. Sober was a son of James Sober, who was born and reared in the state of New York and who served as a valiant soldier in the War of 1812. He came to Michigan in the early pioneer days and settled in Detroit, where he became identified with various business activities. Both he and his wife continued to reside in this state until their death and their names merit enduring place on the roll of the honored pioneers of Michigan. Sylvester C. Sober became one of the representative farmers and stock-growers of Washtenaw county and was a citizen who ever commanded secure place in the confidence and esteem of his fellow men. His marriage to Miss Lydia Dennis was solemnized in the state of New York, and the latter's father, Frederick Dennis, passed his entire life in the old Empire commonwealth. Sylvester C. Sober brought his bride to the farm in Salem township, Washtenaw county, Michigan, and there both passed the residue of their lives. He was a man of influence in local affairs, was called upon to serve in various positions of public trust, and both he and his wife held the unequivocal esteem of all who knew them, both having been consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church and the father having been a staunch Republican in his political adherence. Of the children, one son, the Doctor, and two daughters are now living.

To the public schools of his native county Dr. Sober is indebted for his preliminary educational discipline, which was supplemented by attendance in the high school in the city of Ann Arbor. There he finally entered the medical department of the University of Michigan, in which he continued his studies for one year, at the expiration of which he was matriculated in the old Michigan College of Physicians & Surgeons, now the Detroit College of Medicine, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1901 and from which he received his well earned degree of Doctor of Medicine. In the same year he initiated the practice of his profession, with residence and office on Joseph Campau avenue, near Monroe street, where he remained until he purchased his present attractive home, at 408 Seyburn avenue, at the corner of Kircheval avenue. To facilitate the work of his large and substantial practice he also maintains a downtown office, as has already been noted in this context. Dr. Sober is thoroughly en rapport with his profession and subordinates all other interests to its demands, the while he continued a close and appreciative student of its most advanced standard and periodical literature. He further manifests his energetic interest in the vocation in which he is doing such successful work by retaining membership in the American Medical Association, the Michigan State Medical Society and the Wayne County Medical Society. In politics Dr. Sober is aligned as a stalwart supporter of the cause of the Republican party and as a citizen he is progressive and public-spirited. He is affiliated with Detroit Lodge, No. 2, Free & Accepted Masons, and in Michigan Sovereign Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, he has attained to the thirty-second degree, and he also holds membership in Moslem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. The Doctor and his wife attend the Presbyterian church.

On the 17th of September, 1898, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Sober to Miss Mayme A. Bussey, daughter of William Bussey, a representative citizen of Salem, Washtenaw county, and the two children of this union are Dorothy and Donald.

STEPHEN K. WILLIAMS. Of the many physicians and surgeons of the younger generation in Detroit it is not too much to say that Stephen Keyes Williams has established for himself a place in the very front rank of his profession, a fact that is due not only to his personal popularity and sterling qualities as a gentleman and friend, but more particularly to his professional ability, which goes unchallenged by those who are most familiar with his work and success. His residence and office are at 395 Clark avenue.

Dr. Williams is a native of New York, having been born at Newark, Wayne county, that state, on the 11th day of January, 1881, and is a descendant of one of the honored pioneer families of that great commonwealth, in which the family name has attained to marked distinction in the various avenues of learning, especially in the legal, medical and surgical professions. Dr. Williams is a son of Byron C. Williams, who is one of the representative members of the legal profession of New York, and who is at present counselor for the Pennsylvania Railroad System, with residence in Newark. Dr. Williams' paternal grandfather was the Hon. Stephen Keyes Williams, whose name was for many years familiar among the leading members of the legal profession in the state of New York, and who served as senator in the legislative assembly of that state, besides having been otherwise an influential figure in public affairs generally. It is with a pardonable degree of pride, therefore, that Dr. Stephen Keyes Williams of Detroit bears the name of this grandparent.

Having graduated in the Newark high school as a member of the class of 1898, Dr. Williams, in 1899-1900, devoted his attention to a special course of study in the Mercersburg College, at Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, and during the ensuing year he held the office of assistant superintendent of St. Luke's Hospital in the city of Chicago. Here he had a wide and varied experience in hospital practice, which is so essential to one about to engage in the practice of medicine and surgery. In 1902 Dr. Williams entered the Michigan College of Medicine, Detroit, and from this institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1906, and was elected as class sponsor. He duly received his well-earned degree of Doctor of Medicine, and his ambition in the matter of equipping himself fully for his chosen vocation was indicated by his having served as an interne in the Detroit Emergency Hospital, the Red Cross Hospital and the Home Sanatorium, during the time when he was prosecuting his studies in the medical college.

During the earlier part of his term at Mercersburg College, Dr. Williams served as a special reporter, during the summer months, for a number of the Rochester and Syracuse papers at the famous summer resort known as Sodus Point, New York. In the latter part of his college career the Rochester Railway, of Rochester, New York, asked him to serve as their special summer representative along the line of getting out their summer advertising; and it was during this period that Dr. Williams first conceived the idea of establishing a trolley magazine, which should have free distribution among the trolley passengers journeying to various resorts near Rochester. In this he brought forth the first trolley magazine ever issued. The *Trolley Topics* gave not only valuable time-tables to the travelers, gossip of the different resorts, etc., but contained short stories to amuse the reader. The magazine was self-sustained through beneficial advertising, paid for by the various firms in the city and small towns along the electric line. This magazine was copied by most all of the lines of electric railway companies throughout the United States.

In 1903 that noble woman, Miss Clara Barton, founder of the Red Cross Society, proposed the name of Dr. Williams at a meeting of the American Red Cross Society, held in the city of Washington, D. C., in

connection with his candidacy for admission as an active member of the organization, to which he was admitted at her personal instance. He represented this organization throughout the state of New York until Miss Barton withdrew from the society.

On the 31st day of January, 1906, Dr. Williams was appointed Michigan state secretary of the National First Aid Association of America (Miss Clara Barton's new organization), and on the 30th of December of the following year he was further honored by being appointed a representative-at-large for this worthy organization, in which he thus became attached to the headquarters staff. In behalf of this organization he began the initial work in Detroit by delivering effective and timely "First-Aid" lectures before the assemblies of the local Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, the Salvation Army, the executives and employes of the Detroit Edison Company, and the Railway Young Men's Christian Association in West Detroit. He also organized, in the city of Grand Rapids, Michigan, a class to which he gave careful instruction and discipline in the work of giving "First Aid" to injured persons, and his services in this field of activity have been productive of great good in the saving of life and in affording proper and prompt ministration to injured persons. In his lectures in Detroit marked interest was shown by the executives of various prominent corporations, and it may be noted that among these who sent representatives to attend these lectures were: The Edison Electric Light Company, Detroit City Gas Company, Russel Wheel & Foundry Company, Buhl Malleable Company, Detroit White Lead Company, Packard Automobile Company, Cadillac Motor Car Company, Great Lakes Engineering Company, and the Hugh Wallace Company. The Doctor gave concise and careful instructions and effective illustrations of the means and methods of offering succor to the injured, and the results of his lectures and other work in this important field have proved of great and lasting value, which is shown by each of the large plants at once establishing Emergency Rooms, after the ideas expressed and shown in the lectures.

In 1906 he organized and established an admirable field hospital at the Michigan State Fair Grounds, Detroit, and he had direct supervision of the same during the Fair of that year and of the Fair of 1907. The splendid work on his part was shown when he turned over to the Michigan State Fair Association a report of the number and wide scope of the cases taken in during the few days of each fair. The Michigan State Fair Association, in recognition of the splendid services of Dr. Williams, awarded him a medal of considerable value; and the National First Aid Association of America further advanced him by taking from him the office of Michigan state secretary and appointing him the national representative of the Association, giving him entire supervision of a number of the western states.

In 1908 Dr. Williams was physician in charge of the celebrated Colonial Hotel and Sanitarium at Mount Clemens, Michigan, and there he gained most valuable experience and varied practice, the while he devoted careful attention to the study of special diseases which he was called upon to treat.

Besides giving close attention to his large and representative practice, Dr. Williams is physician and surgeon for the Timken-Detroit Axle Company, one of the city's largest and most extensive industrial concerns—one of the largest factories in the world, manufacturing automobile axles exclusively. He was first to establish in this plant an emergency room and doctor's office, and here he spends a few hours of his time each day, giving special care to those injured while at work in and about the exten-

sive shops. He is also special medical examiner for the Michigan department of the State Life Insurance Company of Indianapolis, Indiana.

In the past year Dr. Williams induced Commissioner Croul of the police department to recognize a special emblem that would distinguish a doctor's automobile when on hurry calls through the streets of Detroit. Although Dr. Williams' particular design was not adopted, a similar one was. His ideas and purpose brought every doctor in the city of Detroit a privilege they had not previously enjoyed.

Dr. Williams is actively identified with the Wayne County Medical Society, the Michigan State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. He is a progressive, loyal and public-spirited citizen. His idea is to do something of value each year for the benefit of those with whom he is associated. His political alliance is given to the Republican party.

On the 14th day of June, 1905, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Williams to Dorothea H. Hebert, daughter of Louis Hebert, who was long and prominently engaged in the lumber and coal business in Detroit, where he is now living a retired life. Dr. and Mrs. Williams have one child, Stephen Keyes Williams, who was born on the 6th day of May, 1906.

ARTHUR JOHN JONES, M. D., was born in Detroit, on the 17th of April, 1881, the son of Dr. John R. Jones. The father was born in county Wexford, Ireland, on the 29th of June, 1847, the son of John and Eliza (Stevenson) Jones, who were both natives of county Wexford. The Jones family went into Ireland from Wales, and had been in Ireland for six generations before the birth of the Doctor. The family of Dr. Jones' mother went into Ireland from Scotland and his maternal grandfather was quite an unusual man. He was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, and after having finished his education at Trinity College became a minister in the Church of England. His father was a farmer, and both he and his wife spent their whole lives in county Wexford, where they died.

The early education of Doctor Jones was acquired in the schools of county Wexford, and upon completing the studies there offered he attended an educational institute, where he took a classical course. He came to the United States in 1866, and soon after reaching Michigan took up the study of medicine at Jonesville, Michigan, with Doctor W. B. Hawkins. He had an able teacher and was a good student, so he covered ground at a rapid rate, in spite of the fact that he was teaching school during two years of this time. He was now advised to go to the University of Michigan for the completion of his course, and did so, taking one course in the medical department of that institution. He then found it necessary to earn some money if he wished to study further, so he took a position in a drug store at Ann Arbor, and while thus employed took a course in pharmacy in the university. In 1870 he graduated from the pharmacy department of the University of Michigan, with the degree of Ph. G. He then continued in the drug store, at the same time carrying on his medical courses at the university. This meant the hardest kind of work, a strain on both mental and physical powers of endurance, but in 1872 he reached his goal and was graduated from the university with the degree of M. D. He then came to Detroit, where he took a position in the old drug store of John Harvey. He remained in his employ for a year and then took charge of the drug store of Frank Inglis, where he remained for over two years, and then entered the practice of medicine, locating on Gratiot Road, in the then village of Leesville, now within the city limits of Detroit, where he has since continued.

He is a member of the Wayne County Medical Society, of the Michigan State Medical Society and of the American Medical Association. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Hunt, who was born in Wayne county, on the 15th of August, 1858, the daughter of Peter Hunt, who was a native of England. Mrs. Jones died on the 30th of October, 1901, leaving four children. These are Dr. Arthur John Jones; Eliza Ann, who married Norman D. Cooper, of Detroit; Jessie Ellen and Charlotte C.

Dr. Arthur J. Jones was educated in Detroit, graduating from the Eastern high school in 1900. He then entered the University of Michigan, where he pursued the classical course, from which he was graduated in 1905, with the degree of A. B. He matriculated in the medical school of the same university and received his M. D. degree with the class of 1907. His first practical work as a physician was done as a member of the medical staff of the Copper Range Mining Company, into whose employ he went as soon as he was in possession of his diploma. He remained in their employ until 1910, when he returned to Detroit and entered the practice in association with his father, while at the present time he also maintains offices in Washington Arcade Building, in the business centre of the city. He is a member of the Wayne County Medical Society, of the Michigan State Medical Society and of the American Medical Association, also a member of the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity and of the medical fraternity of Nu Sigma Nu.

On the 14th of June, 1911, Dr. Jones was married to Corrinne Sutherland, a daughter of Reverend J. W. Sutherland, of Lansing, Michigan.

JOHN TAYLOR WATKINS, M. D. Among the younger members of the medical profession of Detroit who are fast attaining prominence is Dr. John Taylor Watkins, who maintains offices in Washington Arcade. John Taylor Watkins was born at Whitmore Lake, Michigan, on the 31st of July, 1883, the son of James J. and Mary Gordon Watkins, both of whom were of Irish parentage. The paternal grandfather, James Watkins, was born in the north of Ireland, in 1798, and came to the United States in 1832, coming to Michigan and settling on a farm in Oakland county. He was one of the very first settlers of that county and lived on this farm, which he owned, until within a few years of his death, which occurred in Milford in 1872. At Milford, Michigan, he married Catherine Taylor. The maternal grandfather of the Doctor is Thomas Gordon, who was born in the north of Ireland, and there married Sarah Stevens. They came to Detroit in 1848. After living here for a time they moved to Milford, Michigan, then returned to Detroit, and thence moved again to Howell, Michigan, where he resides, being now in his ninety-second year.

James J. Watkins, the father of the Doctor, was born in the town of Milford, Oakland county, on the 13th of August, 1845. He is an able business man, of an upright character, full of honor and integrity. For the last sixteen years he has been engaged in the coal, grain and lumber business at Hamburg, Michigan. His wife was born in Detroit on the 14th day of May, 1855, and she and Mr. Watkins were married in Howell, Michigan, in 1875.

Dr. Watkins received his elementary and college preparatory education in the public schools of Milford and Howell, Michigan. He matriculated in the department of medicine of the University of Michigan in 1902, and was graduated with the degree of M. D. in the class of '06. The year that he graduated he began practice in association with Dr. Edward T. Abrams, of Dollar Bay, Houghton county, Michigan, where he continued until 1907, then located in Detroit, opening his office on the corner of Forest and Second avenues. For a year and a half he remained at that location, and then moved to his present offices in the Washington Arcade.

Dr. Watkins has for several years been identified with different charitable institutions in a professional way, having always cheerfully given his services in that direction when called upon. He was at one time physician to the Salvation Army of Detroit and has served as one of the consulting physicians to the United Jewish Charities. He is a member of the Wayne County Medical Association, the Michigan State Medical Association, and of the American Medical Association.

Dr. Watkins was married on the 15th of October, 1910, to Grace Mildred Deats, of Detroit. She is the daughter of the late William Deats, M. D., who was a well known physician of Rochester, Michigan, and who had also spent many years in the practice of his profession near Easton, Pennsylvania. He was born near Easton, in 1850, and after receiving his preliminary education near home entered Lafayette University, at Easton, Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated. He later attended Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, where he received his degree of M. D. He entered upon the practice of his profession in Rochester, Michigan, later returning to his old home near Easton, where he continued to practice until his death in 1891. He was quite a young man at the time of his demise, but his life and work left a deep imprint on the community, and his death was universally regretted by all who had ever come in contact with him. He married Harriet Sprague, of Rochester, Michigan, who died in 1889, at the age of twenty-seven. Mrs. Watkins is of a medical family, for her maternal grandfather was Dr. Rollin Sprague, who was for many years in active practice in Rochester, Michigan. He was born in North Bloomfield, New York, on the 2d of April, 1806, and was graduated from a medical college in his native state, but most of his years as a physician were spent in the west. He died in Rochester on the 6th of August, 1872. Dr. and Mrs. Watkins have one son, David Deats Watkins, who was born on the 18th of December, 1911.

EDWIN C. HINSDALE. In the death of Deacon Edwin Charles Hinsdale, on the 12th of June, 1894, there passed away one of the best known and most highly honored of the pioneer citizens of Detroit, where he had maintained his home for nearly forty years and where he had gained distinction in connection with civic affairs and as a representative member of the bar. His exalted character and unvarying kindliness gained to him friends in all classes, and his influence was ever benignant. He was a man of fine intellectual attainments, marred by naught of bigotry, and the spiritual flame that burned within and illuminated his mortal tenement was of the purest and brightest, while his abiding Christian faith was shown in good works and kindly deeds. This faith was an intrinsic part of his very character and he made his life conform to the teachings of the Great Master whom he served with humility and consecrated devotion, ever striving to aid and uplift his fellow men. Deacon Hinsdale was a scion of one of the honored pioneer families of Michigan and had his full quota of experience in connection with the conditions and influences of the early period of development in this commonwealth, to which he came with his parents several years prior to the admission of the state to the Union. Measured by its beneficence, its productiveness, its altruism and its nobility, his life counted for good in its every relation, and there is special consistency in the offering of this memoir in the history of a city in which he so long maintained his home and in which his name is held in lasting honor.

The Hinsdale family was founded in New England in the colonial epoch of our national history, and the lineage is traced back to staunch English origin. Deacon Hinsdale himself was a native of that historic section of the country, and in his life he represented the best traditions

of his New England ancestry. He was born at Hinesburg, Chittenden county, Vermont, on the 30th day of July, 1820, and was the eldest son in a family of ten children, six sons and four daughters, born to Judge Mitchell and Dorothy (Weed) Hinsdale, both of whom were born and reared in that state, where the father continued to be identified with agricultural pursuits until about the year 1832, when, in order to secure better opportunities for his children, he located in Michigan, though that section of the country was yet in a most primitive state and continued under territorial government for a period of about five years after his removal from the east. He secured a tract of government land in Kalamazoo county, near the present beautiful city of the same name, and there he literally hewed out a farm from the virgin forest. He reclaimed much of his land to cultivation and both he and his wife passed the remainder of their lives on this old homestead, their remains being laid to rest in a family lot which he secured for the purpose many years ago and in which, in accordance with his expressed wish, the other members of the family have been given burial, one by one, as they passed from the stage of life's mortal endeavors. These worthy pioneers were earnest, industrious and God-fearing folk, sterling types of that fine element of citizenship contributed to Michigan by New England in the early days.

Edwin C. Hinsdale was a lad of twelve years at the time of the family migration to Michigan, and he had previously gained a rudimentary education in the schools of his native state. He was reared to the sturdy and invigorating discipline of the pioneer farm, and thus early learned the lessons of practical industry. As the eldest son, he assumed much responsibility and did much hard work, but he ever reverted to this period of his career with pleasure and satisfaction, as the social relations of the early settlers were of the most generous and kindly nature and not hampered by fictitious conditions or standards. It may readily be understood that educational facilities at that time were most meager in that section of Michigan, but the ambition of Mr. Hinsdale was not to be curbed by such seeming handicap. Even as he gained temporal success and prosperity through his own efforts, so did he amplify and round out a symmetrical education by means of self application, appreciative study and the reading of such books as he could secure. His literary tastes were of high order and until the close of his long and useful life he found much gratification and solace in reading and study, with access to a specially well selected private library of comprehensive order. He assisted the younger children in securing proper education and in time he himself gained a liberal academic training, including that afforded by one year of study in the University of Michigan, which was then in its incipency. He familiarized himself with the French language and also became one of the early exponents of shorthand, or stenography, in Michigan.

His first work aside from that involved in the operations of the home farm was that of teaching school, and in this field he showed that he had made good use of such scholastic advantages as had been his. One of his aunts on the paternal side was at that time residing in the state of Mississippi, and upon visiting her he secured a position of teacher in a school in that state. Soon afterward his devoted mother, a woman of marked ability, came for a visit and taught in the same school. This pedagogic service was rendered just prior to the inception of the Civil war, and the opinions of the mother and son were such that they became persona non grata in that section and found it expedient to return to the north. Soon after they arrived at the old home, war was declared, and shortly afterward occurred the death of the honored husband and father. The subject of this memoir thereupon assumed charge of the es-

tate and after bringing the same into proper order he went to Battle Creek, Calhoun county, where he engaged in teaching school and also began the reading of law. He finally entered the office of Benjamin F. Graves, who was at that time engaged in practice at Battle Creek and who was one of the leading members of the bar in Michigan, as is indicated by the fact that he later became a justice of the supreme court of this state. Under the effective preceptorship of Judge Graves Mr. Hinsdale continued his technical studies until about 1857, when he came to Detroit and entered the law office of Charles I. Walker, a prominent attorney and influential citizen of the Michigan metropolis and in the next year was admitted to the Michigan bar. He continued in the practice of his profession in Detroit until his death, nearly forty years later. He was known as a lawyer of broad and exact knowledge of the science of jurisprudence, as a skilled and versatile advocate and safe conservative counselor. He long retained a representative clientage and was concerned with much important litigation in the state and federal courts in Michigan. At the time of his death he was, in point of continuous practice, one of the oldest members of the Detroit bar, and his close observance of the unwritten code of ethics gave him secure place in the confidence and respect of his professional confreres, who, like all others who knew him, honored him alike for his fine talents and his impregnable integrity of character. Though he was virtually an invalid during the last quarter century of his life, Deacon Hinsdale would not indulge in supine inactivity, but bravely continued to devote himself to his profession, in which he often tested his powers of physical endurance, and he visited his office each day, notwithstanding his infirmities, which would have discouraged a man less resolute and less hopeful and courageous.

The mental ken of Deacon Hinsdale was especially broad, and he was well entrenched in his convictions as to matters of public polity and import, taking a deep interest in political affairs and according a stalwart allegiance to the Republican party from the time of its organization until his death. At one time the affairs of the city treasurer of Detroit became seriously involved through his malfeasance, and when discovery of his irregularities became imminent he committed suicide. Mr. Hinsdale was at the time visiting in the east, and he was at once importuned to return to Detroit and assume charge of the tangled fiscal affairs of the city. He brought order out of the chaos in the office of the city treasurer, and at the ensuing election, in response to manifold importunities on the part of other leading citizens, he consented to become a candidate for the office in which he had thus served by appointment. He was elected by a large majority and gave a most admirable administration, as the records of the city clearly indicate.

Deacon Hinsdale's most dominating interest was that of the cause to the furtherance of the work of the Divine Master. He was one of the veritable pillars of the First Congregational church of Detroit and was a deacon of the same for a number of years prior to his death. Instant in good works as a true Christian, he found countless opportunities for doing good, and his charity was boundless, marked by tolerance of spirit and by an earnest desire to aid his fellow men. He served for a number of years as superintendent of the Sunday-school of his church and was most zealous and liberal in the support of its work and its collateral benevolences. About the year 1870 he entered a fine home at No. 139 Lafayette boulevard, choosing his location because of its proximity to the church of which he was a member, and here the remainder of his long and useful life was passed under most gracious surroundings and influences. Deacon Hinsdale took great interest also in the Young Men's Christian Association and did much to foster the interests of the

local organization, of which he was an officer for a number of years. When he ceased from his labors and passed forward to the "land of the leal" his mortal remains were taken to Kalamazoo for interment beside those of his parents and other members of his family, in accordance with the desire of his father, as previously noted. There also rest the remains of his loved wife and two of their three children. Mrs. Hinsdale was a woman who in every way complemented the services and ideals of her husband,—a gracious, kindly gentlewoman, a devoted wife and mother, and an earnest worker in the Congregational church, of which she was virtually a lifelong member.

There can be no desire to reveal aught of the ideal influences of the home life of Deacon Hinsdale, but consistency justifies the following brief record in conclusion of this memoir:

At Hopkinton, St. Lawrence county, New York, on the 25th of April, 1849, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Hinsdale to Miss Ellen Jane Kent, who was born at Hopkinton, New York, on the 22nd day of December, 1823, and who was a daughter of Artemas and Sarah Kent. Her parents were natives of Vermont and were numbered among the early settlers of western New York, where they continued to reside until the close of their lives. Mr. and Mrs. Hinsdale became the parents of three daughters,—Dorothy M., Mary C. and Genevieve S. Dorothy M. and Mary C. are deceased; Miss Genevieve Hinsdale still resides in the old homestead on Lafayette boulevard. The loved and devoted wife was summoned to eternal life on the 22nd of April, 1902, and her memory is revered by all who came within the sphere of her gentle influence.

ROBERT A. ALLAN. On New Year's day of 1870 was born in Glasgow, Scotland, Robert A. Allan. His parents were Henry A. and Mary J. Malcomson Allan. The Scotch love of learning was a quality which Robert Allan possessed in a high degree and he took the medal and certificate for the best scholarship while attending school in Glasgow. He had an uncle in Detroit, and at the age of sixteen he came to America alone and began his business career in this city. He was first employed in the firm of Joseph Walker & Son, as bookkeeper, and he retained this position for three years. He left it to engage in business for himself and he and his brother William started a grocery known as Allan Brothers' grocery, located at the corner of Jefferson and Meldrum streets. Until February they continued to conduct this establishment, but on the sixth of that month Mr. Robert Allan was married to Miss Jennie Moffatt Ritchie and at the same time entered the Detroit Savings Bank as commercial bookkeeper. Shortly afterwards he sold his interest in the grocery.

Mr. and Mrs. Allan took a trip to Scotland as their wedding journey, spending several months there. Upon his return he again went into business with his brother in the grocery at the corner of Eighth and Michigan streets. For five years this partnership continued and then it was dissolved. Mr. Allan then started a store of his own at the corner of Hubbard and Dix avenues. Before long he branched out and had several other stores. He built up an extensive trade among the best families of the town and also supplied the soldiers at Fort Wayne for the government. At the time of his death he owned several stores, the principal one being at 1120-1122 Fort street, West.

Although devoted to his business, Mr. Allan found time and opportunity for many cultural interests. He was especially fond of fine pictures, and had a rare collection. He never gave up the habit of study but was all his life a reader and a thinker. The broadening influences

of travel, too, were his. His death on June 16, 1906, took from Detroit one of her deepest students as well as one of her best business men.

The marriage of Mr. Allan to Miss Ritchie was a most happy union, as their tastes were such as to make their companionship most satisfactory. Miss Ritchie was principal of the Johnson school before her marriage. She is a graduate of the Central high school and of the Detroit Normal School. She studied art and music at the Thomas Normal School and has ability in these lines, as well as a broad general culture. During her husband's life she helped him very much in his business as well as taking an interest in his intellectual pleasures. She is now teaching in the Detroit schools. Robert Moffat Allan, the only child of their marriage, was born December 23, 1896, and is at present a student in high school.

CHARLES STOEBLER. Of the many sterling German citizens who were identified with business activities in the Michigan metropolis, few were better known than the late Charles Stoebler.

Mr. Stoebler was born in the city of Stuttgart, the capital city of Wurtemberg, Germany, on the 19th of November, 1856, and was a scion of one of the prominent old families of that province, where his parents continued to reside until their death. Charles Stoebler was afforded the advantages of the excellent schools of his native land, where he received a liberal education and where he served his due period in the German army. In the Fatherland he also served a thorough apprenticeship to the baker's trade and when about twenty-six years of age he severed the home ties and set forth in search of experience and fortune in America. Soon after landing in New York City he made his way to Michigan and after following the work of his trade for a short time at Ann Arbor he came to Detroit,—about the year 1880. Here he was employed for a time at his trade and in the meanwhile he gained the friendship of one of the city's leading brewers, who recognized the business capacity and ambition of the young man and assisted him in starting in an independent enterprise. Thus for about six years he conducted a hotel and liquor business on Larned street, and in this connection he laid the foundation for his very substantial competency. After selling his business at the expiration of the period noted he made a visit to his old home in Germany and upon his return to Detroit he purchased Columbia Hall, at 235 Gratiot avenue, the same being the headquarters for a number of the leading trades unions of the city and having received its name from that of an Italian union which was the first to meet there. To the management of this property and business Mr. Stoebler continued to devote his attention for about ten years, and he then sold the same and went to Cleveland, Ohio, where he purchased a retail liquor establishment, at 991 Payne avenue. He soon sold this place and business at a profit and returned to Detroit, where his interests centered and to which his loyalty was ever of the strongest type. For the ensuing two years he conducted business at 361 Russell street, and he then removed to 251-7 Beaubien street, where he purchased and improved the place long and popularly known as Stoebler's Hall. There he continued in successful business until his death, which occurred on the 6th of November, 1907. Genial, buoyant and kind-hearted, he gained a wide circle of friends in the city that was so long his home and he was specially popular among its German citizens.

Mr. Stoebler was always the friend of the working man and the one in need or distress never appealed to him in vain. He was staunch in his support of union organizations and continued an active member of the baker's union until his death. His funeral called forth a large as-

semblage, including representatives of the various unions, German social organizations and other societies, the while more than two hundred fine floral pieces testified on this sad occasion the regard in which he had been held. In politics he was a Republican. His loved and devoted wife was to him a true helpmeet, and he attributed much of his success to her good business judgment and wise counsel. After his death she continued his business until she was able to dispose of the same.

On the 27th of July, 1892, Mr. Stoebler was united in marriage to Miss Marie Ehemann, who was born in the city of Buffalo, New York, but who was a child at the time of her parents' removal to Detroit, where she was reared and educated and where she has continuously maintained her home. She is a daughter of Matthew and Marie (Rite) Ehemann, who were old citizens of Detroit. The father died in 1902, and the mother still survives. Mr. and Mrs. Stoebler became the parents of two children, Hilda and Carl, who remain with their widowed mother and constitute her chief interest and solace.

ROBERT H. BROWN. The honors of large and worthy accomplishments rested upon the late Robert Hamilton Brown, who brought to bear in the world's work the sterling qualities of a sincere and upright character and the well matured powers of a discriminating and broad-minded man of affairs. He was long and prominently identified with the insurance business, to which he devoted the major part of his time and attention during the years of his residence in Detroit, where he was also one of the principals in the Brown Brothers Tobacco Company, the management of which rested in the hands of his brother, J. H. Brown, who still resides in this city. Robert H. Brown was a man who had no desire for the spectacular in life and his career was one of quiet and unassuming order, but there was no obliquity in his vision as a man of business and practical application, so that, placing true valuations upon men and affairs, he pressed surely forward to the goal of large and definite achievement, the while he ordered his course upon a high plane of integrity and honor and thus gained and retained the confidence and esteem of those with whom he came in contact.

Robert Hamilton Brown claimed the fine old Buckeye state as his place of nativity and was a representative of one of its sterling pioneer families. He was born on the homestead farm of his parents near Rushsylvania, Logan county, Ohio, on the second day of November, 1844, and was a son of Robert and Jane (Aiken) Brown, both of whom were born and reared in the north of Ireland and both of whom traced their lineage to stanch Scottish origin. Robert Brown removed with his family to Ohio in an early day, having come to America when a young man, and he first located near Steubenville, Jefferson county, when he later removed to the vicinity of Rushsylvania, Logan county, where he reclaimed a farm from the wilds and where he and his wife continued to reside until their death—persons of steadfast purpose and sterling character.

He to whom this memoir is dedicated found his boyhood and youth compassed by the environment and sturdy discipline of the home farm and he early began to contribute his quota to its work, while he attended the district schools during the winter terms and thus laid the foundation for the comprehensive knowledge and broad information which he later gained through well directed reading and through close association with men and affairs. He was a man of most alert and receptive mentality and thus he effectually overcame the educational handicap of earlier years and attained to distinctive culture. Mr. Brown continued to be actively identified with the great basic industry of agriculture until he had attained the age of eighteen years, when he severed the

home ties and set forth on an independent career. Very soon afterward, however, he responded to the call of higher duty, as he tendered his services in defense of the Union, whose integrity was in jeopardy through armed rebellion. His youthful loyalty and patriotism thus prompted him to enlist as a private in an Ohio regiment of volunteer infantry, with which he went to the front and with which he gave faithful and gallant service until the expiration of his one hundred days' term of enlistment, when he received his honorable discharge. In later years he manifested his continued interest in his old comrades in arms by retaining membership in the Grand Army of the Republic.

After the close of his military career Mr. Brown located at Bellefontaine, the judicial center of his native county, where for a time he was employed as clerk in a dry goods store. He finally purchased the business and after conducting the same for a considerable period he removed to Rushsylvania, near his old home farm, where he engaged in the same line of enterprise. After a short time he disposed of his stock and store and turned his attention to the life-insurance business. Later he took up the fire insurance line, and in this field of business he attained unqualified success and high reputation. He became known as an authority in the matter of fire insurance and both as an underwriter and adjuster was identified with leading insurance companies for many years, this important line of enterprise continuing to constitute his principal vocation until the close of his active career and his retirement having come only when impaired health demanded a cessation of his activities.

About the year 1885 Mr. Brown removed to Detroit, where he passed the remainder of his life and where he became one of the most prominent and influential factors in the field of fire insurance, in connection with which his services were much in requisition as an adjuster. Soon after he established his home in Detroit, Mr. Brown became associated with his brother J. H., who had previously located here, in the organization of the Brown Brothers Tobacco Company, in which concern he was not an active executive, as his brother, a practical man of business, assumed the supervision of the enterprise. The company erected a large factory building on Monroe avenue and built up a large and substantial business, the products of the establishment finding a wide sale throughout various sections of the Union. Mr. Brown continued to be one of the interested principals in this important industrial enterprise until the same was sold to the American Tobacco Company, about the year 1900.

During the last eight years of his life Mr. Brown was virtually an invalid, and he bore his sufferings and enforced inactivity with characteristic fortitude and equipoise until death released the weary spirit and he was summoned to the life eternal, on the 23rd of February, 1903, secure in the high regard of all who knew him and with a record for high achievement as one of the world's noble army of productive workers. Through his well ordered endeavors he accumulated a competency, but he had none of the bigotry and intolerance of the average "self-made" man, as he was too broad-minded, kindly and generous to permit the assumption of such attitudes. He was a man of buoyant, genial and optimistic qualities, and his was the faculty of winning to himself stanch and appreciative friends. His death occurred at St. Augustine, Florida, where he had passed the winter, and his remains were brought to Detroit for interment in Woodmere cemetery, where a fine monument marks his last resting place.

Though never animated by aught of ambition for the honors or emoluments of political office, Mr. Brown was insistently progressive and public-spirited and took a lively interest in all that touched the

welfare of his home city. He was a member and liberal supporter of the Cass Avenue Methodist Episcopal church, of which his widow is an earnest and zealous member. In the time honored Masonic fraternity Mr. Brown completed the circle of both the York and Scottish rites, in which latter he attained to the thirty-second degree, besides which he was identified with the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. After establishing his home in Detroit he became affiliated with Fairbanks Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and he took much interest in its affairs. Mr. Brown was a great lover of home, and in the precincts of the same he found his maximum solace and satisfaction, his domestic relations having been of ideal character. For many years the demands of his business caused him to travel extensively, and thus he found the attractions of his home the greater when he was permitted to be within its gracious confines. In 1890 he and his family removed into the beautiful home still occupied by Mrs. Brown, at the corner of Cass and Alexandrine avenues, and this has become known as a center of most gracious hospitality, its chatelaine being a popular factor in connection with the best social activities of the city. This residence was erected by Mr. Brown and is one of the fine homes which lend prestige to Detroit as a city of homes.

On the 24th of October, 1866, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Brown to Miss Jane Elizabeth Miltenberger, who was born at Franklin, Warren county, Ohio, a daughter of Thomas and Mary Jane Miltenberger, who were of staunch German lineage and both of whom continued to reside in the old Buckeye state until their death. Mr. and Mrs. Brown became the parents of three children, of whom two died in infancy. Mary Jane, the surviving child, is now the wife of John Henry James, a representative business man of Detroit, and they have one daughter, Jane Elizabeth, named in honor of her maternal grandmother.

BRUNO SCHROETER. The extensive greenhouses at Elmwood avenue and Hendricks street and the well known retail florist shop at 56 Broadway represent the sustained business enterprise of a Detroit citizen throughout his active career. To construct the business and to keep it going up to date for year after year and the stress of modern competition is an achievement more worthy of admiration than some of the quick successes which receive more conspicuous attention.

Bruno Schroeter, the proprietor of these greenhouses, has been a resident of Detroit forty years, and the entire time he has been identified with his present business. He is a native of Prussia, Germany, born in the province of Saxony, July 27, 1841, a son of Gottfried and Emilie Schroeter, both of whom lived and died in the Fatherland. Up to the age of sixteen he attended the German schools and obtained a good practical training. Then leaving school he began learning the floral business and was engaged in that line in Germany until 1872, when he came direct to Detroit, being then a young man about thirty years old. For the first six months he was in the employ of William Adair, who conducted a greenhouse on Jefferson and Adair streets.

Having in this time sufficiently familiarized himself with conditions and possessing all the ability needed for the business, he established his own business at the corner of Elmwood avenue and Champlain street. For twenty-two years that location in the minds of thousands of Detroit citizens was identified with this floral business. He then moved to his present location at the corner of Elmwood avenue and Hendricks street. In 1893 he opened a retail branch of his general establishment, this down-town store having since been at 56 Broadway, at the corner of Wilcox.

Mr. Schroeter throughout his career in Detroit has always been known as a progressive citizen, supporting the best ideals of civic life, but has never taken active part in politics, being a Republican voter. He is a member of the Harmonie Society of Detroit.

In August, 1877, he was married in Detroit to Miss Anna Werner. Her birthplace was Silesia, Germany, and she came to this country in 1874, with her mother and one brother, Herman Werner. Her father died in Germany in 1873. Three children were born to Mr. Schroeter and wife: Hugo, the eldest, has for some years been associated with his father in the conduct of the extensive business, and is also secretary of the Detroit Floral Club. He married Miss Aurellia Russell, of Detroit, and they have one son, Russell, three years old. Miss Clara, the only daughter, lives at home. Bruno, Jr., was graduated in the spring of 1911 from the engineering department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor.

GUSTAVE H. TAEPKE. One of the most thoroughly authoritative representatives of the art of floriculture in the Michigan metropolis and one whose training for his chosen vocation has been of the highest order, Gustave H. Taepke holds precedence as one of the leading factors in this line of enterprise in the city that has been the field of his well directed endeavors for nearly forty years. His success has been of unequivocal order and has been gained through close application, progressive policies and fair dealing, so that his reputation stands as his most valuable business asset. He is well known and held in unqualified esteem in Detroit, and no citizen exemplifies more distinctive civic loyalty. His standing in the community is such as to render most consonant a brief review of his career in connection with this historical work, one of whose leading functions is to accord such recognition to those who stand representative in their various spheres of endeavor.

Like many another who has exemplified the maximum of success in connection with floriculture in America, Mr. Taepke is a native of the great empire of Germany. He was born in the picturesque province of Pomerania, Prussia, on the 13th of June, 1854, and is a son of Carl Taepke and Johanna Steinke, both of whom were members of old and sterling families of that section of the German empire. The father devoted the major part of his active career to farming and he continued to reside in his native land until 1873, when he came with his family to the United States and established his home in Detroit, where Gustave H., of this review, had located in the preceding year. Here the honored father continued to reside until his death, which occurred in 1896, and here the venerable mother still remains, she being eighty-seven years of age at the time of this writing, in 1911. Carl and Johanna Taepke became the parents of seven sons and three daughters, and Gustave H. was the first born. Herman is a resident of Detroit, as was also Carl, who died in December, 1910; Albert also resides in this city; Henry established a home in Spokane, Washington, where he died in 1907; and the other surviving children, Edward, Mrs. Minnie Schunck, Mrs. Augusta Blatt and Mrs. Ida Lenx, all reside in Detroit. The father was a zealous member of the German Lutheran church, as is also his widow, and the children have all clung to the religious faith in which they were carefully reared.

Gustave H. Taepke secured his early educational training in the excellent schools of his native place, where he was afforded the advantages also of the Botanical Garden College, in which he gained scientific and practical knowledge which has proved of inestimable value to him in his chosen field of enterprise. At the age of seventeen years he severed the gracious home ties and went to the city of Berlin, where he was

identified with the florist's business for some time, as he was later in Erfurt. In 1872, when eighteen years of age, he set forth to seek his fortunes in the United States, whither he came with excellent equipment in the way of industrious habits and thorough knowledge of floriculture in all its departments. On April 21st of that year he arrived in Detroit, where he secured employment in the establishment of William Gladewitz, who was at that time one of the leading florists of the city. He remained thus engaged for one year, and after passing a few months in the city of Ypsilanti he secured a position as traveling salesman for a nursery. He was successful in his work and continued to be thus engaged until 1877, when, upon the death of his former employer, Mr. Gladewitz, he was given charge of the large and well established business of the deceased. He continued in this position until 1880, when he engaged in the same line of enterprise on his own responsibility, at 450 Elmwood avenue. Close and careful attention and effective service gained to him liberal support and his business rapidly expanded to substantial proportions. In 1893, to meet more effectively the demands placed upon his establishment, Mr. Taepke opened a down-town store, at 95 Gratiot avenue, and by the expiration of another decade the enterprise had so continued to expand in scope as to justify the opening of an exclusive place for the growing of cut flowers, this being located at 1336 McClellan avenue. His extensive conservatories are still located on Elmwood avenue and he gives a general supervision to the three departments of his extensive business. When he initiated business in Detroit his greenhouses had only two thousand square feet of glass, and the growth of the enterprise is measurably indicated when it is stated that at the present time its finely equipped conservatories have a glass area of about seventy-five thousand feet.

In the midst of the cares and exactions of a large and prosperous business Mr. Taepke has not permitted himself to be hedged in by the same, but has stood exponent of the best type of civic loyalty and progressiveness, taking a lively interest in all that touches the welfare of his home city. He served two years, 1895-7, as a member of the city board of estimates and he has ever been ready to assume his due share of civic duties and responsibilities, though not ambitious for public office. His political allegiance is given to the Republican party and he is well fortified in his opinions as to matters of public import. He is a valued and appreciative member of the Society of American Florists, of which national organization he served four years as vice president for Michigan, and he also holds membership in the American Carnation Society and the Detroit Florists' Club, of which last organization his son Walter has been treasurer for the past several years. In the Concordia Singing Society, one of the representative musical and social organizations of Detroit, Mr. Taepke has long been an active member and he has served the same in the various official positions, including that of president. He and his wife are members of the St. Paul German Lutheran church, located on the corner of Jay and Joseph Campau avenues, and are liberal in support of its various activities.

On the 28th of December, 1880, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Taepke to Miss Katharina Waltz, who was born and reared in Detroit, as were her parents, Frederick and Katharina Waltz, who are both dead. Frederick Waltz came to Detroit in 1849, and was one of the leading florists and nurserymen in this city from that time until his death in 1896, and had a national reputation. Mr. and Mrs. Taepke have four children, concerning whom the following brief data is given: Laura Charlotte remains at the parental home; Walter Gustave, who was married to Miss Grace Price on the 23rd of June, 1910, is associated with his father in business; Amanda is the wife of Bernhardt Haberkorn.

and they reside at 438 Fourteenth street, Detroit; and Selma was married on June 19, 1912, to Omar Rockwitz, of Detroit. The parental home is the center of gracious and generous hospitality. Mr. Taepke has gained definite success and prestige through his own well directed energies and is one of the sterling factors in connection with the business activities of the Michigan metropolis, where his personal popularity shows that he has measured up to the best standard of citizenship.

CAPTAIN ROBERT SIMON PALMER, whose efficiency and long service have won him promotion through the different grades to his present high position as chief of detectives, began his practical career when a boy and has gained success against many difficulties. He has had a varied career and many interesting experiences.

A native of Canada, he was born in Howard township, county Kent, Ontario, June 30, 1859, and attended school at his home village until he was fifteen. His parents, who were farmers, were William Jonathan and Matilda (Walter) Palmer. His mother died in 1873. Soon afterward he moved to Rockwood, Michigan, and began working as a farmer for Sam F. Smith at four dollars a month. He also chopped cord wood, and earned his living by the sweat of his brow. In 1879, at the age of twenty, he came to Detroit and began work for the old-time horse street railway. He was one of the first conductors who drove cars up and down Michigan avenue. The trip took half a day at that time. He continued at that work three years, and then joined the police department on October 19, 1883. He was patrolman for several years, until 1891, when he was promoted to precinct detective, and in August, 1894, to central detective sergeant. He was later made lieutenant, and in July, 1910, was promoted to captain inspector, being located at headquarters and having the inspection of the entire department. On July 1, 1912, he was made chief of detectives.

On the 27th of June, 1884, he was married at Detroit to Miss Maud Sherlock. Her parents were James and Cynthia (Day) Sherlock, her mother a native of Rochester, New York, and her father of Virginia. The families on both sides moved to Canada, and thus her parents met and were married, and then began farming on the old Day homestead. This couple had a remarkable length of happy married life. On their fiftieth wedding anniversary their children gathered from far and near and celebrated the event at the old homestead in Canada. It was agreed that all the family should come together every five years thereafter as long as the old folks lived. Just one month before the fifty-fifth anniversary the mother was taken away, in January, 1911. James D. Sherlock died at his old home in Newberry, Ontario, in May, 1912, aged ninety-three years. Mr. and Mrs. Palmer have one child, Monta Atelka, aged twenty-five. She is now in the Harper Hospital training for the nurse's profession. The family are members of the Asbury Methodist church at Detroit, and Mr. Palmer is a staunch Republican in politics.

IRA MAYHEW, LL. D. There is no need for conjecture or uncertainty in determining as to the value and success of the life of the late Dr. Ira Mayhew, who was one of Michigan's foremost educators, who had much to do with the defining and upbuilding of the admirable public school system of the state and who realized in the most significant sense that the true success is not that gained through commercial pre-eminence or personal aggrandizement, but rather that which lies in the eternal verities of human sympathy and helpfulness. He left the heritage of noble thoughts and noble deeds. He was a man of broad intellectuality and viewed life and its responsibilities in their

right proportions. He was not given to half-views and rash inferences. The leap from the particular to the general is ever tempting to the thoughtless, but it was not to this man of strength and judgment and lofty motives. He wielded much influence in educational and civic affairs in Michigan, and it is well that in this publication be incorporated a tribute to his memory and to his services.

Ira Mayhew was born in Ellisburg township, Jefferson county, New York, March 22, 1814, and was a lineal descendant of Thomas Mayhew, the original governor and patentee of Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts. He was a son of Wadsworth and Anna (Cooper) Mayhew, both of whom were born at Cambridge, Washington county, New York, where their marriage was solemnized in 1805, and they continued to maintain their home in the old Empire state until their death, the father having devoted the major part of his active career to agricultural pursuits and where he was a citizen of prominence and influence in his community—a man of superior mentality and sterling character. To the common schools of his native township Ira Mayhew was indebted for his early educational discipline, which was effectively supplemented by a course of study in Union Academy, at Belleville, in the same township. At the age of eighteen years he was engaged to teach school in the district in which he was born and reared, and he thus put to practical test and utility his scholastic attainments, the while he initiated his work in a profession in which he was destined to achieve great success and high reputation. After completing his work as a teacher in his home district Dr. Mayhew passed a year in the west—in Ohio and Michigan. In 1839 he was appointed to the office of common-school visitor of his native county, a position involving a general supervision of the various schools of the county. In 1843 he removed with his family to Monroe, Michigan, a place which at that time vied with Detroit in commercial, industrial and social prominence. There he became a teacher in a branch of the newly established University of Michigan, and within a year he was nominated by Governor John S. Barry for the office of state superintendent of public instruction. He forthwith assumed the duties of this important position and at the expiration of two years of most zealous and effective service he was chosen as his own successor, thus serving four consecutive years. In the autumn of 1853 he was elected principal or president of Albion College, at Albion, Calhoun county, still one of the leading educational institutions of the state and maintained under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which Dr. Mayhew was a devout member from his youth until his demise. The Doctor did not long remain at Albion, as in 1854 he was again elected state superintendent of public instruction, an office in which he had significantly proved his value during his previous administration. He continued the incumbent of this position for four years and in 1859 he was engaged for an interval in the private banking business, at Albion, Michigan. In 1860 he organized and assumed the personal supervision of the Albion Commercial College, to which he continued to give his attention after he had been appointed, in March, 1863, by President Lincoln, to the office of United States collector of internal revenue for the Third district of Michigan. In 1868 Dr. Mayhew removed his college to Detroit, where he greatly expanded its facilities and raised its standard, and the same long held precedence as one of the best business colleges in the entire west, receiving a large and appreciative support. Dr. Mayhew continued to be actively identified with business-college work for a quarter of a century after his retirement from connection with the public schools, and under his careful and earnest preceptorship many young men were fitted for lives of practical usefulness. In 1878 representative men identified with

business colleges throughout the Union formed a national association, and Dr. Mayhew had the distinction of being chosen the first president of this notable body. When venerable in years he retired from active labors and he passed the residue of his life in Detroit, where his death occurred on the 7th day of April, 1894.

Dr. Mayhew was long a valued factor in educational affairs in Michigan and his interest in his chosen profession never waned. He was the author of a number of valuable school text-books, which were adopted in many states of the Union, and he received from Union College, Schenectady, New York, the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. As a man of great public spirit and broad views, he took a deep interest in governmental affairs in his home city and state and was a staunch adherent of the Republican party, with which he united at the time of its organization. He was identified with various educational, fraternal and social organizations of representative order and both he and his wife were most devoted and consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church. The Doctor was a man of courtly presence and unfailing affability, and these, with other sterling attributes of character, gained to him the unequivocal confidence and esteem of all with whom he came in contact. He was well known to the leading men of Michigan in the early days and his influence in public affairs was of no uncertain order.

On the 26th of August, 1838, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Mayhew to Miss Adeline Sterling, daughter of Joseph and Emilia Sterling, of Adams, Jefferson county, New York, in which state she was born and reared. Mrs. Mayhew was summoned to the life eternal in the fiftieth year of her wedded career, her death having occurred on the 11th of October, 1887, at which time she was seventy-four years of age. She was a woman of most attractive social qualities and gained the affectionate regard of all who came within the sphere of her gracious and gentle influence. The children born to Dr. and Mrs. Mayhew are as follows: Ellen Sterling Mayhew was born on the 18th of March, 1840, and is now living at 3716 Lake avenue, Chicago, Illinois; Emma Jane Mayhew was born on the 23rd of February, 1842, and died on the 4th of July, 1907, in Detroit; and Frances Adeline Mayhew was born on the 9th day of June, 1844, married Hiram Hamilton Sutton on the 14th day of September, 1863, and died on the 20th of January, 1870. Mr. Hiram H. Sutton, born on the 8th of January, 1840, died in Dresden, Missouri, May 8, 1887.

HENRY LEO ULBRICH, M. D. A name which stands prominent among the medical men of Detroit is that of Henry Leo Ulbrich, M. D., of No. 564 Joseph Campau avenue, a physician and surgeon who has established himself in an excellent practice through the exercise of ability and talent. He is a native of Detroit, having been born on the east side of the city, July 20, 1883, a son of Henry Otto and Caroline (Bachert) Ulbrich, natives of Germany.

Henry Otto Ulbrich came to the United States in 1855, settling in Detroit in 1869, and for many years has been engaged in the tobacco business. He was married here to Caroline Bachert, who died in her thirty-fifth year in 1885, a Christian woman and faithful member of St. Peter's German Lutheran church. The Doctor was reared in his native vicinity and first attended St. Peter's German Lutheran parochial school, but subsequently became a student in the grammar schools for one year and in 1904 was graduated from the Eastern high school. During that same year he entered the Detroit College of Medicine, where he was graduated with the degree of M. D. in the class of 1908, and

following, his graduation he was on the staff of the Children's Free Hospital for one year, in the out-door clinic. Subsequently he entered the general practice of his profession at his present location, where he has since continued to enjoy unqualified success. Dr. Ulbrich has been a close and zealous student, has achieved success as the result of his own efforts and well merits the prestige which he has gained as a physician and as a man among men. His personal popularity is of unmistakable and unequivocal character. Fully abreast of the various changes and discoveries in his profession, he has been a constant subscriber to the leading medical journals, and shows a great interest in the work of the Wayne County Medical Society, the Michigan State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, in all of which he holds membership. He is also a member and medical examiner of the Lutheran Bund, of Michigan.

Dr. Ulbrich was married to Miss Ida Radtke, of Detroit, the daughter of Rudolph Radtke, who was connected with the Michigan Stone Works for many years. Dr. and Mrs. Ulbrich are well-known members of St. Peter's German Lutheran church.

GILBERT P. JOHNSON, M. D. A representative physician and highly esteemed citizens of Detroit, Dr. Johnson has here been engaged in the practice of his profession for twenty-one years, and this period has shown large and worthy achievement on his part, giving him definite professional prestige and the unqualified confidence and regard of the community in which he has thus lived and labored. As a citizen he is loyal and public-spirited and he has served in various positions of public trust within the time of his residence in the Michigan metropolis.

In the town of Allisonville, Prince Edward county, Province of Ontario, Canada, Dr. Johnson was born on the 26th of June, 1863, and he is a scion of one of the honored pioneer families of that county, with whose history the name has been identified since the year 1776, the lineage of the Doctor, both paternal and maternal, being traced back to the sturdiest of Scottish origin. He is a son of William H. and Sarah A. (Pette) Johnson, both of whom were likewise born in and reared in Prince Edward county and the latter's father having been a native of the state of New York, where he was born in the Colonial era. William H. Johnson was a carriage maker by trade and he was for many years engaged in business along this line in his native county, where he passed his entire life, secure in the unequivocal confidence and esteem of all who knew him. He passed to the life eternal in 1909, and his venerable widow now resides in the city of Toronto, where she makes her home with one of her children. Her father died in 1910 at the patriarchal age of eighty-nine years. The religious faith of the family is that of the Protestant church, and of the children of William H. and Sarah A. Johnson one son and one daughter are living.

In the common schools of his native village Dr. Johnson found proper advantages for the early development of his mental powers and he carried forward his studies through the curriculum of the high school. As a youth he fixed his ambition on the medical profession as the vocation of his choice, and in 1888, at the age of twenty-five years, he came to Michigan and entered the Detroit College of Medicine, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1891. He proved himself well entitled to the honors thus conferred upon him in the gaining of his degree of Doctor of Medicine, and prior to his graduation he was fortunate in gaining two years' of practical and valuable clinical experience through his association with the work of St. Luke's Hospital, in which he served as interne and as a member of the house staff. He thus came forth

admirably fortified for the work of his chosen profession, which has here engrossed his attention, as a general practitioner, since the spring of 1891, and he has long retained a representative clientage, with a practice of wide and substantial order. From 1898 to 1903 he served as county physician of Wayne county, and he gave a most admirable administration of his duties in this office, which he held to be worthy of most scrupulous care and attention. In 1889 he was given further preferment, in that he was elected a member of the Detroit board of education, a position which he retained until 1897, and for some time he had the further distinction of being president of the board. His interest in educational matters has been of the deepest order and as a member of the board he did much to further progressive movements and effective administration. He is a member of the Alumni of the Detroit College of Medicine and is identified with the American Medical Association, the Michigan State Medical Society and the Wayne County Medical Society. He has been medical examiner for Detroit of the John Hancock Life Insurance Company for the past seventeen years. He maintains his office at his fine residence, which he erected in 1900 and which is located at 621 Sixteenth street.

In politics the Doctor gives his support to the cause of the Republican party. He is affiliated with Ashlar Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, Michigan Sovereign Consistory of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masonry, besides which he holds membership in the adjunct organization, Moslem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also identified with the American Order of Foresters and the Fraternal Order of Eagles, and he is an appreciative and valued member of the local St. Andrew's Society, of which he has served as president.

On April 22, 1884, Dr. Johnson was united in marriage to Miss Fedora M. Quick, who was born at Brighton, province of Ontario, Canada, and they have one son, Clinton D., who is now a draftsman in the employ of the Hup Automobile Company, Detroit.

HENRI BELANGER, M. D. By very name itself Detroit pays tribute of honor to its early French settlers, and of the old-time lines there yet remain many worthy representatives. Dr. Belanger is of the same sterling French stock that has been so long and prominently concerned with the history of Michigan, though he himself is a native of the neighboring province of Ontario, Canada. His maternal grandfather, Pierre Houle, was numbered among the early French residents of Detroit, whither he came from Canada, where the family had been early founded, and he was thus a resident of Detroit at the time of the regime of Governor Cass, concerning whom adequate information is given in the general history appearing in this publication. Pierre Houle was for a time in the employ of General Cass and he became the owner of several acres of land in what is now the heart of the city. He finally returned to Canada, however, and located at Chatham, Ontario, in which province he passed the residue of his life. Joseph Belanger, paternal grandfather of the Doctor, was a member of one of the old and honored French families of Montreal, whence he removed to Chatham, Ontario, about eighty years ago. He became one of the pioneer farmers of that locality, where he passed the remainder of his life.

Dr. Henri Belanger has gained precedence as one of the successful and popular physicians and surgeons of Wayne county and has a specially comprehensive practice in the suburban village of River Rouge, the village being now an integral part of the city of Detroit. His home

is at 3197 Jefferson avenue and his office at 38 Dearborn. He was born at Chatham, Ontario, on the 17th of October, 1872, and is a son of Leander and Genevieve (Houle) Belanger, the former of whom was born in the vicinity of Montreal, Canada, and the latter in Detroit, Michigan, whence her parents later removed to the neighborhood of Chatham, Ontario, as already noted in the preceding paragraph. Leander Belanger devoted the major part of his active career to farming and was a man of sterling character, ever commanding the confidence and esteem of his fellow men, the while both he and his wife were devout communicants of the Catholic church. He passed to the life eternal, at Chatham, Ontario, in 1903, at the age of seventy-two years, and his wife died in May, 1908, at the age of seventy-six years. Of their children four sons and three daughters are living.

In the schools of his attractive little native city Dr. Belanger gained his rudimentary educational discipline, and at the age of thirteen years he entered Ottawa University, where he continued a student for four years, pursuing the classical course. Thereafter he continued his studies for one year in Assumption College, at Sandwich, Ontario, and in 1891, in harmony with well defined plans, he entered the Detroit College of Medicine, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1894 and with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. In the same year he began the active practice of his profession in the village of River Rouge, where he has since remained and where he has the strongest hold upon popular confidence and affection, as is shown in the broad and substantial scope of his professional business. He is one of the influential citizens of that suburban section of Detroit and is a friend and counselor as well as a physician to many of the representative families of the district. He was an instructor or lecturer in the school for nurses maintained in connection with the fine Solvay Hospital. He served for fifteen years as health officer of Ecorse township, a position from which he retired in the spring of 1911, but was appointed again in 1912. He has served continuously as health officer of the village of River Rouge since 1898. The Doctor keeps in close touch with the advances made in medical and surgical science and is identified with the American Medical Association, the Michigan State Medical Society, and the Wayne County Medical Society.

In politics the well fortified convictions of Dr. Belanger lead him to accord allegiance to the Democratic party, and both he and his family are communicants of the Catholic church. He is affiliated with and medical examiner for the Knights of Columbus, the Knights of the Modern Maccabees, the Modern Woodmen of America, the National Union, the Modern Brotherhood of America, the Catholic Order of Foresters, and the Union of French Societies of the United States.

On the 2d of September, 1894, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Belanger to Miss Clara E. Reaume, who likewise is a native of Chatham, Ontario, and of French lineage, her father, Richard Reaume, being a prosperous business man. Dr. and Mrs. Belanger have six children, whose names are here noted: Clara A., Angeline M., Leander H., Annie G., Rosalie E., and Ernest E. The Doctor is a lover of horses and has owned a number of fine animals.

GENERAL LUTHER S. TROWBRIDGE. It is a thing unknown in almost any country, with the exception of the United States of America, for a man trained in one profession to fill in the course of his life other positions requiring different training and other talents, and to discharge these duties in an effective manner. It is safe to say that Michigan supplies more instances of such versatility than can be furnished by

most of the older nations with histories running far back in the past. Such men are needed in a nation like ours, where history is made so rapidly, and where changing conditions make it necessary for the citizens to discharge duties for which they have had no previous training. The progress of the nation is due largely to the splendid adaptability of its citizens to the requirements of the situation. Such a man was the late General Luther S. Trowbridge, lawyer, soldier, public servant, diplomat and able business man. Added to this combination was a charming personality which endeared him to those with whom he had been associated during his long and useful life. Living in retirement, he had as company the good will, respect and love of the community in which he lived and the admiration and gratitude of the nation for eminent services rendered to it.

General Trowbridge was born on a farm in the township of Troy, Oakland county, Michigan, July 28, 1836. His father, Stephen Van Rensselaer Trowbridge, came to Michigan from Albany, New York. His mother, Elizabeth (Conklin) Trowbridge, was from the village of Horseheads, Chemung county, New York. He was one of the eleven children born to his parents, seven sons and four daughters making up that number. Their father, a well-to-do farmer and a gentleman of some education, gave to his large family educational advantages that were but seldom available to families settled in a new country. Luther S. Trowbridge went to school at an exceptionally early age. He was an apt pupil and gave remarkable evidence of his precocity in school compositions while in his seventh year. At that time spelling matches were more in vogue than they are at this time, a fact which is properly deplored by many, and it was arranged to have a contest between a number of schools in Oakland county. Luther Trowbridge successfully "spelled down" the entire company, thus proving himself the superior of many older and more advanced pupils than he in that especial branch. He had what was considered a remarkable verbal memory, a fact which stood him in good stead all through his school years. He continued in the district school until his sixteenth year, when he went to an academy at Lodi Plains, Washtenaw county, Michigan, and from there he entered Yale College, where he pursued a literary course. At the end of his junior year he was compelled to give up his studies, as the result of a trouble he experienced with his eyes. His work had reached such a point, however, that the college conferred upon him the degree of A. M., and he returned to his father's farm and his boyhood home, there to remain until he was completely recovered from the trouble which had brought a termination to his university studies.

In 1856 he began the study of law in the office of Sidney D. Miller, of Detroit. He was admitted to the bar in 1858, and in 1859 formed a partnership with Hon. Alexander W. Buel, an association which continued until 1862.

When the Civil war broke out he was urged to take command of the Second Michigan Infantry, but this he declined to do, believing that he lacked sufficient military training or experience to fit him for the command. Very soon thereafter a company was formed for the study of military tactics. It secured a graduate of West Point, one G. W. Rosem, son-in-law of the late Governor Baldwin, to instruct them. The company was composed of professional men and young business men who felt that the time might soon come when their services would be needed in the field, and the progress of the company was rapid, so greatly were its members impressed with the exigencies of the times.

Even as they had anticipated, the time came when their services were needed, and their training became of great value to the country.

In 1862, under the second call for 200,000 men, Luther S. Trowbridge was offered a commission as major in the Fifth Michigan Cavalry, a post which he promptly accepted. The regiment went to the field in December, 1862, and was engaged in outpost duty in front of Washington, with occasional raids into the enemy's country, until June, 1863. The regiment was in the meantime brigaded with the First, Sixth and Seventh, all Michigan regiments, which afterward gained an enviable reputation as the Michigan Brigade.

Colonel Copeland, who organized the Sixth Michigan Cavalry, was promoted to the rank of brigadier general in command of the Michigan Brigade in the early part of June, when General Lee was moving his army into Pennsylvania. The Michigan Brigade was then attached to the Army of the Potomac. On June 28th, the Fifth and Sixth Michigan Cavalry entered Gettysburg and were able to send reliable information of the movements of a portion of General Lee's army to the commander of the Army of the Potomac, General Elwell's corps having passed through Gettysburg on its march to New York. Upon the return of the Fifth and Sixth Michigan Cavalry to Emmetsburg, they learned of a general reorganization of cavalry corps under General Custer, then newly appointed to the command of the Michigan Brigade, which was then attached to General Kilpatrick's division.

The Brigade became engaged with Stuart's cavalry and prevented their communication with Lee's headquarters, a fact which proved most embarrassing to General Lee. On the night of July 2d the Brigade approached the battlefield of Gettysburg, and the victory at that battle was largely due to the gallant fighting of the Michigan Cavalry. It was while leading his battalion against Stuart's batteries in the face of almost certain death that Major Trowbridge had his horse shot under him close to the guns of the enemy. In speaking of this incident, General Trowbridge said: "I only escaped capture through the coolness and courage of my orderly, who dashed up with a second horse, which I mounted, thus enabling me to escape." The brave orderly was rewarded for his action by Major Trowbridge, who secured his appointment as captain of the Tenth Michigan Cavalry, in which post he continued until the end of the war.

In the early morning of the day following the battle of Gettysburg, the Brigade went into bivouac at Two Taverns, amid the roar of the guns of the artillery of the Twelfth Corps as General Williams was making his splendid fight to recover ground Johnston had wrested from him the night before. About 8 A. M., as the brigade took its position with the division on the left flank of the Army of the Potomac, beyond the Round Tops, General Gregory anticipated a severe fight on the right flank of the army and ordered General Custer to take his position on that flank, where his presence proved to be of great value.

In the month immediately preceding Gettysburg, and in the month following, the Fifth Michigan Cavalry was almost constantly engaged in fighting. Major Trowbridge was taken sick and came home, where he remained for six weeks. While at home he was offered the position of colonel of the Tenth Michigan Cavalry, which he accepted and went with his regiment to Kentucky and Tennessee. In April, 1864, he was sent to destroy an important railway bridge over the Wantenaga river at Carter's station. The affair, though not in itself important, had a great effect on the future of the regiment, as it enabled it to drive a superior force from an entrenched position.

When the army moved on to east Tennessee to join General Sherman in the Atlanta campaign, Colonel Trowbridge's regiment was left as the only Union cavalry regiment in Tennessee, with headquarters

at Strawberry Plains. While stationed at this point an incident occurred which showed the versatility of Colonel Trowbridge. He was requested to finish fortifications to protect the railroad bridge at that place. The work was something entirely new to him, but he set out with the aid of a small book on fortifications. In looking over the work already done and studying the topography of the country, he came to the conclusion that the work was not well laid out. He reported the results of his observations to his superior officer, who said he did not think there had been any mistake, as he had laid out the work himself. Colonel Trowbridge made diagrams of the work done and sketched the topography of the country, indicating where an enemy could plant his batteries and would be likely to use his artillery in case of attack. Thus prepared, he went to Knoxville to call on the commanding officer, General David Tilson, and he soon convinced that officer of the inadequacy of the fortifications. General Tilson agreed that the engineer to whom the work had been entrusted had made a mistake and instructed Colonel Trowbridge to finish the task according to his own plans. He did so, and had the satisfaction of seeing the correctness of his ideas tested by a continuous attack of the enemy's artillery, which might have blazed away until doomsday without any serious damage being done.

In January, 1863, Colonel Trowbridge was appointed provost marshal of east Tennessee. This position he held for two months, when he was relieved at his own request in order that he might join his regiment in an expedition under General Storm into North Carolina and Virginia. General Trowbridge said it was doubtful if any expedition during the war accomplished so much and attracted so little attention. For a distance of one hundred and twenty-five miles the Virginia & East Tennessee Railway was most effectually disabled, and every bridge destroyed.

After the surrender of Johnston's army, Colonel Trowbridge was engaged in the pursuit of Jeff Davis until his capture. When the command reached Tennessee he was assigned to the command of a brigade, with the rank of brigadier general, and held that position until mustered out in 1865.

At that time east Tennessee gave great promise of the development of its natural resources, and General Trowbridge was persuaded to cast his lot with the loyal people of Tennessee, among whom he had made many friends. He remained there until 1868, when he was called to Michigan by the failing health of his father-in-law. While at Knoxville he took an active part in the election which resulted in giving the state Governor Brownlee.

Upon his return to Detroit in 1868 General Trowbridge established himself once more in the practice of law, and rapidly regained his old time position in that profession. In the fall of 1875, without solicitation, he was appointed collector of internal revenue for the eastern district of Michigan, the appointment being made in recognition of his splendid services to his country. His administration of that office was of the highest order and received warm commendation at the hands of the head of that bureau. He held that post until 1883. On July 1st of that year he was appointed city comptroller, which position he held for eighteen months, when he resigned to become vice-president of the Wayne County Savings Bank of Detroit. On July 1, 1889, he accepted the position of confidential secretary to Luther Beecher, which position he held until the death of the latter, in September, 1892. After the death of Mr. Beecher, General Trowbridge acted as one of the administrators of the estate. A few years ago President Roose-

vult appointed General Trowbridge general appraiser of customs, and for a number of years thereafter his venerable military figure was associated with the old government building on Griswold street.

In politics General Trowbridge was always a Republican. He nailed the Republican flag to the flagpole in front of his father's house the year that John C. Fremont ran for president, and from that time until the close of his life the party might always depend upon him to do good works in its interests. He always did considerable public speaking during the campaigns, and his clear, incisive voice carried conviction with each simple statement of facts. He was the direct antithesis of a demagogue, and he worshipped regularly in Christ's church, on Jefferson avenue, as do also his family.

In April, 1862, General Trowbridge was united in marriage with Miss Julia M. Buel, the daughter of his partner, Alexander C. Buel. They had seven children: Clara Buel, now deceased, married Charles M. Swift, an attorney of Detroit; Mary E., living at home; Alexander Buel, an architect of New York City, where he is a member of the firm of Trowbridge & Ackeman, married Miss Gertrude Sherman, daughter of John T. Sherman, a merchant, and they are the parents of four children, Sherman, Buel and Alice, twins, and Stephen V. R.; Margaret Riggs, the fourth child of General Trowbridge, married Charles A. Ricks, the son of Judge Ricks; Luther S., Jr., attorney-at-law of Detroit, with Gray & Gray, married Mable Hartsuff, daughter of General Hartsuff, and they have two children, Albert and Luther S., third; Julia A. married Daniel Quirk, Jr., of Ypsilanti, Michigan, and they have three children, Trowbridge, Buel and Julia Buel; a fourth son, Edmund Buel, died when fourteen years of age. Mrs. Luther S. Trowbridge passed away on January 3, 1909, and rests in Elmwood cemetery, and on Friday, February 2, 1912, her honored husband, General Luther S. Trowbridge, was called from this life.

Of his sudden passing, a Detroit publication said in part: "General Luther S. Trowbridge, appraiser of the port of Detroit, veteran of the Civil war, comrade of the gallant Custer, by whose side he fought with distinguishing bravery, and a prominent citizen of Detroit, died this morning at 4:30 o'clock at his home at 609 Jefferson avenue, where he had lived for more than forty years. General Trowbridge was seventy-five years old. Though the General suffered a nervous shock of paralysis two years ago, his death was entirely unexpected. Only the day before his death he was about, seemingly in the best of health and spirits. Though General Trowbridge was a heroic figure throughout the war, he was distinctly a man of peace,—kindly, placid, unassuming and sympathetic. He had an aversion for war, but deemed it due to his country that he go to the front. He was extremely averse to the wearing of gaudy uniforms, and when inspector general of the state militia under Governor Bagley, he wore a uniform only when absolutely necessary. General Trowbridge was very proud of the fact that President Grant appointed him collector of customs at this port without consulting him. He took an active part in politics and was at the head of many political marching parties that were so popular after the war. After severing his connection with the state militia, General Trowbridge was appointed city comptroller by Mayor William G. Thompson, an office which he held for a year and a half, resigning to take a place of importance with the Wayne County Savings Bank."

General Trowbridge was a man of musical talent and inclination, and was a most influential member of the Philharmonic Society, being at one time its president. When he died there passed away the last member of the "Early Risers," one of the first base ball teams Detroit

ever had. He was ever an enthusiast in that sport, and when the base ball season opened in Detroit two years ago General Trowbridge raised the pennant for the Detroit Club.

JULIUS BURGHARD. For a dozen years the late Julius Burghard was widely and favorably known among the people of Detroit, both in his eminent capacity as manager of the *Abend-Post*, of which his distinguished father-in-law was proprietor, and also in his highly estimable private life. He is remembered as one holding high rank among those Germans of sound character and breeding who become the worthiest of American citizens. In one of those districts of the German Empire which adjoin the picturesque and far-famed Rhine lived the Burghard family, whose head was Frederick Burghard, a man of fine calibre and for many years the president of a prominent insurance company, and his wife, Eliza Burghard. In their home, on February 13, 1848, the son was born who was named Julius. He received careful rearing and adequate educational advantages, with which equipment the age of seventeen found him keenly alive to the possibilities of success in a new land. Gaining the reluctant, yet bravely encouraging, consent of his parents, he took passage to the United States, armed with the hope and determination so necessary for capable achievement. After his landing he sought employment in New York, where he soon accepted a position in the wholesale lace-importing house of the Miiser Brothers. Such were his ability and his faithfulness that he was soon made manager of the department in which he was first engaged. It was always Julius Burghard's ambition to do thoroughly and skillfully whatever task he had in hand rather than to be constantly seeking positions of greater prominence. Some one has said of him that "Instead of always hunting the biggest job, he chose always to be bigger than his job." There is surely no higher ambition than that.

Serene in the able performance of his daily vocation, Mr. Burghard remained with the Miiser Brothers for about eighteen years, with gratifying pecuniary profit. At the end of that time it chanced that his participation in a social function led to circumstances eventually changing the current of his life. At the home of a New York friend he met Miss Louise Marxhausen, of Detroit, a daughter of August Marxhausen, who was a prominent editor of the latter city. Their acquaintance culminated in a marriage between Miss Marxhausen and Burghard, who celebrated the significant event by a honeymoon trip abroad. They returned to New York, where Mr. Burghard resumed his connection with the importers' house of Miiser Brothers. After two years, however, Mr. Burghard consented to accept a position for which his business experience had rendered him amply efficient—that of manager of the Detroit *Abend-Post* of which August Marxhausen, Mrs. Burghard's father, was the proprietor.

Mr. and Mrs. Burghard came to Detroit in 1885, and from that time throughout his life Julius Burghard became an increasingly important factor in the affairs of the famous German-American newspaper, which during the period of his management attained its reputation of being the greatest periodical of its kind in the middle west. He was about to be admitted to a full partnership in the firm of publishers when a physical malady of long standing cut short his useful life.

That Julius Burghard had endeared himself to a large and appreciative circle of friends is evidenced by the comments of his confreres published in the *Abend-Post* on the occasion of his demise. "His ability, integrity and charming personality," we quote from that article, "won him many friends who remained such throughout his life." He

is remembered with special affection by the members of the Harmonie Society and with deep respect by the politicians who were privileged to know him. Although a Republican in theory, he always refused public office and his choice of a preferred candidate always depended on his conception of the individual's fitness for the proposed office.

Mr. Burghard still lives in memory, through the publication he so ably assisted, through the influence of his character on those about him and through the family which survives him. Mrs. Burghard and the two children, Elsa and Robert, remain in Detroit, occupying the beautiful home at 199 Adams avenue, east. Both the son and daughter are now students in one of the high schools of Detroit.

ERNEST SCHORR, M. D. Other men's services to the people and the state can be measured by definite deeds, by dangers averted, by legislation secured, by institutions built, by commerce promoted. The work of a doctor is entirely estranged from the above lines of enterprise, yet without his capable, health-giving assistance all other accomplishments would count for naught. Man's greatest prize on earth is physical health and vigor; nothing deteriorates mental activity so quickly as prolonged sickness,—hence the broad field for human helpfulness afforded in the medical profession. The successful doctor requires something more than mere technical training,—he must be a man of broad human sympathy and genial kindliness, capable of inspiring hope and faith in the heart of his patient. Such a man is he whose name forms the caption for this review.

Dr. Ernest Schorr was born in Holmes county, Ohio, January 22, 1861. He is a son of George and Barbara (Henes) Schorr, both natives of Germany, where the former was born in 1836 and the latter in 1842. The father was reared to the age of sixteen years in his native place of Hesse-Darmstadt and was educated in the public schools. In 1852 he immigrated to the United States in an old-style sailing vessel, the trip consuming a period of three months. The mother was born and reared in Wurtemberg, Germany, and came to America with her widowed mother and brother and sister in 1851. The sister died after reaching America and was buried in Cleveland, Ohio. George and Barbara Schorr were married at Middletown (now Mt. Hope), Holmes county, Ohio, and there he was engaged in farming and stock-raising and in the grocery business until his death, December 29, 1880. The mother passed away November 18, 1887, and her body was brought to Detroit for cremation, it having been held in a vault until the completion of the crematory, December 10, 1887, the first cremation in Detroit. Mr. and Mrs. Schorr were the parents of eight children, four of whom are living, in 1912.

To the public schools of Holmes county, Ohio, Dr. Schorr is indebted for his rudimentary educational training and at the age of fifteen years he began the study of medicine, under the able preceptorship of Dr. Joel Pomerene, of Millersburg, Ohio. He worked and studied in the office of Dr. Pomerene until he was ready for graduation in the College of Physicians & Surgeons of the Western Reserve at Cleveland, Ohio, as a member of the class of 1882. Prior to receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine he had attended a course of lectures in the Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia. He began the practice of medicine in 1882, at Frazer, Macomb county, Michigan, where he remained for a little more than three years and where he built up a large and lucrative practice. In November, 1885, he came to Detroit, where he has since resided and where he has gained precedence as one of the best physicians and surgeons in this section of the state. He has been

located in various parts of the city but since 1894 has had his offices and residence at No. 114 East Elizabeth street. He is a member of the Wayne County Medical Society, the Michigan State Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

The Doctor's spare time is all devoted to the perfecting of inventions he has made along the line of automobile improvements, and recently he has patented a device that is destined to revolutionize automobile building in the future. He is independent in his political convictions and while he has no time for active participation in public affairs is ever on the alert and enthusiastically in sympathy with all measures and enterprises projected for the good of the general welfare.

On July 26, 1889, Dr. Schorr was united in marriage to Miss Anna Hobbs, who was born and reared in Canada and who is a daughter of William Hobbs. Dr. and Mrs. Schorr are the parents of one daughter, Flora Viola, whose birth occurred in June, 1890.

JOSEPH C. TUFFORD, M. D., who at the present time holds prestige as one of the representative physicians and surgeons of the Michigan metropolis, like a goodly number of other able members of his profession in Detroit claims the neighboring province of Ontario, Canada, as the place of his nativity, his maternal and paternal ancestry being of staunch English stock.

Dr. Tufford was born in the town of Aylmer, Elgin county, Ontario, on the 25th of October, 1866, and is a son of Rev. John C. and Catherine (Yokome) Tufford, the former of whom was born in the township of Malahide, Elgin county, Ontario, and the latter in the town of Welland, that province, opposite the city of Buffalo, New York. The father labored for forty years in the work of the ministry and was one of the representative clergymen of the Methodist Episcopal church in his native province, where he continued to reside until his death, in 1893, at the age of seventy-six years. He was a man of fine intellectuality and his life was one of signal consecration to the work of his Divine Master and the aiding and uplifting of his fellow men. His cherished and noble wife passed away in 1896, at the age of sixty-six years, and of their children five are yet living.

To the public schools of his native town Dr. Tufford is indebted for his preliminary educational discipline, which was there supplemented by attendance in the Aylmer Collegiate Institute. In 1891 he entered the Western Medical College, a branch of the University, and there he continued his technical studies for three years, at the expiration of which he came to Michigan and entered the Detroit College of Medicine. He was graduated from that institution as a member of the class of 1894, and at that time received his degree of Doctor of Medicine.

Shortly after his graduation Dr. Tufford located at Goodrich, Genesee county, Michigan, where he continued in the practice of his profession for three years, within which time he admirably developed his technical powers and won a success that justified him in assuming broader responsibilities in the line of his profession. After completing an effective post-graduate course in the New York Polyclinic he established his home in the city of Owosso, Michigan, where he attained a marked popularity and built up a substantial and representative practice. He remained in Owosso for a period of eight years and then went abroad for the purpose of still further fortifying himself in his profession. He did comprehensive post-graduate work in leading institutions in the cities of London and Berlin, where he attended many important clinics, and after his return to the United States he continued his professional endeavors in Owosso until 1906, when he removed to

Detroit. In this city his success in the work of his profession has been of the most unequivocal order and he is known as a physician and surgeon of high attainments and distinctive practical ability.

Dr. Tufford is a member of the Wayne County Medical Society, the Michigan State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. In his political tendencies he is inclined to the Independent party.

On September 18, 1895, Dr. Tufford was united in marriage to Miss Estelle Witt, daughter of Arthur Witt, a representative citizen of Almont, Lapeer county, Michigan. Two children were born to Dr. and Mrs. Tufford, one of whom is now living,—Walter Witt Tufford, born July 3, 1903.

MICHAEL A. ADAMS, one of Detroit's well-known and most highly esteemed retired citizens and business men, was born in county Monaghan, Ireland, in 1836. He is the son of Colonel Adams, an officer of the English Army, who was sent to Ireland to take command of an Irish regiment. There he met and married an Irish girl and became the father of two sons, our subject and brother.

Life at home was too dull for the two boys, and when about fourteen Mr. Adams took counsel with his brother and they determined to see the world and carve out their own careers. Taking their shoes in their hands to save the foot wear, the high spirited boys, bare-footed, crossed the border and walked to Glasgow, Scotland. Michael, who is now enjoying the sunset of his life in his comfortable and handsome home, which he built in 1887, at the corner of Cass and Putnam avenues in Detroit, secured a position in a shoe store on the Bazaar in Glasgow. In 1851 the wanderlust again seized young Adams and he crossed the ocean to the United States. He landed at New York City, but the metropolis was not to his liking and he went to Albany, the state capital, where he entered a shoe store, as he had in Scotland.

He was employed there one winter when he thought Canada would offer a greater field for his energies. He visited several towns, and being an expert shoe salesman, had no difficulty in securing positions. But Canada did not suit him and he returned to the United States, going to Buffalo and later to Cleveland, and in 1852 came to Detroit, where he was destined to make his future home. He accepted a position with Alfred McKnight, who had a shoe store at the corner of Shelby street and Jefferson avenue, and remained with him about one year. During the next few years he was with several other firms, and thus he continued until he decided to go into business for himself.

He bought a stock of dry goods from Chandler & Shelden, which he took with him up into the north country, as the shores of Lake Superior were then termed. He visited the mining districts and placed the goods on sale, with the result that his wares were soon disposed of. In the spring of 1855, with a moderate capital accumulated as a result of his northern trip, Mr. Adams returned to Detroit and entered the grocery business at 17 Griswold street, where he remained until 1858, when he built a store room on Michigan avenue, at the corner of National, where he conducted the grocery business during the winter. He found the location to be too far out for business at that time, and moved to the corner of Third and Michigan avenues, where he built the store room at 157 Michigan avenue, and in 1865, built another at 178 Michigan avenue, where he conducted a crockery store. He remained in the crockery business at this stand for more than forty-five years, and in 1909 sold out and retired from active business. In addition to his other holdings he built the fine brick double flat building at 162-164 State street about thirty-five years ago.

On October 14, 1884, Mr. Adams was united in marriage to Miss Dorothy Hughes. Mrs. Adams was born in Ireland. She died April 10, 1902, and her remains are now at rest in Mt. Olivet cemetery. As a result of this happy union there were born to them four children: Isabelle A. is a talented artist who lives at home with her father. Mary, who married A. J. McLaughlin, of London, Ontario, is the mother of five children, namely, Theodore, Hubery, Ruth, Isabelle and Catherine. Ella married R. F. Reaume, of Detroit, and is the mother of three children—Mary, who married Thomas H. Doyle and is the mother of two children, Ritchie R. and Mary; Richard F.; and Veronica. John J. is living at home. The family are all members of the Catholic church.

ALFONSO BAKER. One of the finest defenders of her lives and property that Detroit ever had is the present captain of the central precinct and deputy superintendent of the police force, Captain Alfonso Baker. He has been a member of the Detroit police force for twenty-eight years and has risen to his present position, not through pull but through merit and sheer force of character. In addition to the physical strength and personal bravery that all members of the police force should possess he is also morally brave, and his reputation for honesty and uprightness in these days of graft and crookedness among those who are supposed to be the guardians of the public welfare, is of priceless value.

Alfonso Baker was born in Rochester, New York, on the 18th of July, 1849, the youngest son of Richard Baker and Adelaide (Leake) Baker. His parents were old settlers of Dutchess county, New York, his mother being a native of the county, and his father coming hither shortly after his arrival in the United States, a frightened little boy, come from the far off lowlands of Holland. Richard Baker served in the Civil war, being a member of General Banks' expedition and participating in a number of important engagements.

An interesting story is related concerning Alfonso Baker and his early enthusiasm for anything that bordered on the military. He was a little chap of twelve at the time of the Civil war, but war was in the air; he heard nothing else and his youthful heart burned with the desire to do something for his country. Knowing that in order to go to the front one first had to get the authority, he made his way to a recruiting office in Rochester and slipping through the crowds of men that had gathered in the place, he was presently standing before the sergeant's desk. Here he announced in his high, child's voice that he wanted to go to the front. The big sergeant laughed down at him, "My lad, you're too small!" he said. A bit taken aback, size didn't seem to matter so much when he was sure he could do just as much for his country as could lots of bigger men and he proceeded to explain that he could beat a drum even if he couldn't shoulder a musket, and shoot a rifle, and that drummer boys could sometimes help the soldiers a lot when things were going wrong and they were terribly discouraged. His earnestness and the ardor in his little voice won the sergeant's heart, and he said that he would accept his offer of enlistment provided his father gave his consent. This was out of the question, for the lad's father was far in the southland, fighting even then for Old Glory, but he was then told that if his grandfather with whom he was living would give his consent, he could go to the front. But the old gentleman, who was the only one left on the farm, was adamant, for, having willingly given all the others to the cause, he felt that this his youngest should be left to him. Therefore the brave captain has no military record, and who knows what this record might have been, for in other walks of life, he has given such evidence of courage, fidelity and devotion to duty.

His early education, Captain Baker received in the public schools of Rochester, from which he graduated at the age of seventeen. He then took up the vocation of gardening, and inaugurated a market garden of his own, which he ran for four years as an independent venture. When he was twenty-two, he came to Battle Creek, Michigan, and here he was married. It was only a few weeks later that he removed to "the fair city of the straits" and here he again took up gardening, raising in particular, small vegetables. For three years he was very successful, but in the spring of 1875, he was visited by a severe hail storm, which completely ruined the twelve-acre crop of seed onions that were at the time in the very "pink of condition." The storm caused him a loss of between five and six thousand dollars, and he determined to go into some less hazardous business. At this time onions were bringing in the market a price of a dollar and a half a bushel and it was very hard to see the work of a whole year thus destroyed in a few hours.

After the sad chapter of the hail storm, Mr. Baker bravely turned his attention to another field, and coming into the city, bought a milk route, but the milk business is not all cream, as the captain soon discovered, and so he made another change, this time embarking in the timber business. He manufactured mast hoops and black ash barrel hoops, and this time his energetic and progressive spirit brought him success. In time he was able to sell his business at a fair profit, and at last was free to turn to a vocation that had always attracted him, that of police service. He made application for a position on the Detroit police force, and was appointed patrolman on the 8th of March, 1884. After three months of this duty, he was assigned to special work, and was shortly afterwards graduated into full-fledged detective work. He made an excellent officer for this sort of duty, and at the end of nine years was appointed chief of detectives, and a little later was given full charge of the east side as captain of police. On the 1st of April, 1911, he celebrated his sixth anniversary of his appointment as captain of the central precinct, and on July 1, 1912, was promoted to be deputy superintendent of police. He has done splendid work throughout these years, and his district always bore the reputation as being one of the best policed in the city. His men know that in spite of his many duties he has a pretty fair idea of how each one of them is doing his work, and his head for organization and systematized work is well exemplified in the way his district was managed and in the performance of his present duties as deputy superintendent.

Captain Baker is a member of Detroit Lodge, No. 2, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and he is also a Royal Arch Mason. His family belong to the North Woodward Avenue Methodist church.

Captain Baker was united in marriage to Miss Martha O'Hara, of Battle Creek, December 24, 1873. She was living in Battle Creek with her mother at that time. Her father was a native of England and her mother, of New York, but they are both now deceased. Captain and Mrs. Baker became the parents of five children. Daniel A. is deceased. Mark Harry Baker married Miss Margaret Hill, of Detroit, and he and his wife have two children; Alice Margaret Baker, who is now nine years old, and Ralph, a lad of five. Mark Baker is following in his father's footsteps and is one of the most efficient members of the Detroit police force. He also has an admirable military record, having served in the Thirty-first Michigan Regiment during the Spanish-American war. Ralph Baker is deceased. Roy Baker chose as his wife, Miss Letitia Finney, of Detroit. Like his father and brother, he is con-

nected with the police force, being engaged in special duty. Grace Baker became Mrs. Potts and is the mother of one little daughter, Edna Potts, aged two years.

Captain Baker is known throughout the city as a man who is unflinchingly devoted to duty and to the improvement of the service. More men like him and it were better for the improvement of the government and safety of our American cities.

CYRENIUS ADELBERT NEWCOMB, JR. In all walks of business life, individual genius and ability leave their impress upon the history of the times, and in every community there may be found commercial and mercantile establishments which so become a part and parcel of the growth of that community as to become inseparably connected in the public mind with each step of progress. Among firms which have held such a position in Detroit, may be mentioned Newcomb, Endicott Company, and one who has had much to do with the perpetuating of the splendid reputation gained by this representative concern is Cyrenius Adelbert Newcomb, Jr., who is secretary of the company.

Born in Detroit, Michigan, on January 14, 1871, Mr. Newcomb is the son of Cyrenius Adelbert and Mary E. (Haskell) Newcomb. The father was born on November 10, 1837, and is the son of Col. Hezekiah and Nancy (Rounds) Newcomb, both of whom were born in Franklin county, Massachusetts. The family is an old and honored one in the annals of American history, and traces its genealogy back through authentic records as far as the twelfth century, the Harlein Manuscripts in the British Museum recording the names of the Newcombs of Devonshire from the year 1189. A full account of the parents of the subject, with more comprehensive details concerning the family origin and records of its line of descent, may be found in the biographical sketch of Cyrenius Adelbert Newcomb, Sr., in other pages of this volume, so that it is not deemed necessary to further elaborate upon the family of the subject in the brief space which is permitted.

Mr. Newcomb was educated in the public schools of his native city, and was graduated from the Central high school with the class of '89. He thereupon entered the University of Michigan, from which fine old institution of learning he was graduated in 1893, with the degree of B. L. He soon thereafter entered the employ of the firm of Newcomb, Endicott Company, and in 1897, less than four years after leaving college, he had so far advanced in the knowledge and understanding of the business that he was promoted to the position of department buyer. In 1903, having further demonstrated his ability and capacity as a man of keen business judgment and acumen, he became secretary of the concern, a position which he still retains.

Mr. Newcomb is a member of various organizations of a social nature, among which are the University Club of Detroit, of which he was secretary for three years, retiring from the office in February, 1911; the Detroit Boat Club, of the Detroit Country Club; the Fine Arts Society; the Aldine Association of New York City; and the Psi Epsilon fraternity. He is a member of the Detroit Board of Commerce, and has taken an active interest in the work of that body, which includes the live and representative business men of the city.

On December 16, 1896, Mr. Newcomb was united in marriage with Miss Brownie Jenness Kellie, of Detroit, and to them have been born three children: Cyrenius Adelbert, 3d; Alice Jenness, and John Jenness.

THOMAS JOSEPH DOWLING, M. D. Among the able and popular representatives of the medical profession in Detroit is Dr. Thomas Joseph Dowling, a close and zealous student, who has achieved success as a result of his own efforts and well merits the prestige which he has gained as a physician and surgeon. He belongs to the younger generation of physicians, having been born at Chatham, Ontario, Canada, January 12, 1881, the son of John and Sarah (Dowling) Dowling.

John Dowling was born at Mount Clemens, Macomb county, Michigan, in 1842, the son of Irish-born parents who were pioneers in that part of Michigan. Subsequently, he removed to Chatham, Ontario, where for many years he was engaged in the contracting business, and in which little city he is now living a retired life. Sarah Dowling, the mother of the Doctor, was born in Ontario, Canada, of Irish parents, and is still living.

Dr. Dowling received his elementary schooling in the public schools of Ontario and also attended Assumption College, the well-known educational institution of Sandwich, Ontario, where he took the literary course. In 1898 he entered the medical department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, where he spent two years, at that time becoming a student at the Detroit College of Medicine, and there graduated in the class of 1904, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Upon graduation, Dr. Dowling entered the general practice of his profession in Highland Park (Detroit), but the following year located in his present offices down town, at No. 197 Gratiot avenue, where he has since continued. He has been very successful in Detroit practice and controls a large and representative business, while his personal popularity is of unmistakable and unequivocal character. Since his graduation, in 1904, he has been a lecturer on physiology at the Detroit College of Medicine and specializes to some extent. He is a member of the Wayne County Medical Society and the Michigan State Medical Society, and is fraternally connected with the Elks, the Moose and the Red Men.

RUDOLPH LEO PFEIFFER. No nation has contributed to the complex composition of our American social fabric an element of more sterling worth or of greater value in fostering and supporting our national institutions than has Germany. Germany has given us men of sturdy integrity, indomitable perseverance, and high intelligence, the result being the incorporation of a firm and strength-giving fiber, ramifying through warp and woof. One of Detroit's able physicians, Rudolph Leo Pfeiffer, is a native of Germany; his birth having occurred in Prussia, on March 19, 1879, the son of Albert and Therese (Hatcher) Pfeiffer. The family came to the United States in 1881, when young Rudolph was about two years of age, and located in Detroit where the parents are living at the present time.

Thus almost the entire life of the subject has been passed in the beautiful City of the Straits. His early education was received in St. Paul's parochial schools and he also attended Capitol University at Columbus, Ohio, but did not complete his course in that institution on account of his health. Subsequent to the completion of his college education he went West, but after spending a year there he returned to Detroit and in the fall of 1899, entered the Detroit College of Medicine, from which he was graduated with the class of 1903, receiving the degree of M. D.

Ever since his preparation for the profession was finished, Dr. Pfeiffer has continued in general practice in this city, winning a well deserved success. He is affiliated with a number of organizations, be-

ing a member of the Michigan State Medical Society, the Wayne County Medical Society, and the American Medical Association, the Schiller Bund and the Iowa Society. His religious conviction is that of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, his membership being at St. Paul's.

In the year 1904, Dr. Pfeiffer laid the foundations of an independent household by his union with Martha Krause, of Detroit, daughter of Otto Krause. They share their home with a quartet of interesting children, namely; Gertrude, Agatha, Elmira and Milton.

JOHN P. OLDANI, M. D., is the leading Italian physician and surgeon of Detroit, and is one of the prominent and influential citizens of the East Side. His services have been devoted almost as much to the philanthropic side of his profession as to his own interests as a young physician, and he is a fine type of the efficient, disinterested and public-spirited professional man. Dr. Oldani's home and offices are at 489 Rivard street.

A native of this city, where he was born on January 1, 1885, the Doctor is a son of one of Detroit's leading merchants, Charles Oldani and wife Rose (Avata) Oldani. Both parents were born in Italy, coming to this country during their youth, and were married in Detroit. Charles Oldani is a successful shoe merchant, one of the longest established in the line in the city, and for the past thirty-five years his store on Monroe street has been one of the best patronized shops in the business district.

Dr. Oldani is a highly educated man, and brought to his professional work a thorough preparation and able talents. His early training was in the Detroit public schools and the parochial schools, and as a boy he entered the Jesuit College, now Detroit University, where he spent six years in the academic and college courses. He left college before graduation in order to enter the Detroit College of Medicine in 1904, and continued there until his graduation as Doctor of Medicine with the class of 1908. During his senior year he had served as externe at the Harper Hospital. At the present time he is assistant director of St. Mary's Hospital outdoor clinic, and for the past four years has been assistant in surgery to Dr. William J. Seymour, one of Detroit's foremost surgeons. Dr. Oldani has been engaged in general practice at his present location since 1908, the year of his graduation, and not only has an extensive practice in the East Side district but with a growing reputation is extending his services to other parts of the city.

Dr. Oldani is a member of the Wayne County and the Michigan State Medical societies, and belongs to the Alumni Society of the Detroit College of Medicine. He is affiliated with the Catholic Order of Foresters and various other fraternal organizations. Dr. Oldani has an attractive home. Mrs. Oldani before her marriage was Miss Julia Breen, a native of this city and daughter of Michael Breen. They are the parents of one son, William J. Oldani.

LOUIS WILLIAM MCCLEAR. Eminently qualified by literary and legal attainments, professional experience and success, integrity of character and praiseworthy qualities of mind and heart, Louis W. McClear stands as one of the representative and able members of the bar of Detroit. He was born at Gregory, Livingston county, Michigan, May 29, 1872, and is the son of Terrence and Ann (McCarthy) McClear. The father was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1821 and died in 1894. The mother was born in 1834 and died in the month of July, 1910. She was the daughter of Laurence McCarthy, a pioneer of the Wolverine state. When a very young man, Terrence McClear, facing meagre

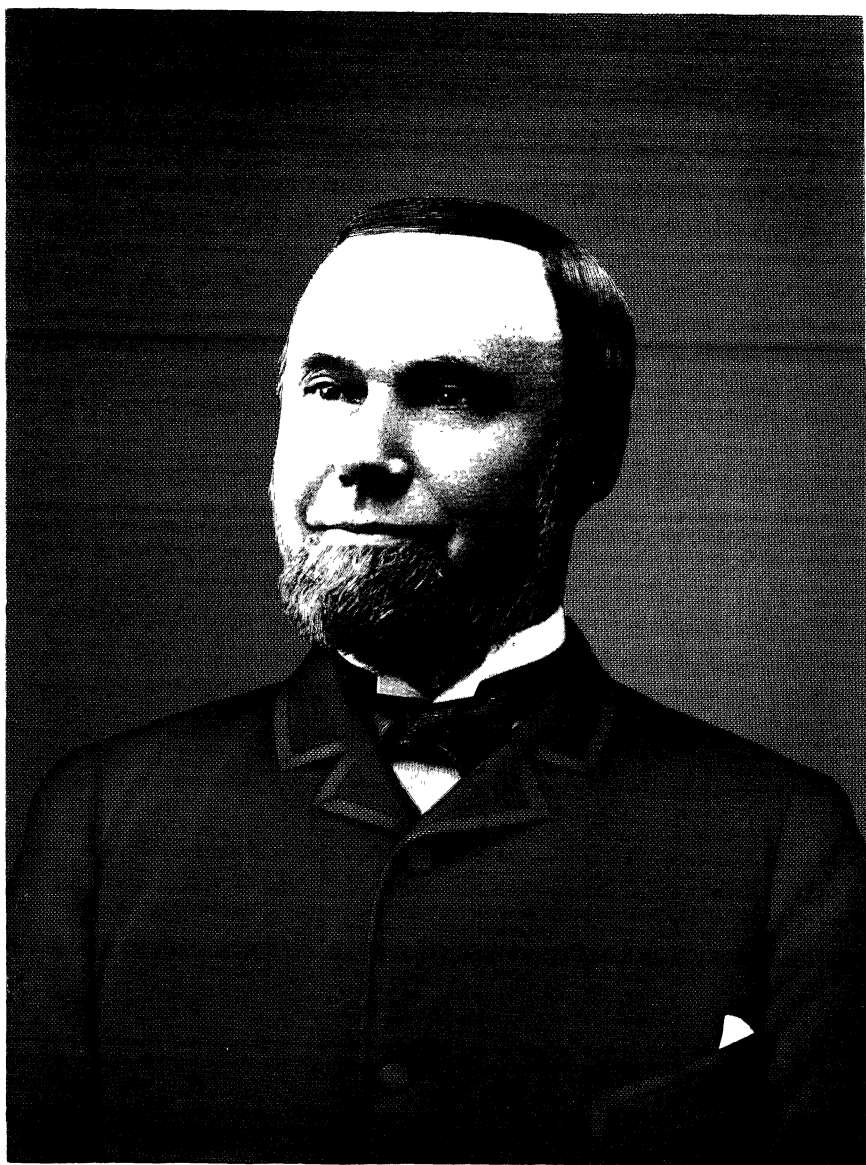
prospects in his native county, Ireland, harkened to the call of Opportunity from the shores of the New World and crossed the Atlantic to claim his share of American advantages. He first located in Hartford, Connecticut, and in 1837 came to Michigan and took up his abode in Livingston county. There he took up land and assisted in the construction of the first house in Ingham, just across the line from Livingston county. No one tasted more fully the experiences of the pioneer citizen. In the early '50s he walked across the plains, driving an ox-team to California where he spent about a year engaged in gold mining. The charms of Michigan remained vivid with him, however, and he returned to the state and located on his farm. In addition to farming he engaged in teaching, being admirably fitted for his pedagogical duties. He was a teacher for thirty years and more and continued in the honorable and useful calling after two of his children were engaged in the same work. The subject is one of a family of twelve children, all of this goodly number surviving at the present time.

Louis McClear enjoyed the peculiarly pleasant and wholesome experience of spending his boyhood and youth upon his father's farm, in whose manifold labors it was his to take a hand. His early education was secured in the district schools and subsequently he taught school for eight years. While engaged in teaching he arrived at a decision as to his life work, and before he bade farewell to the perceptor's desk he had for one year read law under the direction of his brother, James L. McClear. He subsequently entered the Detroit College of Law and was graduated with the class of 1897, receiving the degree of LL. B. Even after his qualification for the bar, he taught school until the spring of 1899, and then entered the professional lists in this city. It was his fortune to become associated with Mr. Brooke, subsequently judge of the Michigan Supreme Court, and this association continued until Judge Brooke went to the bench. Mr. McClear's ability was at once recognized and he is generally recognized as one who adds in definite fashion to the professional prestige of the community. He is a prominent and popular member of the Detroit Lawyer's Club.

In religious conviction, Mr. McClear is a communicant of the great Mother Church, the Catholic, holding membership in Cathedral parish. He is affiliated with the Catholic fraternity the Knights of Columbus. He has served as president of the Wayne County Federation of Catholic Societies and as vice president of the National Federation of Catholic Societies. The Order of Maccabees also claims his membership.

In the year 1904, Mr. McClear married Anna Deane, daughter of Patrick Deane, of Livingston county, Michigan, where their union was celebrated. They are the parents of one son, Robert, aged six years.

ROBERT McMILLAN. In even a cursory review of the careers of the honored pioneer business men of Detroit there is eminent consistency and, in fact, imperative demand that special recognition be accorded to Robert McMillan, who was a dominating figure in local business life, a man of impregnable integrity and honor, a loyal citizen and pure in all the relations of life. He came to Michigan within the first decade after its admission to the Union and during practically the remainder of his life maintained his home in Detroit, where he was associated for many years with his brother George in the retail grocery trade, under the firm name of G. & R. McMillan, which is perpetuated in the present title of the company which conducts the business at the old stand, at the corner of Woodward avenue and Fort street. Robert McMillan indelibly impressed his influence upon the civic and material activities of Detroit, where he achieved large and worthy success through his own



Robert M. Millan

responsibility and well directed energies. He was deeply appreciative of all that represents the higher values of human existence; he realized the responsibilities which canopy life; he was indefatigable and earnest in his stewardship, and he ordered his course upon a lofty plane of integrity and honor. A gentle, noble and exalted character represented the man as he was, and his name is revered in the city that so long represented his home and the center of his interests. He made the most and the best of his life and it is gratifying to be able to present in this history of the Michigan metropolis even a brief review of his career and a tribute to his memory.

At his fine old homestead at No. 77 Washington avenue, in Detroit, Robert McMillan answered the inexorable summons of death on the 2nd day of May, 1902, and he did not long survive the gracious wife who had been his loyal and devoted companion and helpmeet in a home life that was ideal in its every relation. Mrs. McMillan was summoned to the life eternal on the 15th of the preceding March, and the bereaved husband seemed thereafter to release his grasp upon the mortal life, so that he passed forward to the "land of the leal" a few weeks later without seeming protest or regret. His was the faith that makes faithful in all things, and, at the venerable age of seventy-seven years, he went to his reward, secure in the Christian's hope and trust.

Mr. McMillan was a scion of the stanchest and bravest of Scottish stock, and was himself a native of the land of hills and heather. He was born in the parish of Southend, Campbelltown, Argyleshire, Scotland, on the 7th of June, 1825, and was reared to adult age in his native land, where he received good educational advantages in his youth. In 1842, at the age of seventeen years, he severed the home ties and came to America. He went to Rochester, New York, where he remained until the autumn of the following year, when he came to Michigan and became associated with his elder brother, George, in the purchase of a tract of wild land in St. Clair county. In 1844 he came to Detroit and on the 1st of May he secured a position in the employ of Henry Doty, one of the early merchants of the city, at a salary of fifty dollars a year. Of this incident the following statement has been made: "He was considerably elated over this good fortune and was accustomed to look back on it as one of the turning points of his life." He continued to be associated with Mr. Doty's affairs until 1847, when he engaged in the grocery business in partnership with John Moore, another young and ambitious man. This alliance continued until 1849, when the firm of G. & R. McMillan was formed, with his brother George as senior member. The original location of the concern was at No. 110 Woodward avenue, and in 1864 the business was removed to the corner of Woodward avenue and Fort street, where the names of the original members of the firm still appear over the establishment,—long the largest and leading retail grocery of the city. At the time of the death of Robert McMillan a local newspaper referred to him in the following words: "Robert McMillan had a long and successful career in Detroit, and the store at the corner of Woodward avenue and Fort street is the oldest on the avenue, as far as continuous existence under one firm name is concerned."

Sincere, earnest and ambitious, Mr. McMillan devoted himself assiduously to his business interests, which engrossed the major part of his time and attention for many years, but he never failed in the broader outlook and was at all times ready to lend his influence and cooperation in the furtherance of measures for the general good of the community and the welfare of his fellowmen. He early manifested his progressive ideas and public spirit, and in 1870-71 he was an active member of the

old volunteer fire department. For a number of years he represented the old Eagle fire company No. 2, on the board of trustees of the department. At the time of his death he was one of the three trustees of the old department interest fund of twenty thousand dollars. He found with the cumulative success of the passing years opportunity to extend his interests and his field of beneficence. He was a member of the directorate of the Detroit Fire & Marine Insurance Company and the Edison Illuminating Company at the time of his demise, and was the owner of valuable real estate in Detroit, where he has made careful and judicious investment from time to time. No man had more secure place in the confidence and esteem of the business community of the people of the city at large, and his personal popularity was reinforced by his exceptionally winning social qualities. He was a valued member of the Detroit Club and the Country Club, two of the leading social organizations of the city, and was also identified with other civic organizations. Both he and his wife were most devout and zealous communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church, and he served for thirty years as a member of the vestry of St. John's parish, of which he was senior warden at the time of his demise. He was a trustee of St. Luke's hospital and a member of the Wayne County Historical Society, in the affairs of which he took a deep interest, as he did in all touching the history of his home city and state. The funeral of Mr. McMillan was held from St. John's church and called forth a representative assemblage of the leading citizens of Detroit, the community as a whole manifesting a sense of personal loss and bereavement. The remains of the deceased were laid to rest beside those of his loved companion, in beautiful Elmwood cemetery, where a stately monument has been erected to their memory.

On the 27th of July, 1857, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. McMillan to Miss Agnes Linn, who was born in Albany, New York, on the 23d of June, 1832, and whose death occurred on the 15th of March, 1902, about two months prior to his death. She was an infant at the time of her parent's removal to Detroit and was a daughter of Robert Linn, one of the honored pioneers of the city and of sterling Scotch lineage. Mrs. McMillan was a woman of gentle and gracious personality, a devoted wife and mother and a popular factor in the social affairs of the city, in which she so long maintained her home. Of the two children, Mary died Jan. 13, 1896. Margaret, is the wife of Dr. Arthur D. Holmes, one of the representative physicians and surgeons of Detroit, where he has maintained his home for nearly a quarter of a century, and where he is a specialist in the treatment of the diseases of children. Dr. Holmes was born at Chatham, province of Ontario, Canada, on the 19th of July, 1864, and was graduated in the medical department of McGill University, one of the leading educational institutions of the Dominion of Canada. His marriage to Miss McMillan was solemnized on the 3d of February, 1898, and they have two children, Margaret McMillan and Agnes May. Dr. and Mrs. Holmes have a beautiful home at 666 Jefferson avenue, and the same is the center of much social activity of a representative order, with Mrs. Holmes as a gracious chatelaine.

REVEREND JAMES STAPLETON, CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION. The parish of the Annunciation was established six years ago, in 1906, under the Reverend James Stapleton, and he is still the priest in charge. His earnest enthusiasm and inspiring faith, in a measure, account for the rapid growth of the congregation, and the substantial character of the work it has so far accomplished. The parish of the Annunciation promises to become one of the most active in Detroit. The parochial school is attended by over four hundred pupils and is presided over by the

Sister-Servants of the Immaculate Heart of Mary, of Monroe, Michigan. The Reverend J. Stapleton is assisted in his work by Reverend T. J. Bourke.

CAPTAIN EUGENE SULLIVAN. On September 30, 1912, Captain Eugene Sullivan rounded out a period of forty-two years' service in the Detroit police department. For more than half a lifetime he has stood representative of law and order for this city. In length of service he is the oldest captain in the department, and his remarkable record probably finds few parallels in the country. A brave and efficient officer, faithful in the discharge of his individual duties and an energetic and resourceful leader of others, Captain Sullivan of the police is one of Detroit's most esteemed citizens.

From the years of boyhood he has had a remarkably active and responsible career. Born in Fall River, Massachusetts, September 20, 1843, son of Daniel and Mary (Sullivan) Sullivan, both natives of County Cork, Ireland, when he was four years old his parents came west and took up a claim seventeen miles west of Milwaukee, paying six shillings an acre for the land. When Eugene was fourteen years old his father died, and being fourth in the family of eleven children, a considerable part of the responsibilities of managing the farm and supporting the family devolved on his young shoulders. Those duties he discharged with the same spirit of promptness that he has always displayed in later years in the service of the city. In 1862, when he was nineteen, going to Springfield, Missouri, he entered the quartermaster's department of the Union army, but a year later was forced by illness to take his discharge and return home. He spent several years in strenuous labor, and among other things assisted in clearing off thirty acres of timber. More strongly than other youths he was attracted by things of martial character, and this inclination led him into the regular army service. On July 11, 1867, he enlisted at Milwaukee, and was assigned to Light Battery G, Fourth Artillery, stationed at Fort Wayne, Michigan. Later he was sent to Smithville, North Carolina, where he remained in the regular service until honorably discharged, July 11, 1870. He then came to Detroit and on the 30th of September following joined the police. During his forty-one years of service, he was for thirteen years lieutenant in charge of the recorder's court, and was also sergeant-at-arms in the city council a number of years. He has been closely identified with the events and activities that have made the history of the department, and his efficiency long since won him promotion through the grades to the captain's stripes.

Captain Sullivan resides with his wife and one daughter in a delightful home at No. 1527 Third avenue. He was married on January 1, 1882, to Miss Ellen Tobin. She is a native of Marlborough, Massachusetts. Their daughter, Miss Nellie, has made a specialty of kindergarten work and has devoted her time to that as a profession. At home she has been the comfort and pride of the veteran captain, and the ties of domestic happiness that bind this family are of the closest. Captain Sullivan, while Democratic in political beliefs, has usually given his support to the man he considers best fitted for office.

RAYMOND BERNARD GLEMET, M. D. Prominent among the younger members of the Detroit medical profession is Dr. Raymond Bernard Glemet, of No. 528 Baker avenue. Dr. Glemet is a native of Bordeaux, France, where he was born April 21, 1884, a son of Henri and Martha (Champion) Glemet. The father died in France in 1889, and three years later his widow came with her children to America, locating first

at Sandwich, Ontario, Canada, and moving to Detroit in 1902. Father Raymond Champion, pastor of St. Xavier's Catholic church at Ecorse, Wayne county, Michigan, one of the best known and most beloved pastors of the section, is an uncle to the doctor, while Father Emanuel Glemet, pastor of Our Lady of Lourdes Catholic church, River Rouge, Wayne county, is a brother to the doctor.

Raymond B. Glemet received his early educational training in the public schools of Sandwich, Ontario, which he attended for two years, and subsequently put in four years at Assumption College, Sandwich. After his graduation from that institution, he continued his literary education at Detroit University (Jesuit College), where he spent three years. In 1903 Dr. Glemet turned his attention to medicine, and after some preliminary study entered the Detroit College of Medicine, from which he was graduated with the degree of M. D., class of 1907. Subsequently he took postgraduate work at St. Mary's and Providence Hospitals, and entered the practice of his profession at his present location, where he maintains his office and resides at No. 218 W. Grand Boulevard in 1910. He is a member of the Wayne County Medical Society, the Michigan State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and also holds membership in the Detroit Medical College Alumni Association, the Phi Beta Phi Society, the Knights of Columbus, and the C. M. B. A. and Degree of Honor.

On July 11, 1912, Dr. Glemet married Helen Dillon, who was born in Detroit, Michigan, the daughter of M. W. Dillon, of the firm of Scotten & Dillon, tobacco manufacturers.

JAMES NOBLE GARBER, M. D. Among the members of the Detroit medical profession who have won success and distinction is Dr. James N. Garber, whose offices are located in the new Smith building, at the corner of Griswold and State streets, and also at the corner of Lincoln and Kirby avenues. Dr. Garber was born at Roaring Springs, Blair county, Pennsylvania, on November 2, 1868, and is descended from two old families of the Keystone state. His father, John B. Garber, was born in Blair county, Pennsylvania, in 1825, and died in that state on May 19, 1889. The mother of the doctor, Catherine Daniels, was born in Johnstown, Pennsylvania, in 1826, and died on December 19, 1889, only a few months intervening between her decease and the death of her husband. The Daniels family were in Pennsylvania before the present city of Philadelphia was laid out.

Dr. Garber was reared in Blair county until his nineteenth year. He received his early education in the public schools of his home town, and then learned the cabinet maker's trade at which he worked for a number of years. When still a young man he went to Ohio and spent some time at Mount Vernon and Bowling Green. He then became a student at the Ohio Northern University at Ada, Ohio, where he took the four-year course and was graduated with the degree of B. S. He also took a course in chemistry at the University, but left college a fortnight prior to the time when he would have been graduated in that branch. Leaving the University, the young man entered Lima (Ohio) College, there spending one year, and in 1903 he entered the Detroit College of Medicine, from which he was graduated with the class of 1907, with the degree of M. D. While a medical student he served as an externe to Harper Hospital in 1906-07. In 1907 he entered the general practice of medicine in Detroit, first locating his offices at No. 437 Commonwealth avenue, later removing them to No. 488 Lincoln avenue, corner of Kirby avenue, and still later opening his main offices in the Smith building.

Dr. Garber is a member of the Wayne County Medical Society and the American Medical Association. Fraternally, he belongs to the Consistory, thirty-second degree, and the Mystic Shrine branches of Masonry.

On December 25, 1890, Dr. Garber married Anna L. Meeker, of Bowling Green, Ohio, who was born at Amelia, Ohio, near Cincinnati, on March 10, 1872. She is the daughter of Jabez and Elizabeth (Ireland) Meeker, both of whom were natives of Ohio. The father was born in 1814 and died in 1886, while his wife was born in 1831 and died in 1896. Mrs. Garber was a school teacher prior to her marriage. She studied expression at the Ohio Northern University and was well and favorably known as a public reader. Even as a child of four years she made frequent public appearances in public, which evidenced the splendid talent and ability she manifested in later years. She was a student of voice and piano at both the Michigan and Detroit Conservatories of Music, attaining marked proficiency in both, for which she possesses more than mediocre talent. To Dr. and Mrs. Garber one son has been born: James Ralph, born July 18, 1898, and now at Bowling Green, Ohio. He passed through the Tilden graded school and is now a student at the Central high school.

Dr. Garber is what may well be termed a self-made man, as he has by his own unaided efforts made his way through life since boyhood. He earned the money which made it possible for him to follow both his literary and medical courses in college, later taking up the practice of his profession without fear or favor of any, and winning a place in the front ranks of the medical profession, backed alone by his skill, efficiency and determination.

EDWARD DORCY DEVINE. Self-made men are prominent at the bar of Michigan, and especially at that of Detroit. They are acknowledged to be among the leaders of the profession, a most honorable one and which calls for the exercise of the highest order of talent. Among those who have forged their way to the front is Edward Dorcy Devine.

Mr. Devine was born in Detroit, December 15, 1872, the son of Edward and Anna (Dorcy) Devine. The foundation of his education was laid in the public schools of which he was an attentive scholar. After graduating therefrom, he attended the Detroit College, now the University of Detroit, where he graduated in 1893 with the degree of A. B., afterward securing his A. M. degree from that institution in 1895. In 1895 he entered the law department of the university and secured the degree of LL. B. also in 1895, and was admitted to the bar the same year, immediately entering upon the practice of his profession in Detroit; first in partnership with Judge Connolly, a relationship which continued until the election of the judge to the bench of the Records Court. After this he practiced his profession alone for a time when he formed a partnership with Emil W. Snyder under the firm name of Devine & Snyder.

Mr. Devine is a member of the Wayne County and Michigan Bar Associations, of the Detroit Board of Commerce, and the Knights of Columbus. He married Cornelia Rochford who was also born in Detroit, the daughter of Thomas and Josephine Rochford. They have the following children: Edward Temple, born May 22, 1901, died 1902; Alan Rochford, born October 30, 1903; Warren Downe, born September 12, 1905, and Josephine Dorothy, born July 3, 1907.

Mr. Devine's father was born in Ireland and when a child came to the United States with his parents, who settled at Brattleboro, Vermont. There he remained until he was fourteen years of age, when he settled

in Detroit, where he died in 1884. He was for many years foreman of the Pullman Car works. Edward's mother was born in the state of New York. Mr. Devine's parents were married in Detroit.

FREDERICK B. BURKE, M. D. One of the able and popular younger members of the medical profession in the Michigan metropolis, Dr. Frederick Beach Burke applies to his chosen calling excellent technical skill and learning, the energy and progressiveness that are the invariable concomitant of success in any vocation, and the abiding human sympathy which transcends mere sentiment to become an actuating motive for helpfulness. The doctor is a native of the national capital and his father has long been identified with government service, in connection with which he still resides in Washington, though he maintains Detroit as his home and the place in which he exercises his right of franchise.

Dr. Burke was born in Washington, D. C., on the 24th of November, 1882, and is the son of Dr. Thomas W. and Nellie Margaret (Beach) Burke, the former of whom was born in Ireland and the latter in Kentucky. He was their only child. Dr. Thomas W. Burke received excellent educational advantages in his native land and came to America when a youth. He first located in the city of Philadelphia, and he soon gave evidence of his intrinsic loyalty to the land of his adoption by promptly tendering his services in defense of the Union upon the inception of the Civil war. He enlisted in the Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and served during virtually the entire period of the great conflict through which the nation's integrity was perpetuated. His continued interest in his old comrades in arms is shown by his active identification with the Grand Army of the Republic. After the close of the war he continued in the government service, in connection with which he came to Detroit in the weather bureau service. His professional education was secured in the medical department of Georgetown University, at Georgetown, D. C., in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1883. He came to Detroit in about 1870 and here continued to reside until 1876, when he was appointed to an office in the medical division of the United States pension office, in Washington, where he and his wife have since resided and where he is also engaged in the private practice of his profession. He is a Republican in his political adherency and both he and his wife are communicants of the Episcopal church.

Dr. Frederick B. Burke gained his early educational training in the public schools of his native city, the Georgetown (D. C.) Preparatory School, and the Michigan Military Academy, at Orchard Lake, Michigan, in which last mentioned institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1902. In preparation for the profession dignified by the services of his honored father, he entered the latter's alma mater, the medical department of Georgetown University, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1906, in which year this admirable institution conferred upon him his coveted degree of Doctor of Medicine. After his graduation Dr. Burke passed nearly three years as a member of the medical staffs of the Washington Asylum hospital and the Washington Children's hospital and in these connections he gained most valuable and diversified clinical experience, through which he was the more effectively fortified for the private practice of his profession. He has been engaged in general practice as a physician and surgeon in Detroit since December 26, 1908, and here his success offers the best voucher for his ability and his assiduous devotion to the work of his exacting calling. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Michigan State Medical Society and the Wayne County Medical So-

ciety, and both he and his wife are communicants of the Episcopal church. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and in his home city he enjoys marked popularity in professional, business and social circles.

On the 24th of July, 1908, Dr. Burke was united in marriage to Miss Louise A. Miller, daughter of Christian Miller, of Washington, D. C., and they have one son, Frederick Thomas, who was born on the 26th of June, 1910.

OSCAR LESEURE, M. D. Among Detroit's leading surgeons and gynecologists should be mentioned Oscar LeSeure, M. D., senior surgeon and president of the medical board of Grace Hospital.

Dr. LeSeure was born at Danville, Illinois, January 27, 1851, and is the son of Prosper and Elizabeth (Wilhoit) LeSeure. The father, a native of Nancy, Meurthe et Moselle, France, was born in 1820, and came to the United States at the age of eleven, his parents locating at Covington, Kentucky, across the Ohio river from Cincinnati. In 1842 he removed to Illinois and three years later located at Danville, where he became a prosperous merchant and for many years was engaged in business there. His death occurred in Danville in 1897, although for the last few years of his life he had spent the greater part of his time in California. His wife, a native of Virginia and a member of one of the honored families of the Old Dominion, died in 1858.

Oscar LeSeure attended the public schools of Danville, after leaving which he entered the University of Michigan and was graduated from the medical department in 1873. For the six months following, he served as house physician in the United States Marine Hospital at Detroit, and in March, 1874, he took a degree at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City. Returning in that year to Danville, he entered the practice of his profession in that city. In 1886 he went abroad and spent a year in the study of surgery, and for six months of that time was on the staff of the eminent Paul Reclus, in the Hotel Dieu, Paris, France. On his return to the United States, in 1887, he located in Detroit and entered practice, giving special attention to surgery and gynecology, and when Grace Hospital opened was appointed surgeon and gynecologist of that institution, with which he has been connected ever since. In 1892 Dr. LeSeure again went abroad, attending hospitals in Edinburg and London, and when he had returned to this country, Governor Rich (in 1895) appointed him a member of the Detroit Board of Health. During June of the same year he was appointed professor of surgery in the homeopathic department of the University of Michigan, and he held this until 1900 when he resigned. In 1894 he was elected president of the Homeopathic Society of Michigan and was chosen a member of the Prismatic Cult of Detroit the same year. In 1897 he was elected president of the Detroit Board of Health and when the Spanish-American war broke out President McKinley appointed him major and brigade-surgeon of United States Volunteers and assigned him to duty at Sternburg Field Hospital, afterwards Sternburg General Hospital, at Chickamauga Park, where he became executive officer of the hospital and so remained until it was closed in November, 1898. He received his honorable discharge the following month. Dr. LeSeure was next appointed by Governor Bliss, a member of the State Board of Registration in Medicine of Michigan, on which he served for four years, and in 1906 was its president. In 1905 he took another trip abroad, spending seven months in the hospitals of London, Berlin and Vienna, and again returned to Detroit, where in March, 1907, he was appointed surgeon-in-chief to the Michigan Central Railroad. Since

1904 he has been president of the Medical Board of Grace Hospital, where he is senior surgeon. He is a member of the Practitioners Society of Detroit, and is also connected with the Michigan State Homeopathic Medical Society, the American Institute of Homeopathy, the American Association of Military Surgeons, the American Association of Railway Surgeons, and the Wayne County Medical and State Medical Societies.

On December 24, 1874, Dr. LeSeure was married to Miss Caroline Stransbury of Danville, a native of Pinckney, Michigan.

ELLIOTT GRASSETTE STEVENSON. One of the members of the Detroit bar who has carved his way to fame in his profession is Elliott G. Stevenson, whose name is as familiar to the public as to the members of his profession. Given all the honors the city where he spent his childhood could bestow, he came to Detroit and at once entered into a career which has since been full of most interesting events.

Elliott G. Stevenson was born in Middlesex county, Canada, the son of William and Mary (McMurray) Stevenson, and with his parents located at Port Huron when he was a young child. There he laid the foundation of a most thorough education by attending the public schools of the city. After graduating he attended an academy at London, Ontario. Returning to Port Huron after his graduation from the academy he entered upon the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1877 and became a member of the law firm of Atkinson and Stevenson, which firm in 1885 became that of Stevenson & Phillips.

In 1878 Mr. Stevenson was elected prosecuting attorney of St. Clair county of which Port Huron is the county seat, and as a prosecuting officer he earned the reputation of being one of the greatest cross examiners of the bar of the state of Michigan. He seemed to grasp in a moment all the weak spots in the testimony of a witness and drew forth by adroit questioning, the truth which otherwise would have been distorted, or completely hidden. His record as a prosecutor made those who broke the law fearful, and did much toward the maintenance of peace and good order in the county. He was reelected prosecuting attorney in 1880 without effort upon his part. In 1885 the city of Port Huron placed upon his shoulders the highest honor within its province, and he was elected mayor. Strongly Democratic, he became the chairman of the state central committee of that party, serving in that capacity during the years of 1894-1895 and 1896, and was a delegate to the national Democratic convention at Chicago in 1896. Seeking a larger field for his splendid legal attainments, he removed to Detroit in 1887 and became a member of the law firm of Dickinson, Thurber & Stevenson, and during his connection with this firm, Hon. Don. M. Dickinson became postmaster general under President Grover Cleveland.

From 1896 to 1899, Mr. Stevenson was alone in the practice of his profession. He then became the senior member of the firm of Stevenson, Merriam, Eldridge and Butzel, and in 1902 he became a member of the firm of Dickinson, Stevenson, Cullen, Warren and Butzel, and in 1907 became senior member of his present firm, Stevenson, Carpenter & Butzel.

During the practice of his profession in Detroit he has been engaged as counsel in most of the important litigations that have been before the courts and generally has taken a leading position in his profession.

Another honor bestowed upon Mr. Stevenson was his selection as supreme ranger of the United States of the Independent Order of

Foresters, an exalted station he filled with honor to himself and to the satisfaction of the organization. So great was the appreciation of his services in this position, they have continued him in office ever since.

Mr. Stevenson is a member of the Detroit Bar Association, Detroit Board of Commerce, Free Masons, Knights of Pythias, Detroit Club, the Country Club and the North Channel Fishing Club. In 1897 he was united in marriage at Port Huron to Miss Emma A. Mitts.

MANLEY D. CAUGHEY, M. D. At Crofton, Prince Edward county, province of Ontario, Canada, Dr. Manley Dufferin Caughey one of the able representatives of the medical profession in Detroit, was born on the 8th of October, 1876, and he is a son of William and Sarah (De-Long) Caughey, the former of whom was born in the city of Belfast, Ireland, and the latter in the province of Ontario, Canada, where their marriage was solemnized and where they still reside. The father has long been a representative farmer of Prince Edward county, where he is a citizen of prominence and influence and one who has a secure place in the confidence and esteem of his fellow men. He is a son of John Caughey and was eleven years of age at the time of the family immigration from the Emerald Isle to America, in 1852. His father settled in Ontario and there devoted the residue of his life to the great basic industry of agriculture. The mother of Dr. Caughey is a daughter of the late Simon DeLong, who was an early settler in Prince Edward county, Ontario, and who was of French-Huguenot lineage, his ancestors having fled from France to Holland to escape the persecutions incidental to the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. The parents of the doctor are zealous members of the Presbyterian church, in whose faith they reared their children, of whom three sons and two daughters are living.

Dr. Caughey's early experiences were those gained on the homestead farm and after completing the curriculum of the public schools of the vicinity he continued his studies in the Picton Collegiate Institute, at Picton, Prince Edward county, Ontario. For three years after leaving this institution he devoted his attention to the pedagogic profession, as a successful and popular teacher in the graded school of his native province. Thereafter he gained valuable preliminary experience through his service of two and one-half years in the New York City Hospital and six months in the Presbyterian Hospital, in the same city. This hospital experience promoted in him a desire to enter the medical profession, and his original preparatory work was done in the medical department of the University of Nebraska, where he continued his technical studies for one year. He then came to Detroit and was matriculated in the Michigan College of Physicians and Surgeons, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1905, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Through his previous experience and close application he came to the work of his profession especially well fortified, and from the time of his graduation until the Michigan College of Physicians and Surgeons was merged into the present Detroit College of Medicine, he served as assistant to the chair of pathology in his alma mater. The first two years of his active practice were in association with Dr. Edgar B. Smith, of Detroit, and he was during this time the valued assistant of this representative physician and surgeon. Since 1907 he has been engaged in individual practice, with residence and office at 1531 Chene street, corner of East Grand Boulevard, and he has built up a most successful professional business, of representative order. He is the owner of his fine residence property, which includes a well equipped and handsomely appointed office. The doctor holds membership in the American Medical Association, the

Michigan State Medical Society, and the Wayne County Medical Society. At Ameliasburg, Ontario, he is affiliated with Lake Lodge No. 215, Free & Accepted Masons. The doctor is a member of the Methodist church and a Republican in politics.

On the 27th of September, 1905, Dr. Caughey was united in marriage to Miss Mary Gertrude Herman, of Rednersville, Prince Edward county, Ontario, and they have two sons,— Edgar Herman, and Royal William and one daughter, Gertrude Frere.

JAMES E. CASEY, M. D. Holy Writ has given the aphorism that "a prophet is not without honor save in his own country," but in contradistinction to the wider application of the statement stands the success which has attended the efforts of Dr. Casey in the practice of his profession in his native city, for it may be said with all of emphasis that he is most esteemed by those who know him best. He resides in the house which was the place of his birth, at 218 Porter street, and the community that knew him as a boy accords to him a stanch and appreciative support in his professional work, for he has proved his ability and also his personal worthiness, so that his circle of friends is coincident with that of his acquaintances.

In his present place of abode Dr. Casey was born on the 29th of December, 1876, and he is a son of Jeremiah and Mary (McCavey) Casey. Jeremiah Casey was born in Ireland, where he was reared to adult age, and as a young man he severed the ties that bound him to home and native land and came to America in search of better opportunities for the gaining of independence through individual effort. Soon after his arrival he came to Detroit and here he proved himself one of the world's worker and a man of stable character, so that he was not denied the fullest measure of popular confidence and esteem in the city which so long represented his home. For many years he had charge of the shops of the Detroit Gas Company and was one of the honored and valued employes of this corporation. He died in 1906, at the age of seventy-three years. His cherished wife, who had been a true companion and helpmeet, was summoned to the life eternal in 1893, at the age of forty-nine years. Their family consisted of five sons and four daughters, of whom three sons and three daughters are living. The mother was born at Royal Oak, Oakland county, Michigan, as was also his father, James McCavey, who was a representative of one of the sterling pioneer families of that county. Jeremiah Casey was a Democrat in his political proclivities and both he and his wife were devout communicants of the Catholic church, in which they were for many years members of the parish of Trinity church.

Dr. Casey gained his preliminary education in the parochial school of the church just mentioned and then entered Detroit University, a fine institution long conducted under the control of the Jesuit order of the Catholic church. In this university he was graduated as a member of the class of 1898. In the meanwhile he had formulated definite plans for his future career and his characteristic energy and ambition were manifested during his prosecution of the full course in the Detroit College of Medicine, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1902 and from which he received his well-won degree of Doctor of Medicine. He was favored in securing forthwith a position that afforded him the best of clinical experience, as he became house physician in St. Mary's hospital, an office of which he continued the incumbent until the close of the year 1903. He then entered upon the general practice of his profession, and in the same his success has

been of unequivocal order, well justifying his choice of vocation. In June, 1903, he was appointed assistant laryngologist in St. Mary's hospital and this position he has since retained. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Michigan State Medical Society, and the Wayne County Medical Society, and he has the high regard of his professional confreres in his native city. He is a member of the alumni association of Detroit University and also of that of the Detroit College of Medicine, and takes a lively and loyal interest in all that touches the welfare of his home city, which is endeared to him by many gracious memories and associations. He and his family are communicants of Trinity church, under whose benignant influence he was reared.

On the 14th of June, 1905, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Casey to Miss May E. Leahey, who was born and reared in Detroit and who is a daughter of the late Thomas Leahey, long a citizen of the Michigan metropolis. Dr and Mrs. Casey have three children,—Elizabeth Aileen, Cathleen Eveline, and Janice.

FRED SANDERS. The successful career of Fred Sanders is a noble illustration of what independence, self-faith and persistency can accomplish in America. He is a self-made man in the most significant sense of the word, for no one helped him in a financial way and he is self-educated. As a young man he was strong, vigorous and self-reliant. He trusted in his own ability and did things single-handed and alone. Today he stands supreme as a successful business man and a loyal and public-spirited citizen. His present beautiful place, known as the Palace of Sweets, is considered one of the finest concerns of its kind. He is interested in a number of other important enterprises and is a director in the Detroit Creamery Company, in which he is one of the heaviest stock-holders.

A native of Buhl, in Baden, Germany, Fred Sanders was born on the 1st of July, 1848, and he is a son of Alvin and Caroline (Conrad) Sanders, both of whom are now deceased. In 1850 the Sanders family immigrated to America, settling at Peru, Illinois, where Alvin Sanders was long identified with the baking business. Mr. and Mrs. Sanders became the parents of six children, of whom the subject of this review was the second in order of birth. A child of but two years of age at the time of his parents' removal to America, Fred Sanders was reared to maturity at Peru, Illinois, to whose public schools he is indebted for his preliminary educational training. As a youth he learned the candy-making trade, working along that line first at Peru and later at Chicago. In 1865 he went to Germany, where he perfected himself in the work of his trade and where he continued to reside until 1871. Returning in the latter year to the United States, he eventually located at Chicago, where he was engaged in the confectionery business from 1872 until 1875. In 1875 he located permanently at Detroit, where he has since maintained his home and business headquarters and where his admirable success in life has been on a par with his well directed endeavors. Mr. Sanders has the distinction of being the originator of the ice-cream soda and the first to put it on the market. His present place of business, widely renowned as the "Palace of Sweets" is one of the most attractive stores of its kind in the world. It is located at Nos. 141-145 Woodward avenue, Detroit. He is a shrewd business man and a citizen whose public spirit and loyalty have ever been of the most insistent order.

At Karlsruhe, Germany, in the year 1869, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Sanders to Miss Rose Conrad, who was born and reared in Germany and who is a daughter of Theodore Conrad. Mr. and Mrs.

Sanders have four children, whose names are here entered in respective order of birth, Fred, Charles, Edwin and Ella. Mr. and Mrs. Sanders, attractive home is maintained at No. 996 Woodward avenue, the same being a center of most gracious refinement and hospitality.

While not an active participant in public affairs Mr. Sanders is a staunch supporter of the principles and policies for which the Republican party stands sponsor. He stands high in Masonry, having passed through the circles of both the York and the Scottish Rites; and is also affiliated with Moslem Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and with the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks. His principal recreation is traveling.

EDWIN CORNUÉ HOFF. Among the ablest and most prominent of Detroit physicians and surgeons of the younger generation must be numbered Edwin Cornue Hoff, M. D., engaged in general practice in this city. Dr. Hoff specializes in surgery and since 1906, has held the office of junior attending surgeon at Grace Hospital. He is a constant student of the profession to which he has devoted gifts of an unusual order and makes every effort to keep in touch with the latest scientific discoveries in his field. Dr. Hoff is a native of Ohio, his birth having occurred in Carey, Wyandot county, April 20, 1874. He is the son of the late Charles D. and Laura Ann (Beebe) Hoff, the father, a native of Auburn, New York, and the mother of Carey, Ohio. On both sides of the house he represents excellent American stock, his forbears having been good citizens and staunch patriots. The Hoff family runs back to the time of Governor Schuyler in New York state, while the Beebe family was identified with the Empire state in early days. Dr. Hoff's grandfather, Buel S. Beebe, was a Wyandot county pioneer.

Charles D. Hoff, father of the Doctor, was a contractor and a prominent and highly esteemed citizen of Carey, where he died in 1907, aged fifty-nine years. His widow survives.

Dr. Hoff received his early education in the schools of Carey and in early youth came to the decision to adopt the medical profession as his life work. He accordingly entered the Homeopathic Medical College, of Cleveland, Ohio, and was graduated from that institution in 1901, with the degree of M. D. He served as interne at the Cleveland Maternity Hospital for one year (1900-01) and following that (from October, 1901, to 1903), as house surgeon of Grace Hospital, Detroit. He then located in Detroit, where he began the general practice of medicine, and where he has enjoyed no small amount of success.

Dr. Hoff is prominently identified with all those organizations of his school calculated to unite and advance his profession. During the years 1910 and 1911 he served as president of the Detroit Practitioners' Society and he held the office of secretary of the same from 1907 to 1910. He is also affiliated with the Michigan State Homeopathic Medical Society and the American Institute of Homeopathy. He is a Mason, belonging to Carey (Ohio) Lodge F. & A. M. and to King Cyrus Chapter and Detroit Commandery.

RICHARD T. MASON, M. D. To occupy a status of relative priority in the medical profession as represented in the metropolis of the state of Michigan implies much, for the standard here maintained is one of high order and the city has every reason to be proud of the personnel of its corps of successful physicians and surgeons, of whom Dr. Mason is one. He has built up an excellent practice, is known as a physician of

fine attainments and discrimination, and is a citizen whose character is such as to justify the unqualified confidence and esteem reposed in him by the community in which he has found ample scope for accomplishment in his chosen calling.

Dr. Richard Thomas Mason was born in the beautiful little city of London, province of Ontario, Canada, on the 19th of March, 1878, and is a son of Denis and Kate (Busby) Mason, the former of whom was born in the city of Dublin, Ireland, and the latter in London, Ontario. Denis Mason was reared and educated in the fair old Emerald Isle and as a young man he immigrated to America and established his home in Ontario, Canada. For many years he has been a successful manufacturer and representative business man of London, that province, and he is a citizen whose standing in popular confidence and esteem is unsurpassable. His cherished and devoted wife was summoned to the life eternal in 1909, and of their children one son and two daughters survive the mother.

The native city of Dr. Mason is one of the prominent educational centers of the province of Ontario and in its exceptionally well ordered public schools he secured his early intellectual discipline, which included the curriculum of the high school. Thereafter he continued his higher academic studies for two years in Western University, at London, Ontario. In preparation for the work of his chosen profession he followed the example of many other native sons of Ontario, in that he came to Michigan and entered the Detroit College of Medicine. In this institution he was matriculated in 1896, and he duly completed the course, so that he was graduated as a member of the class of 1900 and received his coveted degree of Doctor of Medicine. In 1900-1, for the purpose of gaining clinical experience, he served as house physician in Harper Hospital, and in the latter year he initiated the general practice of his profession in Detroit. He preferred to win his professional spurs in a metropolitan center rather than in some obscure rural district, and his success has admirably justified the wisdom of his course. In 1902-3-4 the doctor served as director of the polyclinic of Harper Hospital, one of the most important of the kind in the city, and in addition to his general practice he is retained as surgeon to the Ford Automobile Company, one of the largest in the world and one that has a gigantic corps of employees. He is also physician attached to the Detroit city board of health. The generic interest maintained by Dr. Mason in his profession and its representatives is shown by his membership in the American Medical Association, the Michigan State Medical Society and the Wayne County Medical Society. He is also affiliated with Nu Sigma Nu medical college fraternity and is a member of the alumni association of Harper Hospital. He is a naturalized citizen of the United States and in politics gives his support to the principles and policies for which the Republican party stands sponsor. He is a member of the Episcopal church, his wife, of the Roman Catholic church.

On the 16th of July, 1902, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Mason to Miss Maude McDonald, who, like himself, was born and reared in the city of London, Ontario, and they have two children,—Shirley Catherine and John Richard. The family home is located at 2930 East Grand Boulevard, where the Doctor maintains office headquarters.

JAMES ALEXANDER MACMILLAN. In no profession is there more constant progress than in that of medicine and surgery, thousands of the finest minds the world has produced making it their one aim and ambition to discover more effectual method for the alleviation of suffering, some more potent weapon for the conflict with disease, some clever de-

vice for repairing the damaged human mechanism. Ever and anon the world hears with mingled wonder and thanksgiving of some new conquest of disease and disaster which a few years ago would have been placed within the field of the impossible. To keep in touch with these discoveries means constant alertness, and while there may be in some quarters great indolence in keeping pace with modern thought, the highest type of physician believes it no less than a crime not to be master of the latest devices of science. To this type belongs Dr. James Alexander MacMillan, his constant thought and endeavor being devoted to the profession of which he is so admirable an exponent.

Dr. MacMillan was born at Strathroy, Ontario, Canada, April 15, 1863, the son of James and Margaret (Bently) MacMillan. His education was acquired in the Strathroy public schools, the Toronto Normal School and the Toronto University, from which he was graduated with the class of 1887, when he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts and with the class of 1893, when he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He took post-graduate work in the hospitals of London, England, and began the practice of medicine in Detroit in 1893. In the intervening years he has acquired success and high prestige and at the present time is professor of clinical practology and adjunct professor of therapeutics in the Detroit College of Medicine; Clinical practitioner to Harper Hospital and professor of rectal surgery of the German Polyclinic of Detroit. Being an original investigator of note and a writer of force, he is particularly valued as a contributor to medical journals. His articles have in fact, appeared in nearly all of them and a volume on "Intestinal Surgery" of which he is the author is held in high esteem by the profession.

Dr. MacMillan is a member of the American Medical Association of the American Practological Society, of the Michigan State Medical Society, the Michigan Academy of Sciences, the Wayne County Medical Society and the Detroit Medical Club. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and a Shriner.

In the year 1897 Dr. MacMillan was united in marriage to Anne Romeyne Butterick, daughter of Frank Butterick, the well-known Detroit insurance man and granddaughter of the late Theodore Romeyne, one of Detroit's most distinguished pioneer lawyers. Mrs. MacMillan's mother, Susan Romeyne, was one of the city's brilliant and well-known women. Dr. and Mrs. MacMillan share the charming home with two sons,—Alexander Romeyne and Francis Butterick.

FRED MIESEL. Worthy of representation in this history as one of the able and popular exponents of the art and industry of floriculture in Detroit, Mr. Miesel here maintained his home for nearly forty years, within which it was his to gain independence, success and definite prestige in connection with the line of enterprise in which he received thorough training in his German fatherland. He conducted a large and prosperous business and his finely equipped conservatories were eligibly located at 1679 Mack avenue, in the beautiful St. Clair Heights district of Detroit.

Fred Miesel claimed the fine old kingdom of Bavaria, Germany, as the place of his nativity, and he was a scion of one of the sterling old families of that section of the great empire. He was born on the 14th of January, 1853, and was the fourth in order of birth of the nine children of John Philip and Juliana (Ehrhardt) Miesel, both of whom passed their entire lives in Germany, where the father devoted the major part of his active career as a stone mason. Since the death of Fred Miesel there are but three representatives of the immediate family in

America; Philip, an elder brother, resides at Delray, a suburban district of Detroit, and the two sisters, Mrs. Barbara Mahren and Mrs. Christine Tieman are residents respectively of Detroit and Topeka, Kansas. The early educational training of Fred Miesel was secured in the schools of his native land and at the age of fourteen years he began learning the art of floriculture, in one of the admirably conducted establishments of this order for which Germany is celebrated. It may readily be understood that his training was of the most thorough and intimate kind, and he was recognized in Detroit as an authority in all details of his chosen line of business.

In 1873, when twenty years of age, Mr. Miesel came to America, and he made St. Johns, the judicial center of Clinton county, Michigan, his destination. There he visited for a few months in the home of his uncle, Frederick Keehler, and he then came to Detroit, where he entered the employ of Frederick Waltz, who was at that time one of the leading florists of the city, with a well equipped greenhouse on Elmwood avenue. Mr. Miesel was thus engaged for two years, at the expiration of which he engaged in the same line of enterprise on his own responsibility. He opened an establishment on Elmwood avenue, between Gratiot avenue and Waterloo street, where he continued operations for six years, within which his close application, thorough knowledge and excellent service to the public gained to him a substantial patronage. At the expiration of the period noted he purchased thirteen and one-half acres of land at his late location, Mack avenue, where he conducted one of the largest business enterprises in his line in Detroit, with facilities and products of the best order.

Mr. Miesel was thoroughly in harmony with the customs and institutions of the land of his adoption and was a progressive business man and loyal and public-spirited citizen. Though never caring to identify himself with political activities of practical order, he accorded a stalwart allegiance to the Republican party and took a lively interest in local affairs as well as the questions and issues of the hour. He was a popular factor in connection with the German social circles in his home city and there had a wide circle of friends. He was a member of the Detroit Turnverein.

On the 19th of April, 1875, Mr. Miesel was united in marriage to Miss Susanna Zinkgraf who was born and reared in Bavaria and whose parents were numbered among the prominent German citizens who settled here in an early day. They passed the closing years of their lives in the home of Mrs. Miesel and were there accorded an utmost filial solicitude in the gracious evening of their day.

In conclusion of this sketch is entered brief record concerning the children of Mr. and Mrs. Miesel (Katherine) is the wife of Louis Fisher, of Detroit; Fred B. is associated in the extensive floral business established by his father; Anna Christene Elizabeth, who married Harry Etzler, of Detroit was an efficient and popular teacher in the public schools of Detroit, employed in the Williams school near Mount Elliott avenue; John married Miss Nettie Diebel; Robert who married Miss Bessie Trumble, resides on Hamilton avenue and is engaged as a florist he having purchased his father's business before the latter's death; Victor Hugo, who remains at the parental home, is bookkeeper in the offices of the Tivoli Brewing Company; George likewise remains at home and is associated with the business established by his father; and Rudolph was graduated in the Detroit high school, as a member of the class of 1911. Fred Miesel, the father, passed from this life on the 9th of March, 1912.

JOHN CONLON. A lifetime of eighty years' duration, a business career of success and integrity, and the lasting esteem of family and friends are the lot of John Conlon, for many years a contractor of Detroit. He has made his own success in the world, for he began as a lad without money or influence, and has never had fortune's favors except as he earned them by compelling work and business ability.

Born in 1831, in Kilrona, Ireland, he was the fifth in the family of seven whose parents were James and Bridget (Gaffney) Conlon. Of all this family now, John is the only survivor. He was reared and spent a number of years of his early career in Ireland, where he attended school only to his twelfth year, and then began the labors of a farm. He continued to follow this vocation, earning a modest livelihood, and married, but in 1867 he brought his family to America. It was a voyage of forty-five days, an event more memorable in the lives of travelers then than in this rapid age of rapid travel. His first home was at Dexter, Michigan, where he was in business as a brick-mason contractor. This was a trade he acquired in the old country, and it has been the basis of a successful business. He has always been a hard worker, and with the aid of his faithful wife and many years of steady effort he has made a competence. No one has deserved the rewards of enterprise more than he, for he has held to the strictest ideals of honor throughout his life and has never asked any favors of the world. Since 1889 he has been a resident of Detroit and has been a brick contractor here. He is not identified with any secret organizations, and outside of family and business he has given his steadfast allegiance only to the Catholic church.

Mr. Conlon was married in Kilrona, Ireland, in 1857, and is the father of four children; Catherine, a resident of Chicago; Mary, who lives at home, Teresa, at home; and Eliza, at home.

WILLIAM EDMUND SCRIPPS. Head of one of the greatest daily papers of Michigan at the early age of thirty years, handling an immense marine engine industry, and a director in other enterprises, besides keeping a close watch on real estate interests, William E. Scripps, a most estimable citizen, worthily carries on the business founded by his father, James E. Scripps, vice president of the Detroit News Publishing Company and the guiding spirit in the Scripps Motor Company.

Born at Detroit, May 6, 1882, the son of James E. and Harriet Josephine (Messenger) Scripps, he received his early education in the public schools of this city. He then attended the University School of Cleveland, Ohio, and later the Michigan Military academy at Orchard Lake, Michigan. He began his active business career in 1900, when he served as treasurer of the Evening News Association, as secretary of the James E. Scripps Corporation, and president of the Scripps Motor Company, manufacturers of gasoline marine engines. In all of these various enterprises he has exhibited an executive ability seldom found in men of greater age and larger experience. He inherits his fathers love of literature and art, and also his business acumen, and is looked up to as one of the leading young citizens of this city. He is a member of the Board of Commerce; of the Associated Press and is Commodore of the Detroit Motor Boat Club.

Mr. Scripps was united in marriage to Miss Nina A. Downey, of Detroit, June 27, 1901, and their children are: James E. Scripps, born in January, 1903, and William J. Scripps born in August 1905.

CHARLES H. JASNOWSKI. Among the many members of the legal profession who have reflected great credit upon the bar of Detroit and

Michigan is Charles H. Jasnowski, assistant prosecuting attorney and one of the most prominent lawyers in Detroit.

He was born March 3, 1882, on Howard street in the tenth ward of the city of Detroit. His father, the late Philip Jasnowski was well known as one of the best cigar manufacturers in the city. The elder Jasnowski was born in London, England, in 1847, and came to the United States with his parents in 1850, settling in Detroit. He passed from earth in September 1910, leaving behind him a record of a useful and well spent life. The mother of the assistant prosecuting attorney was Nora Kane, who was born at Belmulet, county Mayo, Ireland, and was nine years of age when she came with her parents to Detroit. She died July 22, 1910.

The distinguished son of this couple, Charles H. Jasnowski, who has by the force of his own energy and ability risen to the front rank of the legal profession, attended the Webster Grammar School, and later graduated from the Western high school with the class of 1902. He then entered the literary class of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, where he spent one year. After that he entered the law department of the university, graduating therefrom with the class of 1906 and receiving the degree of LL. B. He engaged in the practice of law in Detroit in 1906, associated with Charles T. Wilkins. On January 1, 1909, he was appointed assistant prosecuting attorney for Wayne county, a position he has since held with honor to himself and to the full satisfaction of the citizens of the county.

He is a member of the Detroit Bar association, of the Lawyers Club of Detroit, and also belongs to Ashlar Lodge, F. & A. M., Peninsula Chapter, R. A. M., and is a member of Detroit Lodge, No. 34, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, as well as of the Western High School Alumni, and was for three years president of the scholarship association of the Western High School. In addition to these affiliations he is a member of the Alumni Association of the University of Michigan.

Mr. Jasnowski married Euphemia Brotherton, who was born in Detroit. As a result of this union there was born to them one son, Charles Ford Jasnowski aged two-and-a-half years, and a daughter, Regina, born January 4, 1912.

JOHN BLAKE, M. D. There is no line of human endeavor which demands of its votaries a more scrupulous preliminary training and discipline, or requires a heart and mind more deeply in touch with determinate sympathy than that of the medical practitioner. He who would essay the healing art must be endowed with a broad spirit of humanitarianism and must hold himself and his talents in constant readiness and willingness to succor those in afflictions. The profession has in Detroit a worthy representative in John Blake, M. D., of No. 324 Hilger avenue, who is recognized as one of the leading physicians and surgeons of the Fairview District, and who has won precedence by his high professional talents and personal geniality. Dr. Blake was born at Brussels, county Huron, Ontario, Canada, July 7, 1882, and is a son of William and Bridget (Rowland) Blake. The former a native of Ireland, came to America in his youth, settling in county Huron, where he followed farming until his death, in June, 1910, while his widow, who still survives, is a native of Ontario.

The early education of Dr. Blake was acquired by attendance at the public schools of county Huron. He was graduated from the Seaforth high school in 1900 and then attended the Model Teachers' School at Goderich, Ontario, for a time, following which he taught school in

county Essex. In 1903 he entered the Detroit College of Medicine, and was there graduated with the degree of M. D., class of 1907. For three years while in medical college and for six months following graduation, Dr. Blake was connected with St. Mary's Hospital, Detroit, and in 1907 he entered practice in the Fairview District, where he has since continued with much more than ordinary success. In 1910 he completed his handsome brick residence and offices at No. 324 Hilger avenue, and there he has since made his home. He has attained marked prestige among his confreres and has built up a representative practice, is very popular in professional and social circles, and commands the respect and esteem of those with whom he comes in contact in the various relations of life.

In 1908 Dr Blake was united in marriage with Miss Bertha B. Byrne, daughter of James Byrne, of county Essex, Ontario, and two daughters have been born to this union, namely: Catherine and Florence.

FRANK A. KELLY, M. D. One of the representative younger physicians and surgeons of Detroit, who claims Michigan as the place of his nativity is Dr. Kelly, who is a scion of one of the sterling pioneer families of the northern part of the state and who has found within the confines of his native commonwealth the opportunities for successful endeavor along the line of his chosen and exacting profession.

Dr. Kelly was born at Alpena, Michigan, the judicial center of the county of the same name, and the date of his nativity was May 8, 1880. He is a son of John F. and Anna (Hand) Kelly, the former of whom was born in the province of Ontario, Canada, and the latter of whom was born in Michigan, where her parents established their home in the pioneer days. John Kelly, grandfather of the Doctor, was one of the early settlers of Alpena county, Michigan, and was one of the prominent and influential citizens of that section of the state, where he commands unqualified popular esteem and was called upon to serve in various public offices of trust, including that of register of deeds of the county, a position of which he continued the valued incumbent for many years. He continued his residence in that county until his death. The maternal grandfather of Dr. Kelly was Cyrus A. Hand, who settled at Coldwater, Branch county, Michigan in the pioneer days and who was actively concerned with the civic and material development of the state. John F. Kelly was a man of sterling character and marked energy and was identified with business activities in Alpena until his death, which occurred when he was comparatively a young man and when his son Frank A., of this review, was a lad of nine years. The devoted mother is Anna Kelly, who resides at 433 Hart avenue, Detroit. Of the children, four sons and one daughter are living.

Dr. Kelly gained his early educational discipline in the district schools of his native county, the family having there resided on a farm during his boyhood days, and this training he supplemented by higher academic study at Alpena College. Shortly after the death of the father the widowed mother removed to her old home in Coldwater, this state, and there the Doctor continued his educational work in the excellent public schools of that beautiful little city, the judicial center of Branch county.

Dr. Kelly was eighteen years of age at the inception of the Spanish-American war, and he forthwith manifested his youthful patriotism by enlisting as a member of Company A, Thirty-second Michigan Volunteer Infantry. This regiment was mustered into the United States service on the 12th of May, 1898, and on the 19th of the same month,

under command of Colonel William T. McGurrin, departed for Tampa, Florida. It was thereafter in active service and Dr. Kelly remained with his command until it was mustered out, in November, 1898, at Coldwater. His continued interest in his comrades of this conflict is shown by his membership in the Spanish War Veterans' Association. After the close of the war Dr. Kelly was identified with newspaper work in Coldwater for a period of about one year, and he then abandoned this activity to begin the work of preparing himself for his chosen profession. He entered the Detroit Homeopathic Medical College, in which he completed the prescribed course and was known as a thorough and ambitious student. He was graduated as a member of the class of 1903, and duly received his degree of Doctor of Medicine. While a student in this institution he added to his financial resources by securing employment on vessels on the Great Lakes during the summer seasons, and his college work was somewhat interrupted on this account. For two years after his graduation Dr. Kelly served as interne in Grace Hospital, one of the leading institutions of the kind in Detroit, and since his retirement from this position he has been significantly successful in the private practice of his profession, in which he has built up a substantial business of cumulative tendencies. He is still retained as a valued member of the medical staff of Grace Hospital and is an instructor in anatomy in his alma mater, Detroit Homeopathic Medical College. He holds membership in the American Institute of Homeopathy, the Michigan State Homeopathic Medical Society, and the Detroit Homeopathic Practitioners' Society, of which last mentioned and essentially representative organization he served as president for three years, 1907-9, an incumbency denoting the high regard in which he is held by his professional confreres in Detroit. In the Masonic fraternity he has received the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, in which he is identified with Michigan Sovereign Consistory. He also is found enrolled as an appreciative and popular member of Moslem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and is affiliated with Detroit Lodge, Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks. His political allegiance is given to the Republican party and he is liberal and public-spirited as a citizen.

On the 29th of June, 1909, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Kelly to Miss Merle Brock, daughter of William D. Brock, a well known citizen of Windsor, Ontario. The one child of this union is William John Kelly, born May 31, 1912. The family reside at 2359 Jefferson avenue.

GEORGE O. PRATT, M. D. Various counties of Michigan have contributed a valuable quota to the personnel of the medical profession in Detroit, and to the adjoining and beautiful county of Oakland does Dr. Pratt revert as the place of his nativity. He has gained a secure place as one of the successful and popular physicians and surgeons of the metropolis of his native state and is well entitled to recognition in this publication.

Dr. George Oscar Pratt was born in the city of Pontiac, judicial center of Oakland county, Michigan, on the 12th of July, 1866, and is a son of Oscar C. and Caroline E. (Hall) Pratt, both of whom were born at Ashtabula, Ohio, representatives of honored pioneer families of the historic old Western Reserve. Oscar Clark Pratt, who devoted the greater part of his active career to newspaper work, represented his native state as a valiant soldier of the Union in the Civil war enlisting as a member of the One Hundred and Fiftieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which he participated in various battles and skirmishes of important order

and with which he lived up to the full tension of the great conflict through which the integrity of the nation was perpetuated. He was a stalwart Republican in his political adherence and both he and his wife held membership in the Presbyterian church. The Doctor is their only child. After the close of the war Oscar C. Pratt removed from his native state to Pontiac, Michigan, where he engaged in the practice of law and a few years later he came to Detroit. His death occurred in the year 1872 in Omaha, Nebraska. His wife survived him by nearly forty years and was a resident of Detroit at the time of her death, in the summer of 1910.

Dr. Pratt was reared to maturity in Detroit, where his early educational discipline was secured in the Bishop schools, and the old Capital High school, one of the oldest of the public schools of the city. After leaving school he secured a position as clerk in the drug store of Robert J. Hutton, and he gained a thorough knowledge of pharmacy and other details of this line of enterprise. In 1888 he engaged in the drug business on his own responsibility, after having been in the employ of Mr. Hutton for five years and after having passed fifteen months in the state of California. His business place in Detroit is located at 720 Antoine street, and he built up a prosperous enterprise, to which he continued to give his supervision in addition to the regular work of his profession.

In 1901 Dr. Pratt was matriculated in the Detroit College of Medicine, in which he completed the prescribed curriculum and was graduated as a member of the class of 1905, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. During his senior year in college he served as interne in Harper Hospital, and in this connection gained most valuable clinical experience. In the Detroit College of Medicine he is now assistant instructor in the department of experimental pharmacology, a position for which his close study and long practical experience eminently qualify him. In his private practice Dr. Pratt has met with gratifying success and his professional business is constantly expanding in scope and importance. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Michigan State Medical Society, and the Wayne County Medical Society, besides which he is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, a member of the Detroit Medical Club, and affiliated with the Nu Sigma Nu medical college fraternity. The Doctor also holds membership in Palestine Lodge, No. 357, Free & Accepted Masons, and both he and his wife hold membership in the First Presbyterian church.

On the 26th of February, 1891, Dr. Pratt was united in marriage to Miss Alice E. Beedzler, daughter of Joseph Beedzler, of Detroit, and they have three children.—Kenneth, Alice E. and Glenn. Kenneth is a member of the class of 1915 in the Detroit College of Medicine.

DR. ROBERT L. SCHORR, M. D., who was born in Millersburg, Ohio, April 12, 1873, well-known among the younger members of the medical profession of Detroit, is a son of George and Barbara (Henes) Schorr, both of whom were born and reared in Germany, the former born in Hesse-Darmstadt in 1836, and the latter in Wurtemberg in 1842. George Schorr came to the United States in 1852, making the voyage in an old sailing vessel, and his wife came across with her widowed mother and two other children a few years later. Mrs. Schorr's sister died while the family were en route for Holmes county, Ohio, and was buried in Cleveland. Mr. and Mrs. Schorr were married in Holmes county and there resided during the remainder of their lives. He was engaged in farming during the greater part of his active career and

died December 29, 1880; she passed away November 18, 1887, and was brought to Detroit for cremation, this having been the first cremation in this city.

Dr. Schorr was but seven years of age at the time of his father's death, and but fourteen years of age when he was bereft of his mother. His preliminary educational training was obtained in the public schools of Millersburg, Ohio, and subsequently he attended the Detroit high school. While attending high school he also studied pharmacy, and after passing the examination before the state board of pharmacy entered the employ of Hinchman & Sons, druggists in Detroit. In the meantime he began study for the medical profession as a student in the Detroit College of Medicine. He worked his way through college, being employed in the drug store part of the time and for one summer was ambulance surgeon for Harper Hospital. Later he had charge of the dispensary at St. Mary's Hospital. He entered upon the active practice of his profession immediately after receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine, in 1893, and his first location was on the corner of Gratiot avenue and Antoine street. Thence he removed his offices to No. 18 John R. street and in 1909 moved to his present place, No. 291 Harper avenue, this being also his residence. He is a member of the Wayne County Medical Society, the Michigan State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He is also a member of the Nu Sigma Nu college fraternity and of the Alumni Association of the Detroit College of Medicine. He is a member of Palestine Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; King Cyrus Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Michigan Sovereign Consistory and Moslem Temple of the Mystic Shrine. In politics he is Republican.

Dr. Schorr was married, in 1905, to Miss Mabel Stanley Leonard, a daughter of Dr. C. H. Leonard, who is one of the old and most prominent medical specialists of Detroit and who was for many years a member of the faculty of the Detroit College of Medicine. He is one of the best known scientific writers of his day, giving most all of his time to the latter occupation at the present. To Dr. and Mrs. Schorr have been born three children, namely: Robert William, George Lincoln and Mabel Cornelia.

EZRA BRUCE KEELER, M. D. In a profession where success is won not through good luck or money but through individual merit, Ezra Bruce Keeler, a member of the medical profession of Detroit, holds a place among the representative physicians of the city. He has been in the profession in the city for fourteen years and during this time has built up a very satisfactory practice. He has always continued in the same location, and he has become as familiar a friend to the people of this section of the city, as though it were a country district, for the Doctor attempts to be more to his patrons than some one to cure their ills, he wishes to be their friend, and his popularity shows that he is usually successful.

Ezra Bruce Keeler was born in Disco, Macomb county, Michigan, on the 25th of December, 1860. His father was Major Alonzo M. Keeler, who was a native of the same county, having been born in Washington, Macomb county, Michigan, on the 4th of September, 1826. The father of Major Keeler was John Keeler, a native of New York, who came to Macomb county in pioneer days. Major Keeler was educated in an Iowa college, and taught school in Macomb county, where he founded the Disco Academy, which was one of the pioneer educational institutions of Michigan. With the outbreak of the Civil war he threw himself heart and soul into the cause of the Union, and raised Company

B, of the Twenty-second Michigan Regiment of Infantry. He was commissioned captain of this regiment and led it into battle. He was taken prisoner and was incarcerated in old Libby prison, at Richmond, Virginia, a dungeon famous for the horrors in the way of lack of food, improper sanitation and filthy quarters which the prisoners there had to endure. He was also imprisoned at Charleston, South Carolina, and at the end of the war was mustered out as major. The old soldier was three times register of deeds for Macomb county, and compiled the abstract of that county. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and fraternally gave his allegiance to the Masonic Order. Major Keeler married Lucy Ann Church, who was born in Vermont, but came to Michigan with her parents at an early age. Her father, Chauncey Church, was one of the pioneers settlers of Macomb county. Mrs. Keeler is still living, having reached the unusual age of eighty-one, the date of her birth being 1831.

The early education of Doctor Keeler was acquired in the public schools of his home town. He determined when he was quite a youngster that he would some day become a physician, and therefore when he was sufficiently prepared he entered the Pulte Medical College, at Cincinnati, Ohio, and was graduated from this institution in 1891. He lost no time in going into active work, and began to practice in Richmond, Michigan. He was an indefatigable worker and soon had a remunerative practice, but after practicing in this section he concluded to move to a city, and naturally selected Detroit. It was in 1897 that he came to this city, and he located on Russell street, in the same neighborhood where he is now in practice. He lives at present at 413 Clay avenue, and his offices are in his residence. He has been in this location for the past nine years. He is both a physician and surgeon but he has never cared to specialize, which is probably just as well, for the specialist has to sacrifice some of that broadmindedness that is so necessary to the physician who would give his patrons the best of service. Doctor Keeler is therefore a practitioner of general medicine. He is a member of the Wayne County Medical Society, of the Michigan State Medical Society and of the American Medical Association. Fraternally he is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Order of Masons, being a member of the Richmond lodge. He is also a member of the Protected Home Circle.

RUSSELL PERCIVAL WIXOM, M. D. Undoubtedly the laws of heredity should be taken into consideration in considering the success of Doctor Russell Percival Wixom, of Detroit, Michigan, for he comes of a family of professional men, and his grandfather was one of the most remarkable men the medical profession in the state of Michigan has ever known. Doctor Wixom, however, is not purely a physician and surgeon, though the greater part of his time and interest is given to his profession. He unites with the mind of a scientist that of a business man, and he has been very successful as such, owning some valuable property in the city and taking an active part in the business affairs of the community in general.

Dr. Wixom is the son of Martin Van Buren Wixom, who was born in Farmington, Oakland county, Michigan, on the 14th of January, 1842, the son of Dr. Isaac Wixom. The latter was a native of Scotland, having been born in the land of the heather in 1805. He received his education, both literary and medical, in Scotland, coming to the United States in 1834. He located here at Farmington, Oakland county, Michigan, where he practiced medicine until 1848. He then removed to Argentine, Genesee county, in the same state. With the outbreak of the

Civil war he was commissioned surgeon major of Colonel Fenton's independent regiment, known officially as the Sixteenth Michigan Regiment of Infantry, and served throughout the war. After the war was over he located in Fenton, Genesee county, where he practiced until his death in 1882. During the war he had seen the weakness of surgery as it was then practiced. He realized that the great foe of the surgeon was blood poisoning, and he was one of the very first surgeons to take up aseptic surgery, being really the first in this section of Michigan. In fact he was ahead of his time in the practice of surgery, and the ideas which he had on the subject, and which people and even members of his profession descried as absurd, and are now well established facts. He performed the first hip-joint major operation ever executed. As a member of the Michigan State Medical Society and the local medical societies he exerted a powerful influence on the minds of the medical men of the state during his time. Not content with giving to the public his professional services, he also served them as their representative in the Michigan state senate from Genesee county.

Martin Van Buren Wixom was graduated from the Michigan State Normal School at Ypsilanti, and also from the Ann Arbor Law School, a department of the University of Michigan. He was admitted to the bar of Genesee county in 1876, and opened up his first law office in Fenton, Genesee county. He practiced here for a time and then went to Bancroft, Shiawassee county, Michigan. From 1874 to 1898 he was proprietor of a tented circus, known as "Mat Wixom's Great Show." This circus traveled all over Michigan, visiting every town in the state, and its owner achieved wide popularity. This peculiarly Michigan institution was turned over to the two youngest sons of the founder and is still in existence, showing as usual. Mr. Wixom was a member of the Masonic order, being a Knight Templar, and was one of the organizers of the second Michigan commandery of that order. He was prominent in public affairs, taking an especial interest in politics. A strong "Greenbacker," he stumped the state for this cause many times, and being possessed with a natural eloquence, which his legal training had intensified, he was an influential speaker. He married Celia Bradley, who was born in Buffalo, New York, on the 24th of July, 1844. She was the daughter of Franklin Bradley, a native of New York state, his birth having occurred near Buffalo. His parents were natives of Connecticut. He located in Argentine, Genesee county, Michigan, in 1858, and engaged in the hotel business. His old hotel is still standing in Argentine. Mrs. Wixom still resides in Bancroft, but her husband passed away on the 4th of November, 1907.

Russell Percival Wixom was born in Argentine, Genesee county, Michigan, on the 7th of January, 1868. He was reared in the town of his birth and in Bancroft. His elementary education was obtained in the Bancroft and Corona high schools. He later attended the Fenton Normal College and Alma College, and was graduated from all of them. This completed his literary education and he then turned to his professional work, entering the Michigan College of Medicine and Surgery at Detroit. He was graduated from the latter with the degree of M. D. in 1896 and the day after his graduation a fresh sign, Dr. Russell Percival Wixom, was hanging from an office window in Bancroft. He practiced in this town of his boyhood with great success until the 18th of December, 1905, when he came to Detroit, in search of a larger field. He located at 273 Euclid avenue, East, where he is now situated, and has been in active practice ever since.

In the spring of 1906 the Doctor completed a large business block on the northwest corner of Euclid and Oakland avenue, and estab-

lished a drug store in one of the stores. He conducted this himself in connection with his practice for five years, at the end of this time selling out in order to give more time not only to his increasing practice but to his other interests. He is at present building another business block on the northeast corner of the same streets, adjoining his residence which he purchased in 1911.

Dr. Wixom married Louisa McGarvey, who is a native of England, having been born in London, the daughter of Charles Miles and Matilda (Burt) Miles. Mrs. Wixom came with her family to America in 1871, and they located in Ottawa, Canada. In 1881 her father went to Qu' Appelle, Assiniboine, now Saskatchewan, western Canada, where he became a pioneer wheat grower in what is now one of the greatest wheat countries in the world. He died in June, 1910, but his wife is still living. Dr. and Mrs. Wixom have one daughter, Helen Louise.

Dr. Wixom is prominent in fraternal societies, being a member of the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Elks and the Modern Woodmen of America. He is very active in public matters and was the organizer and the first president of the Northeastern Business Men's Association of Detroit, an organization which has been of great benefit to that section of the city.

JOSEPH BEISMAN, M. D. As an example of patience under disappointment, and courage in the face of defeat, the life of Doctor Joseph Beisman, of Detroit, Michigan, is well worthy of note. Born in that hot bed of oppression, southern Russia, coming to America as a poor immigrant lad, with little education, struggling along, working at various trades for a number of years, but all the while studying during every minute and finally accomplishing his purpose, and becoming a doctor. Such in brief is the life history of one of the best known physicians and surgeons in Detroit. He is a man greatly honored and admired by all who knew him, and to those who know his story he must be regarded with something more than admiration, for rarely is success won in the face of such odds. That he should succeed as a practitioner is not surprising, for the patience, self-reliance and determination to win, all qualities developed in him during his struggle to obtain a foothold in the world, have aided him in his professional career.

Joseph Beisman was born in southern Russia on September 23, 1863, his parents being Mordecai and Jenny (Schwartz) Beisman, both of whom were natives of Russia. The boyhood of Dr. Beisman was spent in the land of his nativity, he being eighteen years of age when his father determined to immigrate to America. This important event in his career took place in 1881, and upon their arrival the family located in Brooklyn, New York. Two years later they moved to the south and settled at Newport, Arkansas, near which town Mordecai Beisman engaged in farming. The move proved to be most unfortunate, for the climate of that section was at that time, the country being new, very malarial, and Mr. Beisman removed to St. Louis, Missouri, where he spent the remainder of his life.

The Doctor did not accompany the family to Arkansas, but remained in Brooklyn, New York. There he took up the cigar trade, serving what in older days would be termed an apprenticeship. This occupation not being to his liking, he next went to work making basket bottoms, but this also proved not only unprofitable but distasteful to him. He eventually went to New Bedford, Massachusetts, where he found employment in the cotton mills. Here his ambition to make something of himself received its first encouragement, for he was able to attend night school. In 1883 he went to St. Louis and joined his father, and while

there took up the study of bookkeeping, following this occupation for the next three years. During this time he kept on with his studies and saved his money rigorously until in 1886 he found himself ready to take up the study of medicine, and matriculated in the medical department of Washington University. As difficult as medical study is to the American boy who has perhaps been educated with this profession in view, it may readily be understood how arduous was the work to this young foreigner who had been in this country only five years. He succeeded in attaining his goal, however, and was awarded the degree of M. D. in 1890, from the above mentioned St. Louis institution. In April of the same year he came to Detroit and located at the corner of Adams and Hastings streets. After he was firmly established and well on the road to success he moved his offices to his present location at 630 Brush street, where he also maintains his home.

Dr. Beisman is a member of the Wayne County Medical Society, of the Michigan State Medical Society and of the American Medical Association.

The marriage of Dr. Beisman occurred on the 23d of September, 1900, his wife being Hildegarde Levyson, of San Antonio, Texas. They have one daughter, Gertrude.

VICTOR CHARLES DOHERTY, M. D. No line of human endeavor demands of its votaries a more scrupulous preliminary training and discipline, or requires a heart and mind more deeply in touch with determinate sympathy than that of the medical practitioner. He who would essay the healing art must be endowed with a broad spirit of humanitarianism and must hold himself and his talents in constant readiness and willingness to succor those in affliction. The noble profession has in Detroit a worthy representative in Dr. Victor Charles Doherty, who is recognized as one of the leading younger physicians and surgeons of the city, and who has won precedence by his professional talents and genial personality. Victor Charles Doherty was born at Belfast, Allegany county, New York, February 26, 1876, and is a son of M. E. and Mary A. (Miley) Doherty. His father, a native of Kingston, Ontario, Canada, was for many years extensively engaged in the lumber business, and died in 1903, while the mother, who still survives at an advanced age, makes her home in Ohio.

Dr. Doherty was reared in his native vicinity and received his preliminary education in the public and high schools of Belfast. After graduating from the latter institution he completed his more purely literary training in Genesee Valley Seminary, where he took a course in Latin and Greek, and from which he was graduated in 1894. At that time he turned his attention to the study of medicine, and soon entered the medical department of the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated with the class of 1898, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine. During that same year he entered upon the active practice of his profession at Grand Maris, Upper Michigan Peninsula, where for ten years he was surgeon for the Manistique Railroad and Lumber Company, but in 1910, desiring a wider field for his activities, came to Detroit, where he has since gained a position in the front ranks of his profession as exemplifying the modern sciences of medicine and surgery. It is scarcely necessary to state that a gratifying success has attended his efforts, for his zeal and ability renders this a natural sequence. He occupies well-appointed offices in the Goldberg Building, at the corner of Woodward and Warren avenues, where he has a valuable medical library and all modern appliances for the successful practice of his profession. Dr. Doherty is a valued member of the Wayne County

Medical Society, the Michigan State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and his fraternal relations are with the Knights of Columbus.

Dr. Doherty was married to Miss Helen Green, of Saginaw, Michigan, daughter of James Green, a well known lumberman, and to this union there has been born one bright and interesting child Victor Charles, Jr., who is now eight years of age.

FRANCIS T. MCGANN. Probably in no line of life's work are there so many self made men as in the profession of the law. This is probably due to the fact that fame and fortune are bestowed only upon those who demonstrate their superiority and are the reward of personal ability and not favors from others. Success at the bar means not only hard study in preparation, but the exercise of all one's intellectual faculties almost continually.

Among those who have risen to prominence at the Detroit bar is Francis Thomas McGann, of the law firm of McHugh, Gallagher & McGann. Mr. McGann is a product of Detroit, having been born in this city March 4, 1888, the son of Thomas F. and Catherine (Dolan) McGann. He received his early education in the parochial schools of this city, after which he entered the Detroit College, now the University of Detroit, from which he graduated in 1907 with the degree of A. B. He then entered the Detroit College of Law, graduating therefrom with the class of 1910 and receiving the degree of LL.B.

His recognition as one of the rising young lawyers of Michigan was speedily recognized, and on December 1, 1910, he was appointed assistant attorney general for Michigan, a position he most acceptably filled until July 1, 1911, when he resigned to become a member of the law firm of McHugh, Gallagher & McGann. He is a member of the Detroit College Alumni, the Pheta Lambda Phi, the Greek letter fraternity of the college, and of the Young Men's Order. He is also a member of the Detroit Bar Association.

Mr. McGann's father was born at Milford, Massachusetts, July 14, 1857, the son of Cornelius McGann, a native of Ireland, who came to the United States in the early forties, settling in Massachusetts. The mother of Francis T. McGann, the talented subject of this sketch, was born at Marshall, Michigan. The elder McGann came to Detroit when fifteen years of age and up to four years ago was engaged in the retail meat business. At that time he retired. He and his wife are members of the Holy Rosary Roman Catholic church.

CARL FRANCIS MUENZ, M. D., whose high standing in his profession and in the confidence and esteem of the people of his community is but the natural result of long years of faithful labor in alleviating the ills of mankind, is recognized as one of the leading physicians and surgeons of Detroit's East Side, where he maintains offices and residence at No. 421 Baldwin avenue. Dr. Muenz has been a resident of this community throughout his life, having been born on the East Side, not far from his present home, October 31, 1867, a son of Anthony and Margaret (Grones) Muenz. The parents of the Doctor were both born in Germany, but were married in Detroit, whence they had come as young people. The father, who was a carpenter by trade, was for many years engaged in contracting in Detroit, and here his death occurred in 1894, when he was seventy years of age, the mother passing away in 1911, having attained the advanced age of eighty-five years. They were consistent and well-known members of the Roman Catholic church, belonging to St. Mary's congregation.

Dr. Muenz was brought up to city life, being reared in Detroit, and here as a youth he secured his preliminary educational training in the parochial schools of the Roman Catholic church. Early deciding upon a professional career, as a young man he assiduously devoted his time to the study of medicine, and in 1892, after extensive preparation, entered the Detroit College of Medicine, from which he was graduated with the class of 1896, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Locating at once in Detroit, he was soon accepted by the citizens of his native city as a young man of great promise and capacity, skillful and careful in his profession and of sterling worth as a citizen. His affability and obliging disposition gained him friends rapidly, and his practice soon became one of the largest and most lucrative in his part of the city. It has had a steady and continuous growth, increased by his success in the treatment of a number of difficult cases, and he is now recognized by his confreres as a man of exceptional ability and thorough knowledge. A close and careful student, he keeps abreast of the various advancements and discoveries in the sciences of medicine and surgery, being a constant reader of medical literature, and taking a great interest in the work of the Wayne County Medical Society, the Michigan State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, of all of which he is an active and valued member. He is also connected with the Detroit College of Medicine Alumni Association, and is a popular member of the Elks. With his family he attends St. Mary's Roman Catholic church.

Dr. Muenz was united in marriage with Miss Rose Estelle DeGalen, who was born in Detroit, the daughter of Frank DeGalen, of this city.

MATTHEW A. LAYTON, M. D. Among the well fortified, successful and popular representatives of the medical profession in Detroit who can claim the fine old province of Ontario, Canada, as the place of his nativity is Dr. Layton, who is engaged in general practice and who has built up a large and representative professional business in the Michigan metropolis, with residence and office at 1980 Fort street, West.

Matthew Alexander Layton was born at Tottingham, Simcoe county, province of Ontario, on the 9th of February, 1866, and he is a son of Charles and Isabella (Allen) Layton. Charles Layton was born in the neighborhood of Niagara Falls in the state of New York and his father, Francis Layton, was a native of Yorkshire, England, whence he came to America and established his home in the vicinity of Tonawanda, Erie county, New York. He later removed to the province of Ontario, Canada, where he passed the residue of his life and where his son Charles was reared to manhood. The latter became one of the representative agriculturists and influential citizens of Simcoe county, Ontario, and there he died in 1899, at the age of fifty-six years. His devoted wife preceded him to eternal rest by about a decade, as she passed away in 1889, at the age of fifty years. She was born in the city of Belfast, Ireland, and she was a girl at the time of the family immigration to America, her father, Richard Allen, having established his home at Tottingham, Ontario, where he and his wife passed the remainder of their lives.

The sturdy and invigorating discipline of the home farm compassed the childhood and youth of Dr. Layton, and he made good use of the advantages offered in the public schools of the locality, including the high school at Owen Sound, Ontario. He then entered the Ontario College of Pharmacy, in the city of Toronto, and in this excellent institution he was graduated in 1887, with the degree of Doctor of Pharmacy.

He continued to be actively identified with the retail drug business until 1894,—first at Tara, Bruce county, Ontario, later at Markdale, Grey county, that province, and thereafter at Gladstone, Delta county, Michigan, whence he came to Detroit.

In 1894 Dr. Layton was matriculated in the Detroit College of Medicine and he completed the prescribed course in this institution, the while his previous experience as a skilled pharmacist proved of great incidental value. He was graduated as a member of the class of 1897 and duly received his degree of Doctor of Medicine. In the same year he engaged in active general practice in the neighborhood in which he now resides, and his clientage is of distinctively representative order, the while his success has demonstrated his fine technical ability and facility in the application of the same. The Doctor erected his present attractive residence and office in 1907, and the home is one known for its cordial and refined hospitality. Dr. Layton is a member of the American Medical Association, the Michigan State Medical Society and the Wayne County Medical Society. He is local medical examiner for the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen & Locomotive Firemen, is a Republican in his political adherency, and he and his wife are communicants of the Catholic church.

On the 12th of September, 1899, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Layton to Miss Florence Roulo, of Detroit, and they had one child, Ursula Florence who was born January 7, 1902, and died June 2, 1912.

WESLEY J. REID, M. D. Another of the sterling citizens and representative physicians contributed to Detroit by the neighboring Canadian province of Ontario is Dr. Wesley John Reid, who was born at Goderich, Huron county, that province, on the 18th of December, 1875, and who is a son of Jamieson and Ruth (Orr) Reid, both of whom were born in the north of Ireland, to which section of the Emerald Isle their ancestors removed from Scotland in an early day. The parents of the Doctor were reared and educated in their native land, where they continued to reside until 1861, when they came to America and established their home at Goderich, Ontario, where the father has been for many years a successful contractor and representative business man. The devoted wife and mother was summoned to the life eternal in 1906, and of the children three sons and three daughters are living. She was a devout member of the Methodist church, as is also her husband, who still resides at Goderich, where he commands secure place in popular esteem.

Dr. Reid is indebted to the public schools of his native city for his early educational training and was there graduated in the high school as a member of the class of 1894. In the same year he came to Michigan and entered the Detroit College of Pharmacy, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1897. In the meanwhile he had also devoted careful attention to the study of other lines relative to medicine and surgery, and in 1896, while still a student in the school of pharmacy, he also entered the Detroit College of Physicians & Surgeons, in which he completed the prescribed course and was graduated in 1898, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. His ambition and close application to study are well indicated by the ground covered by him in the two institutions mentioned, as he virtually did double work, as compared to that accomplished by the average student of either school. Such determination and valiant ambition are the inevitable concomitants of success, and it can thus be readily understood that Dr. Reid has early secured substantial vantage ground in his chosen pro-

fession, of which he has been one of the able and popular representatives in Detroit from the time of his graduation. His interest in all that pertains to the sciences of medicine and surgery is of the most insistent order and he is a close and appreciative student, determined to keep in line with the progress made in both departments of his chosen vocation. He holds membership in the American Medical Association, the Michigan State Medical Society, and the Wayne County Medical Society. In the time-honored Masonic fraternity he is affiliated with Detroit Lodge, No. 2, Free & Accepted Masons.

On the 19th of October, 1902, Dr. Reid was united in marriage to Miss Emily Young, who was born in the historic old city of Edinburgh, Scotland. Her parents never came to America both dying in Scotland. Dr. and Mrs. Reid have two children,—Wesley Grattan and Margaret Sarah. The family home is located at 185 Bethune avenue. The Doctor maintains office headquarters at 166 Bethune avenue.

JAY M. BURGESS, M. D. For more than a decade Dr. Burgess has been engaged in the practice of his profession in Detroit, and his success in his exacting calling has been of unequivocal order, based as it is upon sterling personal characteristics and fine technical ability. He has from the beginning of his practice here maintained his residence and office headquarters at 125 Bethune avenue, East, and he controls a practice that is of generous proportions and of essentially representative type. He is a scion of families that were founded in America in the early colonial era and at the time of the Revolution his ancestors on both the paternal and maternal sides were loyal to the British crown, being of the class of citizens known as united empire loyalists. Their allegiance to their native land led them to leave the New England colonies and establish homes in the Canadian provinces. Thus the Burgess family was founded in the province of New Brunswick, Canada, in the early pioneer days, while the Rounds family, of which Dr. Burgess is a representative on the maternal side, settled in the province of Ontario about the same time. George Burgess a great-grandfather of the Doctor, was an officer in the English army in America during the progress of the Revolution, and his military sash, of silk, is now in the possession of Dr. Burgess who treasures the same as a family heirloom and historic trophy. Representatives of both the Burgess and Rounds families were early settlers in Oxford county, Ontario, and the respective names have been prominently identified with the development and progress of that favored section of the province.

Dr. Jay Macdonald Burgess was born at Drumbo, Oxford county, Ontario, on the 27th of May, 1873, and is a son of Joseph L. and Harriet (Rounds) Burgess both of whom were likewise born in that county, where they also died. Joseph L. Burgess was long one of the representative merchants of the town of Drumbo, where he also served as postmaster for many years, an honored and influential citizen and a man of strong character. Both he and his wife were communicants of the Baptist church. Of their children four sons and two daughters are living.

In the graded and high schools of his native county Dr. Burgess was afforded excellent educational advantages in his boyhood and youth and he early began to assist in the work of his father's mercantile establishment, in which he gained diversified and valuable experience. In 1893, at the age of nineteen years, he went to the city of Chicago, where he secured employment in the great wholesale house of Marshall Field & Company with which he continued to be thus connected for a period of four years, within which he formulated his plans for en-

tering the medical profession. With this laudable ambition he consulted ways and means and finally decided to avail himself of the advantages of the Michigan College of Medicine & Surgery. He accordingly, in the year 1896, came to Detroit and entered this excellent institution. He devoted himself earnestly to his study and clinical work and was graduated as a member of the class of 1900, with the coveted degree of Doctor of Medicine, the honors and dignity of which he has since splendidly upheld in the work of his profession. Detroit has been his field of labor from the beginning and his ability, earnest application and personal popularity have been the factors that have conserved his noteworthy success as a physician and surgeon. The Doctor is identified with the American Medical Society, the Michigan State Medical Society, the Wayne County Medical Society, and the Michigan Surgical & Pathological Society. For four years he did effective service as lecturer on materia medica in his alma mater, the Michigan College of Medicine & Surgery. The political convictions of Dr. Burgess are in harmony with the principles and policies for which the Republican party stands sponsor; he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and both he and his wife are communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church.

On the 25th of October, 1902, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Burgess to Miss Mabel Bastedo, of Toronto, Canada. She is a representative of one of the old and honored families of the Dominion of Canada, where her ancestors, who were staunch loyalists, took up their residence at the time of the Revolution, removing to Canada from the New England colonies. Dr. and Mrs. Burgess are popular factors in the social activities of Detroit and their attractive home, at 125 Bethune avenue, East, is known for its generous hospitality, the while it is brightened by the presence of their two children,—Harriet Gladys and Charles Macdonald.

MICHAEL CONNER. The late Michael Conner was a resident of Wayne county from his childhood days until the time of his death and was a representative of one of the sterling pioneer families of this section of the state. A man of fine character and marked ability, he gained distinctive success in connection with the practical activities of life and he was long one of the prominent merchants and influential citizens of the village of Plymouth, where his name is held in lasting honor as one of the worthy pioneers of the county and state.

Mr. Conner was born in Ireland, on the 16th of November, 1829, and he died at his home in Plymouth, in November, 1895. He was a child at the time of his parents' immigration from the Emerald Isle to America, and the family located on a pioneer farm near Plymouth, Wayne county, Michigan, where the father died while still a young man, the mother living to the venerable age of ninety years. Michael Conner was reared to the sturdy discipline of the farm and early learned the lessons of practical industry, the while he availed himself of the advantages of the somewhat primitive schools of the locality and period. An alert and receptive mind enabled him to overcome most effectually this educational handicap and he became a man of broad and varied information, as well as one of independent views and distinctive business acumen. In 1852 he was one of the adventurous spirits who made the journey across the plains to the New Eldorado in California. The hazardous journey consumed more than six months, and during the greater part of the time Mr. Conner was ill, so that the trip was doubly enervating and tedious to him. In California he pursued the quest for gold for a period of about four years, and his success was appre-

ciable. He made the return trip to the east by way of Cape Horn, and came back to his old home in Wayne county. Soon afterward he purchased the hardware store of Henry Bennett, which was the only establishment of the kind in the village of Plymouth at that time, and with this enterprise he continued to be actively identified until his death, about forty years later, at which time he was the oldest merchant of the village in point of consecutive business activities. Through fair and honorable dealings and scrupulous care in supplying the demands of his trade he built up a most prosperous enterprise, which is still continued by his only surviving son.

In all that makes for good citizenship Mr. Conner was long a leading figure in his home village, and his benignant influence had much to do with furthering the material and civic progress and prosperity of the same. There he commanded high vantage ground in popular confidence and esteem, and he left the gracious heritage of an untarnished reputation. Generous, genial and kindly, he gained the staunchest of friends, and he was most companionable, with characteristic humor and with a rare fund of reminiscences and anecdotes. In politics Mr. Conner gave unqualified allegiance to the Democratic party and he was well able to "give a reason for the faith that was in him." He took an active part in public affairs of a local order and was called upon to serve in various offices of public trust, including that of president of the village council of Plymouth,—a position in which he gave a most progressive and businesslike administration. His public spirit was manifested in many ways, and in none more worthily and influentially than in the establishing and improving of the beautiful cemetery in which rest his own remains. He purchased the land for this "God's acre" and personally superintended the platting of the same. He was liberal and tolerant in his religious views and, with his family, attended and supported the Universalist church in his home village. His life was one of signal usefulness and honor and his name merits enduring place on the roster of the sterling pioneers of Wayne county and the state of Michigan.

On the 18th of February, 1858, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Conner to Miss Jane Woodruff, who was born in Wayne county, New York, on the 3d of July, 1832, and who was a child at the time of the family removal to Wayne county, Michigan, where she has ever since maintained her home and concerning the pioneer days of which she retains vivid memories. She resides with her one surviving daughter in the beautiful homestead which was purchased by the devoted husband and father about five years prior to his death and which is one of the finest residence properties in Plymouth, even as it is a recognized center of gracious and refined hospitality. In conclusion is entered brief record concerning the children of Mr. and Mrs. Conner: Catherine died on the 19th of April, 1863, in childhood. William T., who was born at Plymouth on the 14th of July, 1862, succeeded his father in the hardware business in the management and control of which his sister is his effective coadjutor. As a business man and progressive citizen he is well upholding the honors of the name which he bears, and he is one of the representative men of his native place. He is a Democrat in his political allegiance and is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity. He married Miss Catherine Wilcox and they have two children,—Hazel and Catherine. Louis E., the third of the children, was born on the 24th of July, 1866, and died on the 30th of July of the following year. Mary E., who resides with her widowed mother in the family home, is associated in the management of the business so long conducted by her honored father and is a popular

factor in the social activities of her native place, where her circle of friends is practically coincident with that of the population.

JACOB B. BROMFIELD. One of the early settlers of Plymouth was Jacob Bromfield, a native of New York state. He was born in 1803, educated in the state of his birth and after learning the blacksmith trade, came to Plymouth and carried on that business here for many years. He served as deputy sheriff under Peter Fralick. Mr. Bromfield was a man of lofty Christian character and was one of the most enthusiastic and faithful workers in the Methodist church. For many years he was superintendent of the Sunday school and the example of his upright life made him specially adapted for such a position. He lived to the age of eighty-three and was buried in Plymouth, where he had lived so long and had won such respect and affection from all who knew him. He was married to Katherine Fralick, whose father, Abraham Fralick was a pioneer of Plymouth and also the first person to be buried in the old Plymouth cemetery. Katherine Fralick was also born in the state of New York. The date of her birth being June 17, 1807. She was married on the first of March, some three months before she was eighteen years old, in the year 1825. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Bromfield, all of whom are dead except one daughter, Mrs. Nichols, of Plymouth.

The Fralick family was one of the oldest and best known of Plymouth. They came through the trackless forests with ox teams and took up land near the town. Peter and Henry Fralick were the first merchants of Plymouth and the family was always prominent in the history of the town. Peter served as sheriff for two terms. In public office, as in his business, he was efficient and conscientious and gave his best efforts to fulfilling the duties devolving upon him.

Dr. Harrison Nichols was born in New York state, on October 26, 1845. He graduated from Ann Arbor and for many years kept a drug store and practiced at Saline, Michigan. Later he moved to Plymouth, where he built the fine home in which his widow now resides. It was here that he died on March 29, 1909, having retired from active business some years previously. He was a member of the Masonic order and a Knight Templar. His marriage to Ellen Bromfield took place in April, 1889. She was born in Plymouth and has always lived here.

RT. REV. JOHN S. FOLEY. In a publication of the province assigned to the one in hand there is no necessity for bearing a brief to determine as to the status of the distinguished and revered bishop of the diocese of Detroit in the affections and esteem of the people of Michigan and its metropolis, the while his high ecclesiastical preferment indicates the scholarly attainments and fine executive ability which he brings to bear in administering the spiritual and temporal affairs of its important see. He stands high in the American councils of the great mother church of Christendom, and his consecration in his holy office is on a parity with his great intellectual and administrative powers.

Bishop John Samuel Foley, head of the Catholic diocese of Detroit, was born in the city of Baltimore, Maryland, on the fifth of November, 1833, and is a son of Matthew and Elizabeth (Murphy) Foley, both natives of Enniscorthy, county Wexford, Ireland.

Bishop Foley gained his preliminary educational discipline in the parochial schools of his native city, where he thereafter continued his higher academic studies in St. Mary's College. In preparation for

the work of his chosen and holy calling he prosecuted philosophical and classical studies in St. Mary's College, Baltimore, in which institution he also secured his earlier ecclesiastical training. In 1853 he was sent to Rome by Archbishop Kenrick, to prepare for his ordination to the priesthood, and in the "Eternal City," on the 20th of December, 1856, he received the holy orders in St. John's Lateran, Cardinal Patrizzi officiating at his consecration. In November of the following year he returned to America, where his first charge was in St. Bridget's church in Baltimore. In 1858 he was transferred to the parish of St. Paul's church at Ellicott City, Maryland, where he continued his labors for five years, at the expiration of which he returned to Baltimore as assistant pastor of St. Peter's church. In 1865 he was assigned to the work of founding and building St. Martin's church in that city, and this work he accomplished with characteristic vigor and earnestness. He developed a vital and prosperous parish and in the meanwhile was active in the generic work of the church, the establishing of new schools and the developing of the charitable institutions of the church.

Well merited recognition of the exalted character and services of Bishop Foley came in 1888, when he was made bishop of the diocese of Detroit. The great work which he has here accomplished in the intervening years is a very part of the religious history of Detroit and the state, and it is not necessary to enter into details concerning his resourceful, constructive and progressive administration of the temporal affairs of his diocese, or say that his quickening influence has been rich in its spiritual fruitage in all departments of church work. In 1910, to enable him the more effectively to administer the ever increasing functions of his high office, he was granted the assistance of an auxiliary bishop, the Rt. Rev. E. D. Kelley, of Ann Arbor, who has proved his able and devoted coadjutor in handling the great responsibilities of the diocese.

HARRY WILKERSON FORD. Turn which way one will, one will always find former newspaper men filling positions of trust and prominence in the business world outside of the profession in which they made their start in life. A notable example of this is Harry Wilkerson Ford, secretary of the Chalmers Motor Company.

Mr. Ford was born on his father's farm near Knob Noster, Missouri, on May 1, 1880. He secured his early education in the public schools of Knob Noster, from which he graduated in 1897. In 1900 he entered the South Division high school at Chicago, and graduating from there in 1900, after which he entered the University of Chicago. While at college he took up newspaper work, which he continued during his studies, ending in 1905. Immediately after his graduation from the University Mr. Ford became associated with the National Cash Register Company in the advertising department, where he remained until 1907, when he accepted the position of advertising manager of the Sheldon Correspondence school. He remained with the Sheldon concern until 1908, when he accepted the position of advertising manager of the Chalmers Motor Company of Detroit, a post he filled with success until 1909, when he took another upward step and became secretary for the Chalmers Motor Company.

On October 6, 1908, Mr. Ford was united in marriage to Miss Lola Woolfington, of Muncie, Indiana. As a result of this union there are two daughters, Jane and Mary.

In politics Mr. Ford is an independent Democrat.

WALTER E. FLANDERS. The organizer and present head of the E-M-F Company, Walter E. Flanders, arrived at his comprehensive

knowledge of the various details of his business through carefully planned stages of training and thorough experience.

In Rutland, Vermont, in the year 1871, Walter E. Flanders was born. He was the son of a country physician, whose fees often consisted merely of gratitude, or when paid in more substantial manner took the form of food and provisions rather than money. The Doctor's son left school at the age of fifteen and became an apprentice in a machine-shop, where he not only performed his regular work, but took advantage of every opportunity to learn new and difficult operations with the machinery of the shop. At the end of the year he had learned every mechanical process there performed.

Having not only worked, but planned, young Flanders realized that the most efficient machinists are those who have worked in many shops of numerous kinds and localities. He therefore made a point of gaining the experience to be had from frequent changes. One of the positions he held in this series was with the Singer Machine Company, where he learned many of the principles and methods that he has since applied to his manufacturing of automobiles.

His next step was the learning, also through experience, of the merchandise phases of his business. He became a salesman of machinery. Those who knew him in this work and who analyzed his method say that economy of talk, with a point in every word, characterized his salesmanship. During this work he sold machines to many of the largest concerns in both the United States and Europe.

While engaged in the marketing of machinery and subsequent to that time, Mr. Flanders was engaged in designing and manufacturing special automatic tools for special purposes, thus mastering mechanical execution of a constructive type.

Having thus attained a broadly practical knowledge of a very promising field of business, he was ready for positions requiring supervision and management of large plants and a succession of such positions came to him. For years he was manufacturing manager for the Ford Motor Company, and he held the position of manager and vice-president of the Studebaker Corporation.

He organized and is the head of the E-M-F Company, one of the most successful and progressive organizations of its kind.

Those who have been associated with Mr. Flanders find profit in pointing out certain qualities that have made his work a success. Clear-sighted analysis of situations, a directness and swiftness of operation that might be considered rash if not so carefully prepared for, a personal interest in his men and always a largeness of purpose best expressed by his maxim, "The limit is the sky,"—these are among the characteristics which have brought about his successes.

Other phases of Mr. Flanders' activity which are of interest included his movements in promoting the new hotel at Pontiac and his interest in the country estate of 1,200 acres which he owns in Oakland county. His financial ranking and the effect of his business operations upon commercial circles, are matter for daily comment or for the personal interest of his friends and business associates. Mr. Flanders' demonstration in his career of what a practical, self-directed education may lead to in a life's success is perhaps his most valuable contribution to the social good. There seems, however, to be a large human purpose in his attitude toward work and workmen which is not to be expressed in any words of idle comment but rather in the yet potential facts of the years that are yet to be lived.

JOHN F. COTTER. Among the younger members of the bar in Detroit, is John F. Cotter, who, in spite of the fact that he has only been prac-

ting for eight years, has already built for himself an enviable reputation as a keen and able lawyer, and a practice which is constantly growing. He inherits from his Irish ancestry a facility of speech, and his training in one of the best law schools of the country has given him a mastery of logic and of the technicalities of the law that renders him more competent than many of his seniors.

John F. Cotter was born in Detroit on the 14th of July, 1879, the son of Morris and Mary (Roche) Cotter. Both of his parents were natives of Ireland, his father having come to the United States as a young man. He settled first in Boston, Massachusetts, but in the early fifties came to Michigan and located in Detroit. He was a railroad man, and for many years was connected with the Michigan Central Railroad Company. His death occurred when John F. Cotter was only three years of age so he was obliged to forego the care of a father, and came to know early in life what responsibility meant. His education was born in the public schools of Detroit, where as a member of the class of 1897 he was graduated from the Central High School. He then matriculated at the University of Michigan, in Ann Arbor, and here he was graduated in 1902, with the degree of A. B. Having determined to make the law his profession, he entered the law department of his alma mater and for a year continued his studies there. At the end of this time he returned to Detroit, where he continued his reading of law in the Detroit College of Law. He was graduated from this institution in 1904, receiving the degree of LL. B., and he was admitted to the bar during the same year. He began the practice of his profession in Detroit, for one year alone and then as an associate of Henry C. Walters.

Mr. Cotter is an active member of both the Detroit Bar Association and of the Lawyers' Club, of Detroit. He is interested in fraternal affairs to the extent of being a member and present master of Friendship Lodge, No. 417, of the Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons. He married in 1908, on the 29th of September, Miss Lillian Whitman, the daughter of H. A. Whitman, of Ann Arbor.

Taking into consideration that Mr. Cotter has not passed the threshold of his profession by a great distance, and that he has the best years of his life still before him, the future, judging by his success in the past, looks very bright indeed, and could one judge a man's prosperity by the number of his friends, as some philosophers would have us do, then Mr. Cotter would undoubtedly be called a very successful man, for his friends are many.

OCTAVE COURVILLE. By very name itself Detroit pays lasting honor to those of French birth or extraction who have played an important part in her history, and many are the families of this sterling lineage who have figured most worthily and conspicuously in the annals of the city from the time of its founding to the present day. In noting the records of such families and others of the French who have been valued and honored factors in connection with business and civic affairs in the Michigan metropolis, there is all of consistency in according special tribute to Octave Courville, who was for many years a representative merchant of Detroit and who was a citizen well worthy of the high regard in which he was held in the community.

Octave Courville was born in France, on the 21st of July, 1833, and was a child at the time of the family immigration to America. His father, Joseph A. Courville, who was a tanner by vocation, established a home at Napierville, province of Ontario, Canada, where he became a prosperous business man and where he continued to reside until his

death, in 1849, his wife also passing the closing years of her life in Canada. The subject of this memoir secured his early educational discipline in the schools of the town just mentioned and in 1849, at the age of sixteen years, shortly after the death of his father, he came to Detroit. There he secured employment as clerk in a drygoods establishment and continued thus engaged for a decade, at the expiration of which, in 1859, he made his first independent venture by forming a partnership with Louis Perrault, who was a personal friend and also of stanch French lineage, and they engaged in the grocery business on the river front, near the foot of Riopelle street. By energy, correct dealings and careful management they built up a prosperous enterprise, and much of their business was in the furnishing of supplies to vessels engaged in transportation service on the great lakes. After having conducted a successful business for many years, the partnership was dissolved by the retirement of Mr. Perrault, and about the year 1883 Mr. Courville purchased the old Stephen Mack property on Jefferson avenue, where he opened a retail grocery and built up a large and flourishing trade. In the meanwhile he maintained his residence in a portion of the same building,—now a very valuable property. There he continued to devote his attention to business affairs until he met with an accident which resulted in his death, on the 9th of August, 1889, his remains being cremated, in accordance with his own wishes.

Mr. Courville was a man of strong personality and well fortified opinions, and was significantly loyal and public-spirited as a citizen, the while his sterling integrity of character gained and retained to him the implicit confidence and esteem of his fellow men. His political allegiance was given to the Republican party, as he was independent in thought and action and gave his support to men and measures meeting the approval of his judgment. He was affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and was identified with no religious organization, as he was broad and tolerant in his opinions, though maintaining a deep respect for spiritual verities. He left a spotless reputation and the record not only of large and worthy accomplishment, but of kindly thoughts and kindly deeds.

On the 15th of August, 1860, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Courville to Miss Catherine Barlage, who has been a resident of Detroit from the time of her birth, which there occurred on November 21, 1841, so that she has now reached the span of three-score years and ten. Her father, Anthony Barlage, of stanch German ancestry, established his home in Detroit in the early days and was there engaged in the meat-market business for many years,—a citizen of sterling worth and one who commanded secure place in popular esteem. He and his wife continued to reside in that city until his death, and of their children one son and eight daughters are living. Detroit is endeared to Mrs. Courville by the hallowed memories and associations of many years, and there she has a wide circle of friends, to whom her attractive home, at 1883 Jefferson avenue, is a grateful retreat. Mr. and Mrs. Courville became the parents of nine children, concerning whom brief record is made in the concluding paragraph of this sketch.

Louise is the wife of Frederick Blum, of Detroit, and they have three children, Nelda, Bessie and Marceau; Elizabeth remains with her widowed mother and is the efficient and popular principal of the Monteith school; Ida is engaged in the drug business in Detroit and likewise remains with the widowed mother; Cora is the wife of William J. Keenan, of Detroit; George W., who holds the position of paymaster in the city treasurer's office, married Miss Charlotte Mann; Alice is the wife of Frank S. Chalmers, chief auditor of the Michigan Central

Railroad, of Detroit, and they have one daughter, Catherine; Lillian is the wife of William J. Hyne, of this city, and they have two children, Dorothy and Frederick; Jessie is the wife of Fred S. Dean, of Detroit; and Catherine is the wife of Dr. Theodore L. Chapman, a representative physician and surgeon of Duluth, Minnesota.

DAVID E. HEINEMAN. Prominent in civic and legal circles of Detroit, justly admired for his keen intelligence, unquestioned honesty and fearlessness of purpose, David E. Heineman is a representative member of the Detroit Bar, and is most acceptably filling the office of Comptroller of the City of Detroit.

The son of Emil S. and Fanny (Butzel) Heineman, early citizens of Detroit in its pioneer days, David E. Heineman was born in this city, on the 17th of October, 1865. His parents were native Bavarians, and their respective families are old in name and honorably established in their native land for many years. The city of Schesslitz, Bavaria, has for centuries represented the ancestral home of the Heineman family, and there they were land and mill owners up to the Seven Years War, when their entire possessions were swept away. Thereafter the little town of Burg Ellen was their home. The grandfather of the subject, as a small boy, went to North Germany and located in Neuhaus, near Hamburg, where in time he came to be regarded as the leading citizen of the place. The family residence and the warehouses which he there erected are yet standing. His eldest son became mayor of the city, and of his younger sons, Emil S., the father of David E. Heineman, came to America following the revolution of 1848, and in 1851 located in Detroit, which city was his home until his death in 1896. He was a successful business man, and ever held a prominent place in the esteem of the leading citizenship of Detroit. The family of Mrs. Emil S. Heineman, came to America in the early fifties, locating in Peekskill, New York.

David E. Heineman was the youngest boy who attended the famous old Philo Patterson school. He afterwards attended the public schools and entered the high school, graduating in 1883 as president of his class. He then spent a year in European travel and at the close of that time, in the fall of 1883, entered the literary department of the university of Michigan, completing a four years' course in three years and securing his degree of Ph. B. in 1887.

Returning to Detroit, Mr. Heineman studied law in the offices of Walker & Walker, after which he spent a year in the law department of the University of Michigan. He was admitted to the bar on May 4, 1888, since which time he has been occupied in the practice of his profession in Detroit. From the inauguration of his legal career he has been prominent in civic affairs. From 1893 to 1896 he served as assistant city attorney, during which time he had charge of the court work in connection with the office of the city attorney, and he also revised and compiled the present city ordinances of Detroit. Governor Pingree persuaded him to enter the race for the state legislature, and he was elected in 1889, leading the legislative ticket. While at Lansing in his capacity as legislator, he projected the Belle Isle Aquarium, a feature of the beautiful city of Detroit for which its people are profoundly grateful. He also introduced and consistently worked for the passing of the present state tax bill. In 1903 he was elected to the common council and served the citizens of Detroit with energy and faithfulness. In 1907 he was elected to the office of president of that body and has done excellent work in his capacity as member and president. His special attention was directed to matters of a fiscal nature,

and among other official acts of his for which he will be remembered was his procuring of the acceptance of the Carnegie library gift of \$750,000, which had been given up as lost to the city. He redeemed the county debt at a rate of interest lower than then prevailed, and was the author of the first sane Fourth of July ordinance known to the city, as well as being the author of the present traffic ordinance. A minor matter is his originating and designing the official flag of the city. In 1903 the governor appointed him to membership on the State Board of Library Commissioners and he has since been honored with two reappointments.

In addition to his many local activities of a civic nature, Mr. Heineman has been prominent in many outside municipal organizations. He has been a director, vice president and twice president of the Michigan League of Municipalities, and in 1909 he was chosen at Montreal as president of the American League of Municipalities, the leading organization of its kind in America whose membership is made up from the more prominent city officials of the United States and Canada.

In July, 1910, Mr. Heineman was appointed controller of the city of Detroit, which office he still retains. The position is a high one, and one which has been dignified by men of prominent standing in the financial and commercial world.

Mr. Heineman is a member of numerous representative organizations and clubs of the city, among which may be mentioned the University Club, the Detroit Boat Club, the Old Club at St. Clair Flats, the Detroit Tennis Club, the Acanthus Club, the Fine Arts Society and the Scarabs. He was at one time president of the Bohemian Club and in more recent years became the founder of the Robert Hopkins Club. He is a Mason of high rank, being a member in the Blue Lodge, of Zion No. 1; of Monroe Chapter, Monroe Council, Michigan Sovereign Consistory and Moslem Temple of the Mystic Shrine. His other fraternal affiliations are with the Elks, the Odd Fellows, the Foresters and the Maccabees. Since the foundation of the Detroit Society of the American Institute of Archaeology Mr. Heineman has been a member and an officer. He is also a member of the Palestine Exploration Fund and the Michigan Historical Society, being deeply interested in their work and having contributed on various occasions to the literature of the organizations. He was long a member and an officer of the Unity Club, as well as of the executive committee of the Detroit High School Alumni, and chairman of the board of directors of the University of Michigan Alumni Association of Detroit.

Mr. Heineman has long been a student of municipal economics, and has delivered many addresses and published a large number of pamphlets along the line of this subject. He is a Republican in his political faith, and is a member of practically all the prominent political clubs of that party in Detroit and Michigan. He is a director of the Detroit Fire & Marine Insurance Company, the leading insurance company of the state, and is a director of the Merz Capsule Company, as well as president of the Heineman Realty Company. He is a director and a life member of the State Anti-Tuberculosis Society, and at one time was secretary of the D'Arcambel Home Association.

Of the Jewish race and religion, Mr. Heineman is unusually well informed in matters of Jewish history and polity, and was the founder of the first Young Men's Hebrew Association organized in Detroit.

Thus far the life of Mr. Heineman has been largely given to public service, and in recognition of his excellent work along civic lines the University of Michigan, at its seventy-fifth anniversary in June, 1912, conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts.

EUGENE LUDWIG MISTERSKY. Not only as a successful member of the Detroit bar is Eugene Mistersky prominent, but also as an active and successful politician. From his boyhood days, that most fascinating of all games interested him deeply, and he has played a prominent part in the affairs of the Republican party in his home county. He is a man of education and consequently takes a keen interest in various phases of the city's life, not only politically but also socially and commercially, and his knowledge of economic and social conditions has rendered him a valuable member of such organizations as the Business Men's Club.

Eugene L. Mistersky is a native of Detroit, having been born here in 1877, on the 26th of February. His parents were Ignatz and Henrietta (Uhl) Mistersky, both of whom were born in Germany, the birthplace of the father being the old university city of Brumberg, and that of his mother being Kuhlman. It was in the early fifties that Ignatz Mistersky came to the United States, settling at once in Detroit. He lived there until the day of his death, July 20, 1902, and in that city his widow yet resides.

Eugene L. Mistersky had the superior advantages afforded by the grammar and high schools of Detroit, and on completing his preparatory work by graduating from the high school he entered the Detroit College of Law. He completed his work in the college of law in 1899, being graduated with the degree of LL. B., and in the same year was admitted to the bar. Since this time, with the exception of the time which he has given to politics and to other matters of public interest, he has devoted himself to the building of what has become a good practice.

Mr. Mistersky has always been a loyal member of the Republican party, and had no sooner cast his first vote than he began an active fight in behalf of his party. He managed with signal success the campaign of Judge John W. Donovan, when the latter was the nominee for the judgeship of the circuit court of Wayne county. In 1911 he became the manager of the campaign of Philip Van Zile, who was the candidate against Judge Donovan.

In fraternal affairs Mr. Mistersky takes a great interest and holds a prominent place. He is a member of the Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, affiliating with Friendship Lodge, and is also a member of Monroe Chapter and of Monroe Council. He is a member of the Social Order of the Moose, of the Concordia Society, of the Harmonie Society, and is active in the work of the Young Men's Christian Association. He is a member of various commercial organizations, such as the Detroit Board of Commerce, the Business Men's Club and the German Salesmen's Society, and is also a member of the Detroit Yacht Club.

On the 4th of September, 1901, Mr. Mistersky married Miss Florence Adel Holland, of Detroit, a daughter of Ferdinand, and Julia Holland, and they have one daughter, Florence Henrietta Mistersky.

ROBERT GIBBONS. One of the oldest and best known representatives of the journalistic profession in Michigan at the present time and one whose name became widely known in connection with the publication of the *Michigan Farmer*, of which he was editor for virtually a quarter of a century, as well as one of the owners of this most excellent and popular weekly, Robert Gibbons has made valuable contribution to the development and civic advancement of the Wolverine state, and is one of the sterling and honored citizens of Detroit, where he has maintained his home for more than a half century and where he is now living virtually retired, after long years of earnest and worthy endeavor. He has been in the most significant sense the artificer of his own fortune

as he became dependent upon his own resources when a mere boy, and as a man of broad intellectual ken and marked administrative ability he has shown the consistency of the statement that the discipline involved in continuous association with the "art preservative of all arts" is equivalent to a liberal education. No man identified with newspaper work in the Michigan metropolis has been better known, or more highly esteemed, and none has stood exponent of greater civic loyalty and progressiveness. Further than this, there stands to the lasting honor of Mr. Gibbons the record of valiant and faithful service as a soldier of the Union in the Civil war, and his status as a citizen and business man of Detroit render most consonant the brief record here incorporated concerning his career.

Robert Gibbons was born at Pottsdam, St. Lawrence county, New York, on the 20th of April, 1839, and is a son of Benjamin and Margaret (McPhee) Gibbons, both of whom were born in Scotland, whence the Gibbons family came to America in 1818 and the McPhee family in 1811. Benjamin Gibbons was reared to adult age in his native land and there received good educational advantages, besides which he served a thorough apprenticeship to the silk-weaver's trade, in the city of Paisley. As a young man, he accompanied his parents on their immigration to America and with them settled in the state of New York. He could not find in this country occupation at his trade and therefore turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, besides which he did a considerable amount of contract work in connection with the construction of the old Erie canal. In the meanwhile he married, and in the late thirties removed with his father and other members of the family to the province of Ontario, transportation being afforded by the chartering of a small vessel, by which they proceeded to Goderich, that province, a port of entry on Lake Huron, in which vicinity the father took up a tract of land, the same being virtually unimproved. This was just after the close of the Canadian rebellion of 1837, and Benjamin Gibbons enlisted in the regular Canadian army, in which he served at various points on the border. In 1842 the dominion parliament granted to all such soldiers tracts of land, and Benjamin Gibbons settled with his family on land thus secured by him, near Goderich, Huron county,—the same being a part of what was known as the Canadian Company's grant, and having been opened to settlement in 1843. Two years later Benjamin Gibbons met with an accident, in which one of his legs was broken, and he died from the effects of the injury, at London, the only town in the locality from which proper medical attendance could be secured, was sixty miles distant. He left his widow to provide for their six fatherless children, of whom Robert, of this review, was then five years of age. The widowed mother struggled bravely to maintain her family and endured many hardships, including the loss of her land. She lived to attain the age of over seventy years and passed the closing days of her life in Detroit. Of the six children three sons and two daughters reached years of maturity and of the number only Robert is living. The parents were folk of sterling character, honest, industrious and God-fearing and endowed with superior mentality. Both were zealous members of the Presbyterian church, in whose faith the children were carefully reared by the devoted and self-abnegating mother.

As may well be understood from the foregoing statements, the early educational advantages in the purely academic sense were exceedingly meager, as he began early to depend upon his own resources and to assist in the support of his mother and other members of the family. His entire attendance at school did not exceed four years in duration.

and when but twelve years of age he entered upon an apprenticeship in a printing office, that of the *Huron Signal*, at Goderich, a paper which was then published by Thomas McQueen and which is still issued under the same title. Thus Mr. Gibbons initiated his business career in the dignified and autocratic position of "printer's devil," and it is safe to say that he exercised to the full the prerogative of his office. He learned the printer's trade with thoroughness and continued in the employ of Mr. McQueen until 1857, when he came to Detroit, which city has represented his home and been the stage of his activities during the long intervening years, which he has marked with generous accomplishment. Upon establishing his residence in Detroit, Mr. Gibbons promptly united with the local printers' union, of which William Graham was president at the time. He entered the employ of the firm of Hosmer & Kaw, who conducted a job-printing office on State street, and in the autumn of the same year he secured a position in the composing room of the *Detroit Evening Tribune*. He continued to be thus engaged until he felt prompted to respond to the call of higher duty, by tendering his aid in defense of the Union, whose integrity was jeopardized by armed rebellion. With others of the employes of the *Tribune* he enlisted in Company B, Twenty-fourth Michigan Volunteer Infantry, on the 24th of July, 1862. The enlistment was made in a small wooden building used as a plumbing shop, and the proprietor was one of those who enlisted in the same company, of which Isaac W. Ingersoll was made captain. The regiment went into camp at the old state fair grounds, and there received instructions in military tactics, besides marching about the city to encourage the enlistment of more recruits.

Mr. Gibbons continued in the Union service until the close of the war, and received his honorable discharge in June, 1865, having been mustered out with his command at Washington City. He lived up to the full tension of the great conflict through which the integrity of the nation was perpetuated, met with many hazardous experiences and campaign hardships, and participated in a large number of important battles, besides innumerable skirmishes and other minor engagements. His regiment was assigned to the Army of the Potomac and with it he took part in the battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania and others, his brigade having opened the fight on the field of Gettysburg. In the engagement at Spottsylvania, Mr. Gibbons was wounded in the right arm and after passing a few days in the hospital he was granted a furlough. He returned to Detroit, where he remained about thirty days, within which he virtually recovered from the effects of his wound, and he then went to Washington, D. C., where he was placed in charge of a company of about one hundred men, in the position of captain. The command saw much active service in and about the national capital and was associated with other forces in defending the city until the arrival of Sheridan's cavalry. Mr. Gibbons then rejoined his regiment, which was in front of Petersburg at the time, and he was with the same in the vigorous campaign from that time forward. At the battle of Hatcher's Run the Fifth Army Corps, of which his regiment was a part, took a position on the wrong side of the river, having lost its way, and Mr. Gibbons, who was then serving as sergeant, was sent out to scout around prior to making any decisive movement. About four o'clock in the afternoon of a dark November day, while thus scouting, he was captured by Confederate soldiers, who were in most a pitiable condition, with tattered clothing and no food. Mr. Gibbons argued with his captors and told them that in their condition it would be better for them to give up the struggle and accompany him into the Union lines, as there was no chance for

them to escape capture within a short interval. About seven in the evening they decided to follow his advice, and they accordingly went back with him to the Union lines the next morning. They were at the point of starvation, and before starting out he gave them the three days' rations he had in his knapsack. Mr. Gibbons was then ordered to report to the commissary department of his brigade, and he served in this connection about two months. In the meanwhile his regiment had lost so many of its numbers that he and several other sergeants were sent back to Detroit for the purpose of recruiting its ranks. They succeeded in bringing the regiment up to about eleven hundred men, and soon afterward President Lincoln fell a martyr to the assassin's bullet. Mr. Gibbons' regiment went to Springfield, Illinois, as guard of honor of the noble president, and at the close of the war Mr. Gibbons returned to Detroit, being mustered out with the rank of first sergeant.

After having thus served faithfully and loyally in defense of a righteous cause, Mr. Gibbons again entered the employ of the old *Detroit Tribune*. In the following spring Chandler Ward and others founded the *Detroit Daily Post*, and in the office of the new paper Mr. Gibbons was night foreman for three years, at the expiration of which, in May, 1869, he became associated with Robert F. Johnstone in the purchase of the plant and business of the *Michigan Farmer*. They continued the business successfully under the firm name of Johnstone & Gibbons, until the death of Mr. Johnstone, when Benjamin J. Gibbons, brother of the surviving partner, became a member of the firm. He likewise had given gallant service in the Civil war, having been in service under Admiral Porter in the gunboat fleet on the Mississippi river, and having later been a member of the regular United States cavalry, with which he served in New Mexico and Arizona after the close of the war. He continued to be one of the interested principals in the publication of the *Michigan Farmer* until his death, which occurred in 1907, and he was one of the well known and highly esteemed citizens of Detroit. In 1893, after having been editor of the *Michigan Farmer* for virtually a quarter of a century, Robert Gibbons sold the property to the Lawrence Publishing Company, which has since continued the publication, which was brought to high standard and gained remarkably wide circulation under the effective administration of Mr. Gibbons, who has long been a recognized authority in matters pertaining to farm life, as he has been a close student along both scientific and practical lines. He continued as editor of the *Michigan Farmer* for ten years after the same was acquired by the Lawrence Publishing Company, and thereafter was in charge of the agricultural department of the *Detroit Free Press* for a period of about eighteen months. He was general manager of the live stock department of the Zenner Disinfectant Company until 1909, when, upon attaining the age of seventy years, he retired from active business connections, secure in the confidence and esteem of the community that has so long been his home.

In politics, Mr. Gibbons has been an ardent and effective advocate of the principles and policies for which the Republican party stands sponsor, and his religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church, of which Mrs. Gibbons likewise was a zealous member. He has ever retained a vital interest in his old comrades of the Civil war and was a charter member of both Fairbanks and the Detroit posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, with the latter of which he is still affiliated. It may be added that Mr. Gibbons was appointed by the governor of the state the Chairman of the first Grade Crossing Commission.

In the fall of 1866, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Gibbons to Miss Helen J. Thornburn, who was born and reared in Detroit and was a daughter of Andrew Thornburn, one of the early Scotchmen to settle in Detroit. The great loss and bereavement in the life of Mr. Gibbons was that which came when his loved and devoted wife was summoned to eternal rest, in October 1, 1908, her gentle and gracious attributes of character having endeared her to all who came within the sphere of her influence. Her remains rest in beautiful Elmwood cemetery. Mr. and Mrs. Gibbons became the parents of eight children, all of whom survive the loved mother, their names being here entered in respective order of birth: Robert T.; Andrew W.; Edward B.; George M.; Charles D.; John F.; Helen and Lillian. The elder daughter is the wife of Andrew T. Dempster, of Detroit, and the younger daughter, Miss Lillian, has presided over the family home since the death of her mother. The other members of the family also are residents of Detroit; Robert T., is a printer by trade; Andrew W. is deputy United States collector of customs; Edward B., manager of *The Pathfinder*; George M., also a printer; Charles D., with the Gray Motor Company; and John F., superintendent of the Motor Wagon Company. Mr. Gibbons has been distinctively one of the world's workers, and his course has been guided and governed by those high principles which, as thus evidenced, ever beget objective confidence and respect. He is a man of broad views, is generous and kindly, tolerant in judgment; and in Detroit, it may well be said that his circle of friends is coincident with that of his acquaintances, while his name is known and honored throughout the state by those who have read and profited from the *Michigan Farmer*, in which his work and interests so long centered.

ADOLPH E. SCHLESINGER. A native son of Michigan and one who gained precedence as a prominent manufacturer and representative business man of its metropolis, Adolph E. Schlesinger won large and worthy success through his own well directed endeavors, and his life and character were such as to give him secure place in the confidence and high regard of his fellow men. In the manufacturing of various lines of garments, he built up one of the leading industries of the kind in Detroit, and he continued to be actively engaged in the supervision of this large and prosperous enterprise until his death, which occurred on the 17th of July, 1909. He was a citizen of marked public spirit and progressiveness and took a lively interest in all that tended to advance the material and civic prosperity of his home city. A man of intrinsic honor and steadfast principles, he left the heritage of a good name, and there is all of consistency in according in this publication a brief review of his career and a tribute to his memory as one of the representative business men of Detroit.

Mr. Schlesinger was born in the city of Ypsilanti, Michigan, on the 25th of September, 1855, and was a son of Emmanuel and Rosalia Schlesinger, who removed to Detroit when the subject of this memoir was but two years of age. William Schlesinger, the grandfather of him to whom this sketch is dedicated, was one of the pioneer merchants of Detroit, where he conducted a small general store for many years on Fort street, East, near the corner of St. Antoine and Hastings streets. He was nearly one hundred years of age at the time of his death. The parents of Mr. Schlesinger continued to maintain their home in Detroit until their death and the father was for many years actively identified with business interests in this city.

Adolph E. Schlesinger gained his early education in the public schools of Detroit and as a youth he secured employment in the mer-

cantile establishment of the late C. R. Mabley, who was a founder of the first department store in this city. A few years later Mr. Schlesinger went to Cincinnati, where he associated himself with the firm of Mabley & Carew, conducting a large department store in that city. He rose to a most responsible executive position with this concern and continued to be identified with the same about ten years, at the expiration of which he returned to Detroit, where for a few years he was associated with his two brothers in conducting the retail clothing store known as "The Famous" on Monroe avenue.

About the year 1895 Mr. Schlesinger engaged in the manufacturing of white duck clothing, with headquarters at 125-7 Jefferson avenue, and with this line of enterprise he continued to be identified until his death. Through careful and progressive policies, reinforced by most scrupulous fairness in dealing and by the high grade of products put forth, he built up an industry that is one of wide scope and importance. He gradually amplified the enterprise and augmented the facilities of his establishment, to meet the ever increasing demands placed thereon by an appreciative trade, and the business is still conducted by his widow, who has full supervision of the same, under the original firm name of A. Schlesinger & Company. The trade of the concern is widely disseminated and in connection with its operations employment is given to a large force of men and women. All kinds of duck and drill coats, jackets, vests, etc., are manufactured, as well as butcher frocks, automobile coats, men's sailor blouses and pants, girls' and ladies' blouses, and serge and flannel coats and jackets, for waiters, barkeepers, etc.

In the midst of the exactions of his large and prosperous business Mr. Schlesinger was never neglectful of civic responsibilities and though he had no desire to enter the arena of practical politics he was a staunch supporter of the cause of the Republican party and was ever ready to lend his cooperation in the furtherance of measures and enterprises advanced for the general good of his home city. He was an active member of the Harmonie Society, the Masonic fraternity, and the Royal Arcanum, and at the time of the illness which terminated in his death he had just been elected a member of the Detroit Board of Commerce. He was a prominent and influential member of the Temple Beth El, from which his funeral services were held, interment being made in Woodmere cemetery.

On the 19th of February, 1884, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Schlesinger to Miss Feannie Burton, who was born and reared in Detroit, which city has ever been her home. She is a daughter of Nathan and Rebecca (Nymark) Burton, who here established their residence more than half a century ago, and the venerable mother now resides with Mrs. Schlesinger in the latter's beautiful home, No. 470 Brush street. The father was for many years a successful business man in Detroit and was a citizen who ever commended unqualified esteem in the city that was so long his home. Mr. and Mrs. Schlesinger had no children.

Mrs. Schlesinger assumed heavy responsibilities at the time of her husband's death and in the management of the extensive industrial enterprise which he founded she has shown marked ability and discrimination, being known as a business woman of special executive ability and progressive ideas. She is a prominent factor in Jewish circles in her native city and also in its general social activities. She is a zealous member of Temple Beth El, is treasurer of the Jewish Women's Club, is a director of the United Jewish Charities, is a member of the Jewish Widows' & Orphans' Association, and is identified with other representative charitable, benevolent and social organizations, in each of which her influence and active interest have not lacked appreciation.

HENRY ADELBERT DAVIS. The war of 1861-65 called to the field of war in the south the flower of Michigan's manhood. While attention has often been called to the catastrophes wrought by the war in the southland, it is true that the northern states were depleted of the best of the vital forces of manhood which were needed to propel the activities of commerce and industry. Michigan's response to the appeal for volunteers was prompt, and the very first call brought out hundreds of vigorous young men who went to war without any of the urgings and influences that impelled many later recruits. At Lincoln's call for seventy-five thousand men, issued April 17th, 1861, the regiment of three-month men known as the First Michigan Three Month Volunteers quickly enrolled, containing two companies formed in Detroit. Company B of this regiment was the "Jackson Grays" which originated as an independent company formed in Jackson and vicinity. Among the members of this company, one of the survivors and a prominent citizen of Detroit is Henry A. Davis, No. 165 Rosedale court. He saw a long and arduous service in the war for more than three years, was in the thickest of the fighting in Virginia, having been in forty-two battles, was several times wounded, and made a record as a faithful soldier which deserves lasting memory from the state and nation.

Henry Adelbert Davis was born at Leona, Jackson county, Michigan, October 2, 1844, youngest of seventeen children, so that he was not seventeen years when he enlisted for the war. He attended school there during his youth, and then on the 15th of April, 1861, joined the Jackson Grays. They went to Detroit, where they were mustered in on May 1st, and lettered as Company B of the First Michigan Three Months' Regiment. Thence he went with the regiment to Washington, and on the night of May 23rd the regiment crossed Long Bridge in the march on Alexandria. In the streets of that town his company captured Captain Ball's Confederate cavalry. Mr. Davis and other members of the company were placed on guard over the Marshall house. His regimental flag was the first to fly over Alexandria. He participated in the first great and disastrous battle of Bull Run, and on July 21st received his first wound, in the left side, a flesh wound that did not keep him from the firing line. After the battle he was separated from his regiment and for two days was inside the rebel lines. In the meantime the report went home that he was among the slain. His regiment came back to Detroit on August 5th, and was there mustered out.

On September 15th following, Mr. Davis reenlisted and became a member of the First Michigan Infantry in the three years' service, part of the time being in Company C and part of the time in Company G. As a part of the Army of the Potomac, which bore the brunt of the rebellion, he participated with his regiment altogether in forty-two battles, some of them the greatest conflicts of arms known in history. He fought at First Bull Run, the seven days battle in front of Richmond, the Second Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, the Wilderness, Gettysburg, the siege of Petersburg, and in many lesser engagements. At Gaines' Mill on June 27, 1862, he was wounded in the left leg and received a wound in the right side at Shady Grove Church. After three years and three months in the army he was mustered out in front of the Yellow Tavern at Petersburg, September 15, 1864.

Mr. Davis has taken a very prominent part in Grand Army affairs both in Detroit and elsewhere, and has held the chief official honors of both local and state organizations. In 1886, Governor Pennoyer, of Oregon, commissioned him lieutenant colonel and assistant adjutant general of the militia of that state. Mr. Davis affiliates with the

Masonic order, and his membership is with Denver Lodge No. 5, A. F. & A. M., and Denver Chapter No. 2, R. A. M., of Colorado. His travels have taken him to all parts of the world so that his associations have been varied and interesting. In politics he has never taken an active part, though he is a good Republican.

Mr. Davis represents an old family of Jackson county and throughout its residence in America the family record has been noteworthy. His grandfather was Peter Davis, who was born in Wales, and as a boy was brought to this country during the closing years of the colonial period of history. The settlement where the family lived was exposed to the attacks of hostile Indians and in one of these all the members of the family except Peter and his sister were slain by the savages and he himself was carried away into captivity. He spent fifteen years among the tribes, and finally was released through the intercession of a priest at Montreal and through a money payment by the priest. After the Revolutionary war, as a reward for his sacrifices and services, he was granted by the government twelve thousand acres of land. This land was in western New York, and for a pair of leather breeches he traded his right to an entire section on the site now occupied by the city of Ithaca.

James Eager Davis, son of this frontier veteran and father of Henry A., was born in New York and was old enough to participate in the War of 1812. A number of years afterward he joined the westward movement and sought a home in Michigan. He brought his family in the spring of 1844, with wagon and ox team, and settled in Jackson county in time to do his share of pioneer work in the development of that region. His first settlement was along the old government road between Detroit and Chicago, and on this famous thoroughfare Henry A. Davis was born in the fall following the arrival of the family.

Few American families have furnished more members to the military service of the country than this one. Besides the services already described, James H., a brother of Henry and now deceased, was a soldier in both the Mexican and the Civil wars. George W., another brother, lost his life at James Island, South Carolina, June 16, 1862, during the War of the Rebellion. Thus in all the great wars of the nation the Davis family has been represented.

Henry A. Davis was married to Frances M. L. Olney at Bay City, Michigan, January 21st, 1871. Two children, a boy and a girl were born of this marriage. Mrs. Davis died in Denver, Colorado, in 1901, and Mr. Davis was married at Jackson, Michigan, June 6, 1903, to Mrs. Georgie Robinson.

WILLIAM C. CLAXTON. There was naught of indecision, apathy or indifference in the career of this honored citizen, for his character was the positive expression of a strong and steadfast nature which found exemplification in productive industry and impregnable integrity of character. He first came to Detroit when a young man, more than sixty years ago, and here he made his home during the greater portion of the intervening period, save for a short time passed in Missouri and the interval given to loyal and gallant service as a soldier of the Union in the Civil war. He was long numbered among the leading contractors and builders in Detroit and here he lived and labored with all of ability and earnestness until physical infirmities brought a cessation of effort. Here he attained to the venerable age of eighty-two years, and he was summoned to the life eternal at his home, 1075 Fourth avenue, on the 21st of May, 1911, secure in the high regard of all who knew him or were conversant with his long and useful career. He was a man of fine in-



WILLIAM C. CLAXTON

tellectual and business powers, and as loyal in the "piping times of peace" as he was in that climacteric period when he did yeoman service on the field of battle in the great strife for the perpetuation of the integrity of the nation, and he contributed his quota to the civic and material advancement and prosperity of the city which so long represented his home and the center of his varied interests.

William C. Claxton was born in the village of Bethlehem, England, on Christmas day of the year 1828, and was a son of Francis and Nancy Claxton, both representatives of staunch old English stock. When he was four years of age his parents immigrated to America and established their home in the province of Ontario, Canada, where they passed the residue of their lives and where he was reared to adult age, in the meanwhile being afforded the advantages of excellent schools of the locality and period. As a youth he there entered upon an apprenticeship to the trade of brickmason, at which he became a skilled artisan. In 1845, at the age of seventeen years, Mr. Claxton came to Detroit, where he engaged in the work of his trade as a journeyman and where he gave evidence of his ambition by continuing his educational work in a night school, through the medium of which and later self-discipline of the most effective order he gained a liberal education. He finally engaged in contract work at his trade and was identified with the erection of many prominent buildings in Detroit in the early days, as was he also in later years of broadened activities as a contractor and builder. In 1859 Mr. Claxton removed to Missouri, where he was engaged in the manufacturing of fruit baskets until his intrinsic loyalty was quickened to responsive protest and decisive action by the outbreak of the Civil war. He promptly tendered his aid in defense of the Union by enlisting as a private in the Twenty-fifth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, from which he was later transferred to the First Missouri Regiment of Engineers. He participated in many engagements, principally in connection with the operations in the Trans-Mississippi department, and lived up to the full tension of the great fratricidal conflict, the while his gallant and meritorious services brought him promotion to the office of lieutenant, of which he continued the incumbent until victory had crowned the Union arms. He duly received his honorable discharge and his continued interest in the affairs of his old comrades in arms was later indicated by his affiliation, for more than a quarter of a century before his death, with the Grand Army of the Republic. After his return to Detroit he became one of the early members of Fairbanks Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and he was one of its most valued and honored adherents until the close of his life. He had the distinction of serving as commander of this post in 1895, and he was among the first to urge the erection of the Grand Army building in Detroit. He devoted himself earnestly to the promotion of this enterprise and was actively identified with the erection of the fine building, in the furtherance of the erection of which various other members of the leading Civil-war organizations of the city likewise gave zealous and liberal co-operation. Mr. Claxton also held membership in the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States and was active in its affairs.

Within a short time after the close of the war Mr. Claxton returned to Detroit, where he soon established himself in strong vantage place as one of the representative contractors and builders of the state. He erected many large buildings in Detroit and other cities and upon his entire business career there rests no blemish, for his fidelity and ability were never questioned and his work was ever a work of honor, whether great or small. He continued actively engaged in business until about 1890, when he retired from active labors, and he passed the residue of

his life in peace and contentment at his attractive home, bearing with fortitude his physical infirmities, which included total blindness during the last four years of his life. He was a man of most genial and gracious personality, with strong mentality and contemplative spirit, and he was an appreciative reader of the best in literature until blindness made such indulgence impossible. He was specially earnest in his study of religious matters and had a deep reverence for the spiritual verities. Though at all times tolerant of the views of others, he was liberal in his religious convictions and was a regular attendant and generous supporter of the Church of Our Father, the leading Universalist organization of the city. In 1903 Mr. Claxton erected, at the corner of Ferris street and Fourth avenue, the fine modern residence in which his widow still maintains her home, and here were continued until his demise the ideal domestic associations that had proved his greatest comfort and solace during the long years of a cheerful and mutually sympathetic married life. Though he was an octogenarian at the time of his death, Mr. Claxton retained his mental powers practically unimpaired to the last, and continued to manifest a lively interest in current topics and public affairs. Though he never manifested any ambition for public office, he was liberal and progressive in his civic attitude, was ever ready to lend his co-operation in support of those agencies that tended to further the social and material prosperity of his home city, and his political allegiance was given to the Republican party. Upon the celebration of the eightieth birthday anniversary of Mr. Claxton, on Christmas day, 1908, there were present at his home to do him honor twenty of his children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren. The funeral services of this honored pioneer citizen were held from the family home, in charge of Rev. Lee S. McCollister, pastor of the Church of Our Father, and interment was made in Woodmere cemetery. The death of Mr. Claxton was a source of sincere bereavement to his wide circle of friends, and the military organizations with which he was identified passed appropriate resolutions of regret and sorrow.

By his first wife, whom he wedded when a young man, he is survived by five children,—Frank W., Frederick L., William B., Walter K. and Luman E. In the city of Buffalo, New York, on the 21st of April, 1881, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Claxton to Mrs. Mary (Robson) Brooks, widow of Lester Brooks, who was a resident of Massachusetts at the time of his death and who is survived by one son, now a resident of Detroit. No children were born of the second marriage. Mrs. Claxton was born in Yorkshire, England, as were also her parents, Robert and Sarah Robson, who came to the United States when she was a girl, her tenth birthday anniversary having been celebrated on shipboard while the family were thus en route.

„JOSEPH LOWTHIAN HUDSON. A place among Detroit's foremost men has long since been universally accorded the late Joseph Lowthian Hudson, who during his long and intensely active career accomplished so much and exerted so beneficial an influence along the lines of the civic, commercial and benevolent development of the city.

Mr. Hudson was born at Newcastle-on-Tyne, county of Northumberland, England, on the 17th of October 1846, and died at Worthing, England, a watering place on the English channel, on the 5th of July, 1912, his death having resulted from pneumonia within little more than a fortnight after he had gone abroad for the purpose of recuperating his physical energies. He was a son of Richard and Elizabeth (Lowthian) Hudson, both natives of England. Richard, the father, was for

many years engaged in the wholesale tea, coffee and spice business in Newcastle, England, but encountering business reverses he came to America in 1853, his family joining him two years later. He located at Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, whence the family removed to Grand Rapids, Michigan, thence to Ionia, that state, and still later to Pontiac, Michigan. At Pontiac he was in the employ of the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad Company until the late Christopher R. Mabley then a clothing merchant of that city, bought out a rival store and placed Mr. Hudson in charge of the establishment. Joseph L., the son, at that time was and had been for some time employed as a clerk in Mr. Mabley's original Pontiac store. Later Mr. Mabley bought out a store at Ionia, Michigan, and placed the senior Mr. Hudson in charge of that business. He continued to reside at the latter place until his death, which occurred in February, 1873, his wife's death having occurred in April, 1863, at Pontiac, just previous to the removal of the family from that place to Ionia. Of the children of Richard and Elizabeth Hudson, seven attained to years of maturity, all of whom are still living with the exception of him to whom this memoir is dedicated. The eldest son, Professor Richard Hudson, is one of the leading members of the faculty of the University of Michigan; James B. Hudson is vice president of the J. L. Hudson Company of Cleveland, Ohio; William Hudson is vice president of the J. L. Hudson Company of Buffalo, New York; and the surviving daughters are Mrs. Robert B. Tannahill, Mrs. Joseph T. Webber and Mrs. William Clay, of Detroit.

Joseph L. Hudson acquired his educational training in the schools of Newcastle, England, Hamilton, Ontario, and Grand Rapids, Michigan. His first employment outside of the home was as clerk in a grocery store in Hamilton, and his next was on a fruit farm near Grand Rapids. After the family removed to Pontiac he entered the employ of the late C. R. Mabley as clerk in his clothing store, where he continued for nearly five years. Then going to Ionia, he assisted his father in the management of the Mabley store at that place, which they purchased later. This business alliance continued with success until the death of the senior member of the firm, which was styled R. Hudson & Son. At the time of the death of the elder partner the Ionia business was appraised at a valuation of \$40,000, half of which belonged to Mr. J. L. Hudson, who continued the enterprise under the old firm name. During the financial panic of 1873 Mr. Hudson, though careful and conservative, was overtaken by disaster and found himself unable to meet the demands placed upon him, and his business became insolvent in 1878, with liabilities of about \$68,000 and with assets greatly depreciated. At this juncture was significantly shown the inpregnable honesty and loyalty of Mr. Hudson. He had so gained the confidence of his creditors that they extended him aid in continuing his business, which enabled him to survive the panic and eventually make his business a permanent success. Though no legal obligation rested upon him to pay any amounts over the stipulated sixty cents on the dollar, yet he in 1879, a year after he removed to Detroit, paid all his local creditors the extra fourth per cent, together with interest. In August, 1888, he paid in full his eastern creditors, and stood square with the world to his own satisfaction, he having expended at least \$25,000 in carrying out his rigid ideas of honesty and square dealing. So rare, if not unprecedented, was such an exhibition of scrupulous honesty and integrity under the circumstances that Mr. Hudson's course caused absolute amazement in trade circles. He never, however, claimed any credit for his action, but simply maintained that he took the right course, as he did later in many other instances, where he wrought good works and "blushed to find them fame."

Mr. Hudson was the founder of not only the great business enterprise which perpetuates his name in Detroit, but also of important mercantile establishments, which likewise bear his name, in the cities of Cleveland, Toledo and Buffalo, but to his friends and admirers it has always been a source of especial gratification that his most brilliant and important achievements in business were in Detroit, his home city, and one to which he was ever loyal in the extreme at all times. In 1877 he came to Detroit to assume the management of the large clothing business of his old employer, Mr. C. R. Mabley, with whom he continued until December, 1880, when the business relations of these two gentlemen were severed after a very successful period of three years of mutual profit. The rupture of the partnership was followed by a memorable struggle between the younger and the older merchant. Mr. Hudson opened, on April 2, 1881, a clothing store in the old Detroit Opera House building. Six years later, in April, 1887, he removed to the Henkel building, numbers 141-145 Woodward avenue, where he remained until September, 1891, when he moved into the magnificent building he had erected on the site of the old Presbyterian church and adjacent property, on the northwest corner of Gratiot and Farmer streets, which property he had bought for that purpose. To this building a large addition was made in 1907, carrying it farther to the north, and in 1911 another handsome addition was made, giving a Woodward avenue frontage. Originally a clothing store, the establishment became upon removal to the present location a general department store that compares more than favorably with the leading concerns of the kind in the largest metropolitan centers of the country, and does an annual business of several million dollars. Several years ago the business was incorporated as the J. L. Hudson Company, with Mr. J. L. Hudson as president. Mr. Hudson's place in the company is now taken by his nephew, Mr. R. H. Webber, who was associated with his uncle for many years and was prior to Mr. Hudson's death vice-president of the company.

The subjoined editorial from the *Detroit Free Press* shows the esteem in which Mr. Hudson was held by the people of Detroit: "The death of Joseph L. Hudson is a civic disaster. He was unquestionably Detroit's most genuinely public-spirited citizen, her sanest philanthropist. If it may be said of any man who has lived in this city it may be said of him that his place can not be filled. There was nothing which Mr. Hudson believed to be for the substantial betterment of his city, his state or his country in which he failed to interest himself actively, and this statement extends to the religious, philanthropic and business worlds. He was never deaf to any call for assistance for a worthy cause. He gave his time and his money liberally and ungrudgingly. He never feared to stand for principle; he never failed to champion a cause because it chanced to be unpopular, if he believed it to be a righteous cause. Many such a cause gained dignity and standing through the mere fact that he was behind it. He was, of course, criticized at times by unthinking opponents and by those ruled by the passion of the moment, but persons who came into close touch with him and knew him respected him and admired him for his whole-souled manliness and courage, even when they most disagreed with him.

"A man of strong convictions and aggressive nature, Mr. Hudson was absolutely devoid of bigotry. He had the widest charity for the faults of others and the widest tolerance for honest beliefs which conflicted with his own. His charitableness did not stop with the giving of money, time and counsel; it extended to unfailing consideration for the feelings and rights of others. He was invariably courteous and con-

siderate, a man who disliked useless and pointless strife as thoroughly as he believed in battle for principle or for a worthy object. His ability to maintain an impartial attitude made him almost invaluable as a settler of disputes and as a healer of factional bitternesses. His democracy was of the sensible, unassuming sort which frowned upon any distinction between persons because of differences in social position or financial condition. There was at no time need to announce that he was in the strict sense of the term a gentleman; one felt the fact almost instinctively upon entering his presence.

"If any man in this city ever deserved business success Mr. Hudson deserved it. He had what sometimes seemed to be an almost limitless capacity for work. His probity was beyond question. He was known all over the country for his high ideals of business honor and the strictness with which he lived up to them. It is a matter of record that three times he voluntarily assumed large indebtednesses which he was under no legal obligation to assume and which many persons might have avoided without feeling that they had slighted moral obligations. The natural result was, of course, that Mr. Hudson had hosts of friends to aid him on one or two occasions when he found himself in financial straits. From this, however, it may not be gathered that his honesty was ever of the calculating sort, for these transactions, so much to his credit, became matters of common knowledge only through accidents for which he was in no way responsible. How much Mr. Hudson and others with similar business ideals have done to raise ethical standards in the business world of Detroit can not be estimated.

"Mr. Hudson was a man any municipality might be proud to acknowledge before the world as its leading citizen and as the person most thoroughly representative of its best social, business and political ideals. The sorrow of Detroit over his death will be deep and lasting."

In all lines of public enterprise Mr. Hudson gave his influence and co-operation with the utmost liberality. He served as president of the Detroit Board of Commerce and did much to foster its high civic ideals. He was president of Harper Hospital at the time of his death and also of the Associated Charities of Detroit. He likewise held the presidency of the Provident Loan Society; was vice-president of the Dime Savings Bank; a trustee of the Central Methodist Episcopal church; a member of the advisory board of the Detroit Young Men's Christian Association and also of the Young Women's Christian Association; and chairman of the board of trustees of McGregor Institute.

Mr. Hudson was a believer in the basic principles of the Democratic party, but in local affairs he gave his support to the men and measure meeting the approval of his judgment, irrespective of party and affiliations. He was an uncompromising foe of the liquor traffic, but in this direction, as in other relations of life, his abiding human sympathy ever made him tolerant of the failings of others. He was most liberal in his contributions to charitable and benevolent institutions and objects, and his private benefactions were innumerable, with ever a touch of personal interest and a desire to aid in the most consistent way. That he was essentially humanity's friend has been proved on so many occasions and in such definite ways that further affirmation of the fact is not demanded. Of him it may well be said that he "remembered those who were forgotten."

Mr. Hudson was never unmindful of his civic duties, and in the midst of the manifold exactions of his great business interests he consented to serve in such unsalaried municipal offices as member of the water commission and the electric lighting commission. He never married, but his home life was ideal through its close association with the members of

his immediate family who were of his household. In conclusion of this memoir it may not be amiss to state that the various business, social and other organizations with which Mr. Hudson was identified passed resolutions of loss and bereavement, such evidences of appreciation having been given by the employes of the J. L. Hudson Company, by the Dime Savings Bank, by the Detroit Real Estate Board by the Detroit Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, by the Detroit Board of Commerce, by the official board of the Central Methodist Episcopal church, by the board of directors of the Detroit Museum of Art, by the trustees of Harper Hospital, and by the trustees of both the Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Women's Christian Association, as well as by many other organizations which had received personal interest and liberal support from him. The mortal remains of this honored citizen were brought back to Detroit for interment in Woodlawn cemetery, where they were laid to rest on the 19th of July, 1912. The funeral, at the Central Methodist Episcopal church, called forth a vast assembly of all sorts and conditions of citizens, who came to pay a last tribute to a friend and to a man whose noble personality will cause his name to be held in enduring honor in the city that was so long his home and the center of his interests. Of Joseph L. Hudson one who knew him well gave the following estimate: "He would go further out of his way to show kindness to weak or needy persons than any man I have ever known. Detroit has lost one of her chief citizens."

HARRY L. SCHELLENBERG. Among the well known and successful members of the Detroit bar who have by continued hard work and persistency, backed by native talent and developed ability, won a recognized position, is Harry L. Schellenberg, who maintains offices in Suite No. 69 of the Home Bank Building.

Mr. Schellenberg was born on the parental farm in the county of Perth, Ontario, Canada, on October 30, 1868, and is the son of Nicholas and Catherine (Viotor) Schellenberg. Nicholas Schellenberg was a native of Germany, the son of Jacob and Catherine (Gnau) Schellenberg, the former having been a soldier under Napoleon, and he had three horses shot from under him in battle, he himself escaping without injury in each instance. The old gentleman brought the family to the United States when his son Nicholas was a boy in his sixth year. Landing at New York city, the family was there advised to seek a home near the German settlement known as Berlin in Ontario, and it was thus they settled in Canada instead of the United States. Jacob, the pioneer, secured land in the county of Perth, cleared and improved a farm, and there lived until his death, which occurred when he had reached the patriarchal age of ninety-one years. Catherine, the mother of the subject, was born in Hesse, Germany, and was the daughter of John Viotor. Her family came to the United States when she was a young lady of sixteen years, and, like the Schellenbergs, after reaching New York they sought the German settlement in Ontario, locating in Perth county, where John Viotor passed the remainder of his life, dying at the advanced age of ninety-three years. Nicholas Schellenberg and three of his brothers became pioneer settlers of Fullarton township, Perth county, Ontario, going there and engaging in farming when that section was yet a wilderness, and before the Grand Trunk Railroad was constructed. There he continued to live, following farming as his vocation until his death in 1905. His widow still lives on the old farmstead, and is now in her eighty-sixth year of life, enjoying a fair measure of health and the full control of all her faculties.

Harry L. Schellenberg was reared to farm life and for a time attended such schools as the community afforded. Later he was a student in a German school for some two or three years, and with that schooling as a foundation, he has developed himself especially well in an educational way. He read law in the office of Frank T. Lodge in Detroit, attending night school while pursuing his law studies, and was admitted to the bar on April 17, 1890. He practiced his profession for two years, then in 1893 was elected justice of the peace, which office he held for a period of four years, thereafter returning to the general practice of law, and since continuing with excellent success.

Mr. Schellenberg married Miss Plum Bateson, who was born in Toronto, Ontario, and who is the daughter of Samuel R. Bateson. She came to Detroit with her parents when an infant of one month. One son has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Schellenberg, Earl Bateson Vietor, born January 16, 1897.

IDA LOOSE ZACHARIAS CORBETT. Without having attributed to herself any of the prerogatives of the so-called "new woman," Ida L. Zacharias Corbett has shown most emphatically her capacity along initiative and constructive lines and now stands at the head of an industrial enterprise of broad scope and importance. She is president of the corporation conducting business under the title of Zacharias and Mason Company and figures as the founder of the enterprise, the functions of which are the manufacturing of women's and misses' dresses and other apparel. The business is entirely of wholesale order and its products have at all times constituted its most effective advertising as well as its best commercial asset. The concern has been built up from a modest inception to one of distinctive magnitude, and the result is due to the well directed efforts and sound business judgment of Ida L. Zacharias Corbett and her sister, Mrs. Lucy A. Mason, who have thus been associated since 1889, when they began operations on a very small scale in a private residence on Henry street. They carried on the business here for a short time only, soon removing to larger quarters on Grand River avenue. In 1894, owing to the expansion of the business, adequate headquarters were taken in a new brick building at the corner of Grand River avenue and Fifth street, where the two top floors were fitted up for the use of the firm. At this time a number of electric sewing machines were installed, and so rapidly did the business increase that in 1896 it was found necessary to secure larger quarters, with the result that the firm moved their establishment to the Scripps building, on Grand River avenue, where they occupied three entire floors, utilizing, in fact, all of the space they could secure in the building. More machines were installed and the force of operatives was increased. Continuous growth attended the enterprise under the able management of the ambitious sisters, and on the 31st of January, 1900, they moved into their own substantial and modern building, at 11-13 Pine street. Here they purchased the ground and erected a brick and stone building two stories in height, with a basement, and containing twenty-five thousand square feet of floor space. The entire building is utilized by the company and there are now in commission in the establishment from two to three hundred sewing machines, operated by electricity, with all other facilities and accessories of the best modern type. Employment is given to a corps of about two hundred and fifty operatives, assigned to the various departments, and the output of the establishment now reaches a large magnitude each year. The trade extends throughout the middle and the western states to the Pacific coast, this territory being covered regularly by representatives of the firm. The enterprise has proved a valu-

able contribution to the commercial prestige of Detroit, and it stands as a monument to the energy, progressiveness and keen business sagacity of the two sisters who have brought it into being and developed it, and who are held in unequivocal esteem in the local business community, as well as in social circles. In 1901 the business was incorporated under the laws of the state, with a capital stock of \$100,000, and the annual business now reaches an aggregate of fully \$200,000. Ida L. Zacharias is president of the company and her sister, Mrs. Lucy A. Mason, is vice-president. The latter's son-in-law, John M. Biles, is secretary of the corporation and gives to the same his entire time and attention. He is a keen and energetic business man and is a fine adjunct to the enterprise. These three officers also constitute the board of directors, and Ida L. Zacharias Corbett is also president of the Grand Rapids Upholstering Company, which conducts a prosperous business in the city of Grand Rapids, Michigan. She has been a resident of Detroit for nearly a quarter of a century and has shown a loyal interest in all that has tended to advance the material and civic prosperity of the city, in which she and her sister have gained such marked success and business precedence. Ida L. Zacharias Corbett is a member of the First Presbyterian church, and Mrs. Mason and Mr. Biles are members of the Central Methodist Episcopal church, while all three are identified with the Young Women's and Young Men's Christian Associations. Each of the sisters have beautiful homes on Avery avenue and they also own other real estate aside from their residence and business properties.

Both Ida L. Zacharias Corbett and her sister were born in Monroe county, Michigan, and are representatives of one of the honored pioneer families of that section of the state, where their paternal grandfather secured large tracts of government land within a short time after the admission of Michigan to the Union. They are daughters of Peter K. and Barbara (King) Zacharias, both of whom continued to reside in Monroe county until their deaths, the father having given the major part of his life to agricultural pursuits. Of the seven sons and four daughters born to the parents, two daughters and one son survive. Besides Ida L. Zacharias Corbett and Mrs. Mason is their brother, Peter H. Zacharias, who has now retired from active business and resides in Detroit. Mrs. Mason is the widow of Allen Mason, who died nearly a quarter of a century ago, and their only child, Jennie E., is now the wife of John M. Biles, secretary of the corporation of Zacharias & Mason. Mr. and Mrs. Biles have three children,—Allen M., Grace L. and Helen E. In October, 1910, Ida L. Zacharias was married to the late William P. Corbett, who was a prominent and brilliant attorney of Detroit, with offices in the Hammond building. His death occurred during the same fall as their marriage.

Mr. Corbett was born in St. Albans, Vt., of an old New England family. He was graduated from the St. Albans High School. In the year 1887 he came to Detroit and here was graduated from the Detroit College of Law with the class of '93, and in the same year was admitted to the bar in Michigan. He was for a time in the law office of the late Col. John Atkinson, then in the office of Maybury and Lucking, where he continued until he opened offices for himself in the Hammond building. He was a ripe scholar, a close student and a brilliant man, and was a most successful lawyer. He was prominent in the Independent Order of Foresters and the Loyal Guards, and was also a member of the New England Society.

CHARLES J. TROESTER. At the death on September 11, 1906, of Charles J. Troester, Detroit lost a citizen who was high in the esteem

and affection of the community and was especially well known among the old German residents of the city. He was born in Detroit, at the corner of Pipale and Franklin streets, on the 2nd of September, 1862. He was the son of John and Katherine Troester, who were of German descent and had been among the early settlers in the city. Charles Troester received his early education in St. Mary's Catholic school and in the public schools of Detroit, but for the most part he was a self-educated and self-made man, for it was to his own keenness of observation and to his wide reading after his school days were over that he really owed the firm basis upon which his character was built. He first entered the world of work at the age of fifteen, when as a bell boy he was employed for a short time in the Windsor Hotel. After this taste of the joy of earning money he went to work in real earnest in his father's business. He stayed in the grocery store with his father, learning the business, until he was nineteen years of age. He then bought out his father and became the sole owner of the business, which was a combination of grocery and saloon, located at the corner of Ripale and Franklin streets. For fifteen years thereafter, he conducted the business with great success, and then he sold out to his brother George, who is now the owner and manager of the business.

After disposing of the business which he had bought from his father Mr. Troester went into the real estate business and for six years bought and sold property, with varying success, but taken as a whole these were years of prosperity. At the end of this time he built a business block at the corner of Ripale and Congress streets, and here he installed a grocery and saloon business which he operated for about three years. He then sold out and from this time until his death in 1906, lived in retirement. After his death on the 11th of September, he was laid to rest in Mount Elliot cemetery. He left many friends who knew him as a kind and loyal friend, marked by the sterling German attributes of industry and honor. He was a member of the American Insurance Union, the Order of Foresters and of the Catholic Court.

Politically Mr. Troester was a Democrat, but though he took a great interest in political issues, he could never be prevailed upon to run for office.

On the 24th of June, 1891, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Troester to Miss Josephine Pulto, the daughter of Anthony and Mary Pulto. She was born in Detroit and represented two of the oldest and most distinguished German families in the city. Her father was for many years a wholesale grocer and liquor dealer in Detroit, and was well known for his progressive business methods. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Troester was blessed with three sons; John Harry, Marshall F. and Charles J., all of whom make their home with their mother. The Troester family are all communicants of the Roman Catholic church. Mrs. Troester now makes her home in the attractive residence she bought after her husband's death on East Grand Boulevard.

THE DAISY MANUFACTURING COMPANY. One of the leading industrial enterprises of Wayne county is the Daisy Manufacturing Company, of Plymouth, which, in the manufacture of the "Daisy" air rifle, and a small toy pop gun, gives employment to nearly two hundred people, it being the largest manufacture of air rifles in the world, each year making more than all the other factories combined. This company is in reality a continuation of the old Plymouth Iron Windmill Company which, in 1882, was established in Plymouth, Michigan, by H. W. Baker, the present president of the Daisy Manufacturing Company, and L. C. Hough, father of E. C. Hough, now treasurer of the Daisy Manufactur-

ing Company. For eight years after its establishment the original company manufactured iron windmills with more or less success, but in 1890 gave up that work, although it continued to make the "Daisy" air rifle, the manufacture of which it had begun in 1888. In 1895 the firm name was changed from the Plymouth Iron Windmill Company to its present form, the Daisy Manufacturing Company, and has continued operations on an extensive scale, having built up a business of immense proportions, the products of its factory being known all over the world as the very best of the kind. The officers of the company, all men of tried and trusted ability, are as follows: H. W. Baker, president; C. H. Bennett, vice-president; G. W. Hunter, secretary; and E. C. Hough, treasurer.

Henry W. Baker, president of the Daisy Manufacturing Company, and one of its founders, was born February 10, 1833, in Richmond, Ontario county, New York, a son of Samuel and Maria (Marshall) Baker, who came to Wayne county, Michigan, in the spring of 1842, locating on a farm two and one-half miles west of Plymouth, in the locality of Cooper's Corners. Having completed his studies in the schools of Wayne county, Henry W. Baker learned the photographer's trade, and during the Civil war worked with his cousin as a photographer in Ypsilanti, Michigan. Returning to Plymouth about 1866, Mr. Baker was for eight years engaged in mercantile pursuits, being head of the firm of Baker and Crosby. The following two years he was employed in the lumber business after which he became one of the founders of the Plymouth Iron Windmill Company, which, as mentioned above, has been merged into the Daisy Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Baker has been twice married. He married first Flora Bromfield, and married second, Angeline C. Myers. Mr. Baker has been eminently successful in business, and occupies a position of note among the more highly esteemed and respected residents of Plymouth, where he has a beautiful home, a costly brick structure.

C. H. Bennett, vice-president of the Daisy Manufacturing Company, was born in Plymouth, Michigan, June 27, 1865, a son of Lewis H. and Caroline (Baker) Bennett. After his graduation from the Plymouth high school, he entered the employ of his father as a collector and salesman; his father having been a manufacturer of windmills and fanning mills, and continued thus employed for six years. Entering then the employ of the Daisy Manufacturing Company, he acted as traveling salesman for the firm for a time, and is now its vice-president and manager of its sales force. He is also actively identified with one of the enterprising industrial firms of New York city, owning half the stock of the Baker & Bennett Company, a toy and sporting goods commission house.

On June 24, 1891, Mr. Bennett was united in marriage with Carrie L. Peck, of Plymouth, Michigan. Fraternally Mr. Bennett is a member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has taken the thirty-second degree. He belongs to Detroit Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar; to the Michigan Consistory; and is a member of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

E. C. Hough, treasurer of the Daisy Manufacturing Company, of Plymouth, was born on the old Hough homestead in Canton township, Wayne county, Michigan, March 17, 1872, a son of L. C. Hough, who was born on the same farm and in the very same house, his birth having occurred in 1846.

Ira M. Hough, Mr. Hough's grandfather, was born and reared in Vermont. Migrating to Michigan in 1825, he took up government land in Canton township, Wayne county, and having cleared and improved

a fine homestead was there engaged in tilling the soil during the remainder of his active life.

Reared on the parental homestead, L. C. Hough obtained a good education when young, and for several years taught school in the rural districts in the winter season and worked on the farm during seed time and harvest. In 1877 he embarked in the wholesale produce business at Plymouth, Michigan, and for five years bought and sold apples and potatoes, carrying on an excellent trade. In 1882 he purchased the Pere Marquette Elevator in Plymouth, and in 1889 admitted to partnership his son, E. C. Hough, the firm name becoming L. C. Hough & Son, and its office becoming, also, the home of the office force of the Plymouth Iron Windmill Company, which was carrying on but a small business at that time, and of which L. C. Hough and E. C. Hough were official stockholders.

In 1901 the business of the successors of the Plymouth Iron Windmill Company, the Daisy Manufacturing Company, had grown to such proportions that L. C. Hough & Son were forced to dispose of their elevator interests, and devote their entire time and energies to it. At that time Mr. L. C. Hough was treasurer of the Daisy Manufacturing Company and E. C. Hough was its secretary. On January 11, 1902, Mr. L. C. Hough died and the duties of treasurer of the firm were assumed by his son, E. C. Hough. L. C. Hough was a man of eminent ability, and of prominence and influence, being very active in public affairs, having served one term as a member of the state legislature. The maiden name of his wife was Mariette Baker.

Coming with his parents to Plymouth, Michigan, when five years old, E. C. Hough was here educated, being graduated from the Plymouth high school with the class of 1889. He immediately embarked in the grain business with his father, as previously mentioned, and has been officially connected with the Daisy Manufacturing Company since its inception, and has been an important factor in promoting its affairs.

E. C. Hough married, October 14, 1896, Marie Louise Sheffield, of Mobile, Alabama, and to them three children have been born, namely: Marie Athalie, Cass Sheffield and Corette Kingsley.

Mr. Hough is identified with various enterprises, being president of the Wayne County Telephone Company and secretary and treasurer of the Gray Motor Company, of Detroit. For the past nine years he has rendered efficient service as president of the Plymouth board of education. Socially, Mr. Hough is a member of the Detroit Club and of the Detroit Automobile Club. Fraternally, he is a member of the Plymouth Rock Lodge, No. 47, Ancient Free and Accepted Order of Masons, of Plymouth; of Union Chapter, No. 55, Royal Arch Masons, of Northville; of Northville Commandery, No. 39, Knights Templars, of Northville; of the Michigan Consistory; and of Moslem Temple, Mystic Shrine, of Detroit.

IRA L. GRINNELL. As senior member of the well known firm of Grinnell Brothers, piano manufacturers, music dealers and jobbers of talking machines, Ira L. Grinnell holds distinctive precedence as one of the ablest and most successful business men in Detroit where he has maintained his home since 1882. Through persistency and a well formulated determination to forge ahead he has made of success not an accident but a logical result.

Mr. Grinnell was born in Niagara county, New York, on the 1st of March, 1848, and is a son of Ira and Betsey (Balcome) Grinnell, the former of whom was born and reared in Herkimer county, New York, and the latter at Niagara, New York. The father was engaged in farm-

ing during the major portion of his active career and died in New York in 1865, his wife having passed away in the same year, only a month later. Of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Ira Grinnell two sons and two daughters are living at the present time.

Ira L. Grinnell received his educational training in the public schools and the Albion Academy, at Albion, New York. He came to Michigan in the year 1866, locating at Manchester. In 1867 he engaged in the sewing machine business at Ann Arbor and he continued to be identified with that line of enterprise until 1880. He entered into a partnership with his brother Clayton A., in the fall of 1882, engaging in the music business in Detroit. In 1901 a venture was made along the line of manufacturing pianos, and during recent years such success has been achieved in that connection that now, in 1911, two factories, one at Detroit and one at Windsor, Ontario, are in constant operation. Twenty-two branch stores are maintained in Michigan and Canada, in addition to the splendid headquarters of the concern at Detroit, the latter being located at 243-7 Woodward avenue, with a large branch store on Monroe avenue. To quote from the piano catalogue of the Grinnell Brothers the following good points are brought out in connection with the instrument manufactured.

"The Grinnell Brothers Piano is the product of our large factories in Detroit, Michigan, and Windsor, Ontario. These manufacturing plants are second to none in equipment and class of workmen employed. Every facility and mechanical appliance that would tend to promote further excellence in the production of this piano is provided. Our workmen are experts, each skilled in the highest degree in the work receiving his attention. A rigid inspection is maintained at all stages of construction, and the thorough test to which each piano is subjected before it is permitted to leave the factory, makes certain that the high standard of quality adopted shall be fully maintained in every instrument we produce. Thoroughness is the predominating feature—no part is too minute, no detail too insignificant to be considered good enough until it cannot be further improved.

"This instrument represents the concentrated experience of more than thirty years in the handling and manufacture of high grade musical instruments. Correct application of the knowledge thus acquired, combined with the natural creative ability of the men at the head of this manufacturing establishment, could not result in other than a magnificent production. The Grinnell Brothers Piano is a perfect instrument in all that the term implies; embodying all that is artistic in tone and design and representing the extreme of value in durability."

The following is a testimonial from the great prima donna, Lillian Nordica, in regard to the excellent qualities of the Grinnell Brothers Piano. The same is here incorporated verbatim.

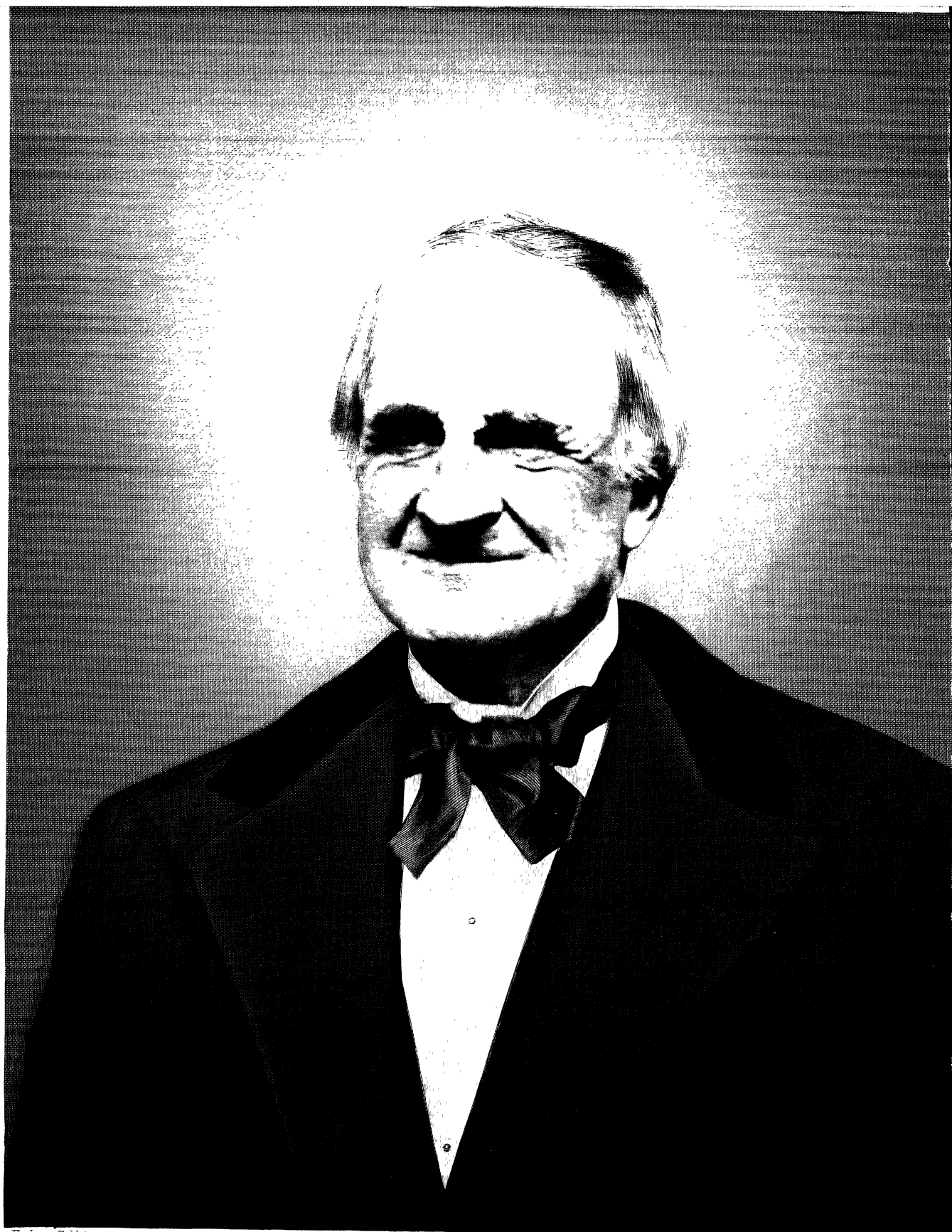
"Gentlemen:—It gives me great pleasure to acknowledge your courtesy in sending me such a nice instrument (the Grinnell Brothers) to the hotel for my private use. For nice singing quality of tone and smoothness of action it certainly ranks among the best uprights I have ever used.

Very truly yours,

LILLIAN NORDICA."

Mr. Grinnell is a member of the Detroit Board of Commerce, is connected with the Municipal League and in politics is a member of the Republican party. In a social way he and his wife are affiliated with Wayne Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star.

Mr. Grinnell was married in 1871 to Ellen Park, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, who died in 1884, leaving two sons: E. W., who is now manager



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Robert Stead

of the Grinnell Electric Auto Company, and C. L., manager of the Kalamazoo branch of the Grinnell Company. In 1892, Mr. Grinnell married Emily Lightfoot, of Detroit, formerly of Strathroy, Ontario, and two daughters have been born, Hazel and Gladys.

CLAYTON A. GRINNELL, junior member of the firm of Grinnell Brothers, was born at Albion, New York, in December, 1859, a son of Ira and Betsey A. (Balcome) Grinnell, both of whom died within a month when he was but five years of age, he being the second youngest of seven children. He was educated in the district schools of Orleans county, New York, and subsequently was matriculated as a student at Ann Arbor, Michigan, leaving school and entering business in the spring of 1879. In 1880 he entered into a partnership with his brother, Ira L. Grinnell, and for two years they conducted business at Ann Arbor. In 1882 the firm located in Detroit and in 1901 plants were opened in Detroit and later also at Windsor for the manufacturing of pianos.

He is vice-president of Grinnell Brothers' twenty-four retail music stores, of the Grinnell Realty Company and of the Grinnell Electric Auto Company—all with headquarters and offices in the Grinnell Block, 243-5-7 Woodward avenue.

Mr. Grinnell is one of the most prominent and influential members of the National Association of Piano Dealers of America, having been accorded the highest honor possible, namely, that of president of that organization. He is a valued member of the Detroit Board of Commerce, and is a director and active worker in several charities, churches and clubs of Detroit. In politics he is a Republican, and in religious matters he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. In a fraternal way he is affiliated with all the Masonic orders in Detroit, being a member of Corinthian Blue Lodge, Michigan Sovereign Consistory, the Commandery and the Shrine. He is a member of the Knights of the Maccabees. Loyal Guards, etc. His principal recreations are hunting and fishing; he also travels extensively.

On the 21st of May, 1904, at Detroit, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Grinnell to Miss Myrta Gay, who was born and reared in Michigan. Mr. and Mrs. Grinnell have one daughter, Geraldine.

ROBERT STEAD. An honored representative of a family whose name has been identified with the history of Detroit for more than a century, the late Robert Stead made for himself a secure place in connection with business and civic activities in this city, which was his home during practically the entire period extending from his boyhood to his death, at the patriarchal age of ninety years. He was long a prominent and influential figure in local business affairs and was a man of the most exalted ideals, his noble character gaining and retaining to him the unqualified confidence and esteem of all who knew him. As one of the sterling pioneer business men and representative citizens of the Michigan metropolis, it is most consonant that in this publication be entered a tribute to his memory and record concerning his long and worthy life.

Robert Stead was born in the city on London, England, in the year 1809, and was a son of Robert Stead, a representative of one of the stanch old families of the "tight little isle." He gained his rudimentary education in the schools of his native city and was eleven years of age at the time of the family immigration to America. In 1820 they made their advent in Detroit, which was then little more than a frontier village in the territory of Michigan, which was not admitted to statehood until seventeen years later. Benjamin and Joseph Stead, brothers of Robert Stead, Sr., had previously established their home in Detroit,

and the former was actively identified with the erection of the old city hall, the first erected in Detroit. Joseph purchased a tract of wild land near the present village of Utica, Macomb county, where he passed the residue of his life,—one of the honored pioneers of that section of the state. Robert Stead, Sr., was a man of robust physique and fine presence, having weighed more than two hundred pounds, and he and his two brothers became prominently identified with the development and upbuilding of Michigan. Benjamin Stead was especially conspicuous in connection with the enterprises of broad scope and importance, and was associated with Colonel Stephen Mack and other representative citizens in the old Pontiac Land Company, which had marked influence in furthering the settlement and development of the southern part of the state.

At the time of coming to Detroit, in 1820, Robert Stead, Sr., was accompanied by his wife, four sons and one daughter. From the Atlantic coast they made their way to Buffalo, New York, where they secured passage on the historic old schooner "Red Jacket," of which Brandon Gillett was captain. They had anticipated taking the even more famous vessel, "Walk-in-the-Water,"—the first steamboat to plow the waters of the great lakes and the first to enter the Detroit river, in 1818. Upon arriving in Buffalo, Mr. Stead found that this vessel had been put in commission to transport government troops to Green Bay, on the Wisconsin shores and the passage on the little schooner previously mentioned was a rough and perilous experience. Upon arriving at Malden, Ontario, Robert Stead, Sr., suggested to the other members of the family that they make the remainder of the journey to Detroit on foot. They accordingly started forth on the overland trip and on arriving at Sandwich they found no one who could speak English. After some time a boy directed them to the ferry across the river and when they found that the ferry-boat was merely a canoe dug out from a large log the family hesitated to entrust themselves to the primitive mode of transportation, but in the same they were finally landed in safety on the present site of Fort Wayne, the government military post at Detroit. They passed the first night at Woodworth's hotel or tavern and the family home was finally established on the shore of Lake St. Clair, in the beautiful residence district now known as Grosse Pointe. There Robert Stead, Sr., purchased a tract of land and engaged in agricultural pursuits, and there both he and his wife passed the remainder of their lives.

He whose name initiates this review was reared to maturity at Grosse Pointe and in the meanwhile availed himself of the advantages of the somewhat primitive schools of the locality and period. After the death of his father he became associated with his brother William in establishing a wholesale grocery business in Detroit, and their original headquarters were on Atwater street, which was then the principal business thoroughfare. Later they removed to the site of the present Christ church, on Jefferson avenue, where they successfully continued the business until 1844, when removal was made to Woodward avenue, where Robert Stead, the elder of the two brothers, had purchased five acres of ground. Woodward avenue was then known as Pontiac turnpike and between the land purchased by Mr. Stead and the old homestead of Colonel Winder, at the present corner of Woodward avenue and High street, there was not a single dwelling. Mr. Stead continued to be actively engaged in the wholesale grocery trade until the death of his brother, March 24, 1873, when he disposed of the business in which they had been so long and profitably associated and retired from active affairs. Thereafter he devoted much of his time and attention to the cultivating of flowers, of which he was a great lover and which he

propagated for his own pleasure and that of his neighbors. He had accumulated a competency through his well directed endeavors and was a man of fine intellectuality and broad views. His reminiscences in regard to the pioneer days in Detroit were most graphic and interesting, after he had attained to venerable age, and he greatly enjoyed these retrospective views of his early life and experiences in the city which he saw develop from a straggling town into a metropolitan center, his affection for and loyalty to Detroit ever having been of the most ardent order. He was well known to the older residents of the city and his genial and gracious personality endeared him to those with whom he came in contact. He retained his mental and physical faculties to a wonderful degree in the gracious evening of his long and worthy life and was especially fond of riding about the city in his carriage, to note improvements and greet old friends. His heart was attuned to sympathy and kindliness and he was generous and charitable, as well as tolerant in his judgment. His interests centered in his home, whose every relation was ideal, and he enjoyed the amenities or refined social life, though he never had any desire to identify himself with clubs or fraternal organizations. Both he and his loved and devoted wife were zealous members of the Westminster Presbyterian church, with which he became identified in 1874 and to the support of which he contributed most liberally. He was a member of the old volunteer fire department of Detroit and ever manifested a lively interest in all that touched the welfare and advancement of his home city. A few years before his death Mr. Stead erected a fine brick residence on the corner of Woodward avenue and Woodward terrace, where he owned a considerable tract of land, and there, in 1896 he and his wife celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of their wedding, a noteworthy assemblage coming to the home to do honor to the occasion and the venerable couple, then numbered among the oldest pioneer citizens of the city. More than four hundred relatives and other friends attended the celebration and the same marked a notable event in the social annals of Detroit. Mr. Stead was summoned to the life eternal on the 23rd of December, 1899, at the venerable age of ninety years and six months, and his name merits an enduring place on the roll of the honored pioneers of the Michigan metropolis.

In the year 1836 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Stead to Miss Mary A. Keal, of Detroit, to which city she accompanied her parents when a child of four years, her birth having occurred at Cincinnati, Ohio and her family having come from London, England. She was a woman of most gentle and gracious personality and her memory is revered by all who came within the sphere of her influence. She survived her husband by about a decade and was eighty-nine years of age at the time of her death, which occurred on the 19th of September, 1908. This venerable couple became the parents of four children:—Miss Sarah A. Stead, who remains in the old homestead and is a popular factor in the social activities of her native city; Hattie, who is the widow of Charles Williams, of Detroit, where she still resides; Mary, who became the wife of William H. Henderson, of New York state, and who is now a widow, maintaining her home in Yonkers, New York; and Alice, who is the wife of George W. Fisher, a prominent contractor and builder of Detroit.

At the time of his demise Robert Stead was the oldest citizen in Detroit, where he had resided for a longer period than any other person living at the time. In earlier years he made judicious investments in local real estate and effected many improvements upon his various properties, thus aiding materially in the progress and upbuilding of

the city that so long his home and in which he was honored by all who knew him.

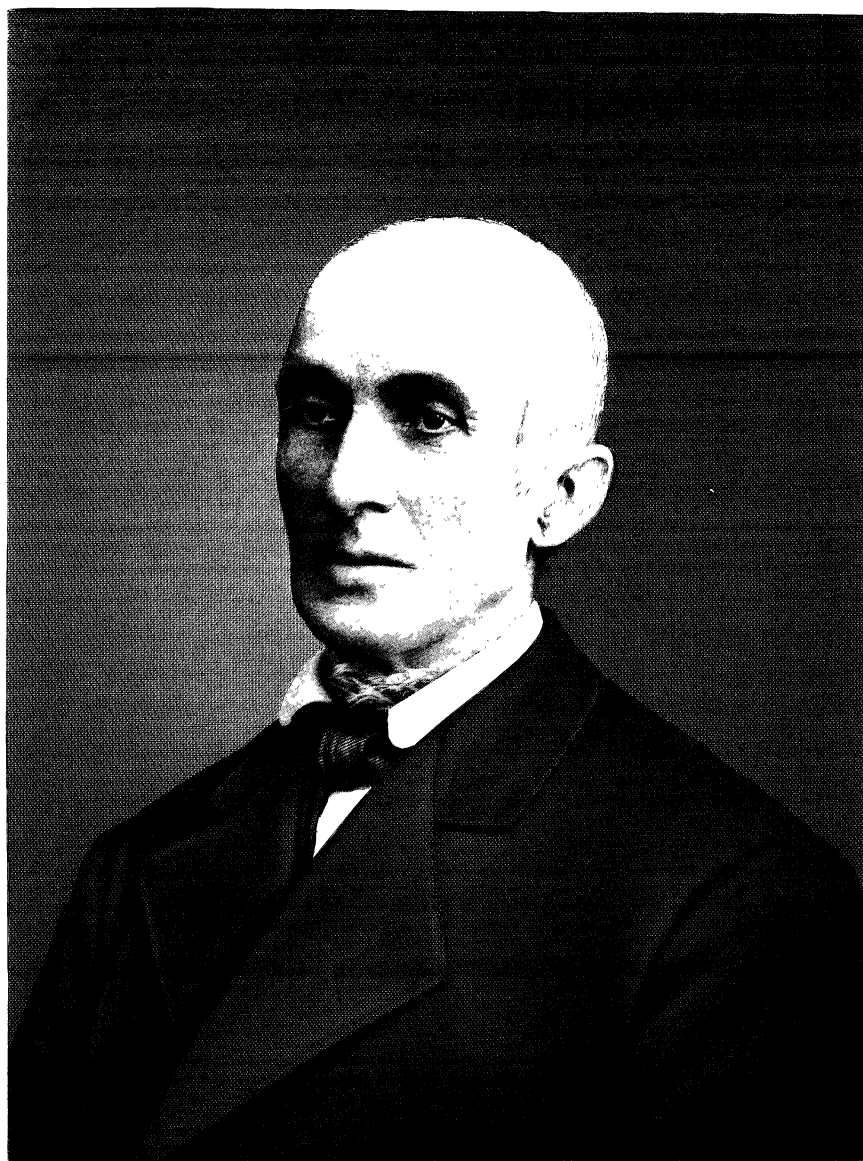
A. ARTHUR CAILLÉ. An enormous amount of vital strength has been used in the upbuilding of the city of Detroit, and this dynamic or energizing force has been the means through which the name and prestige of the city and the state have been carried to the furthestmost corners of the world. The industrial growth of the Michigan metropolis has been on the whole one of somewhat slow but substantial order, but within the past decade the advancement has been almost marvelous, though it stands as the direct result of the combined efforts and powers of its representative business men, among whom the subject of this review occupies a prominent and secure place. He is a native son of Detroit, and his rise to a position as one of its essentially representative business men of the younger generation has been effected through his own ability and well directed efforts. His position may be understood when it is stated that he is president and general manager of the Caille Brothers Company, the most extensive manufacturers of coin-controlled machines in the world and president of the Caille Perfection Motor Company, manufacturers of marine gasoline motors, which are known and have a large sale all over the United States and the entire world. The magnificent plants of these companies are located in Detroit and the concerns have proved a valuable contribution to the industrial and commercial supremacy of the Michigan metropolis. He also has varied important interests in Detroit and other cities, all of which justify most fully a brief review of his career in this history of his native city.

Mr. Caille was born in Detroit on the 1st of April, 1867, and is a son of Joseph M. and Catherine (Moret) Caille. The father was born in one of the French-speaking cantons of Switzerland and there learned the trade of cabinet-maker. In 1851 he came to America and established his home in Detroit, where he engaged in the work of his trade, in which he was a specially skilful artisan. Finally he established himself in the retail furniture business on Gratiot avenue, where he continued in business for a number of years. He then removed to Owosso, Shiawassee county, and from that place he transferred his residence to the city of Saginaw, where he continued in the same line of enterprise. He retired from active business in 1897 and the closing years of his long and useful life were passed in Detroit, where he died in 1907, at the age of seventy-six years. His wife likewise was born and reared in the fair little republic of Switzerland and she was summoned to eternal rest in 1885. Of their children three are living,—Adolph A. and A. Arthur, who are the interested principals in the Caille Brothers Company, and Louise M., who is the wife of Robert C. Yates, identified with the operation of machines manufactured by the same company. The father was a staunch Republican in his political adherency and both he and his wife were devout communicants of the Catholic church.

A. Arthur Caille passed the first decade of his life in Detroit. The family removed to Owosso, whence they shortly afterward went to Saginaw, where he was reared to adult age and where he duly availed himself of the advantages of the public schools. In 1883 he entered upon an apprenticeship at the woodworking trade, under the effective direction of his father, and he early gave evidence of that distinctive mechanical skill and inventive ability which has been the prime conservators of his remarkable success in the field of independent manufacturing. He was the inventor of the cash-carrier system for use in mercantile establishments, having secured patents on his invention in 1889, and having instituted manufacture of the same in that year. His invention met



Arthur C. Cullen



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E. J. Penniman

with ready approval and the Caille system was by him installed in leading stores in all sections of the Union.

In 1893 Mr. Caille brought out his first patents in the coin-controlled slot machines, and in the placing of the same he was successful from the start. From a modest nucleus has been evolved the gigantic industrial enterprise of which he is now the executive head and principal stockholder. Unlike the average inventor Mr. Caille has shown great executive and administrative ability, coupled with mature judgment and discrimination in the handling of affairs of broad scope and importance. The original factory was at Saginaw, from which city he removed his headquarters to Detroit in 1895. Here operations have since been continued and the plant of the company is now the largest of its kind in the world. In 1906 Mr. Caille also became interested in the conducting of theatres devoted to vaudeville and moving pictures, and in this line also his success has been most pronounced. In the enterprise he is associated with J. H. Kunsky, under the title of the Casino Company, and the firm now controls a series of well equipped theatres in Detroit, Toledo and other cities. The success achieved by A. Arthur Caille stands to his credit and honor and he has gained secure vantage ground as a progressive business man of great capacity and of impregnable integrity of purpose, the while his genial personality has won to him a wide circle of friends in both business and social circles.

In politics Mr. Caille maintains an independent attitude and in a fraternal way he is affiliated with Detroit Lodge No. 34, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of which he is a life member. He is also an enthusiastic member of the Detroit Yacht Club and takes much interest in nautical affairs in connection with which he has owned and placed in commission a number of fine motor and sailing craft.

EBENEZER JENKS PENNIMAN. For a full half century did Hon. Ebenezer J. Penniman maintain his home in Wayne county, and he was one of its most honored pioneers at the time of his death, which occurred at his home in the village of Plymouth, on the 12th of April, 1890, as the result of the general debility incidental to advanced age. He was one of the earliest merchants of Plymouth and here he became a prominent and influential business man, a citizen who was a benignant factor in public affairs, as shown by the fact that he was called upon to represent his district in the United States Congress, and a practical philanthropist whose charities and benevolences were large and generous, though ever bestowed with the utmost unostentation. His was a great heart, his a strong mind, and the nobility of his character made his influence of ever broadening power for good in all the relations of life. He did much for his home town and county and honored the state of his adoption by his exalted character and services. He gained definite success in connection with the productive activities of life and mindful of the responsibilities such success should impose, he lived up to the highest ideals of stewardship, and his name and memory are revered in the community which so long represented his home.

Ebenezer J. Penniman was born at Lansingburg, Rensselaer county, New York, on the 11th of January, 1804, and was not only a representative of a pioneer family of the old Empire state, but also a scion of one whose name has been identified with the annals of American history since the early colonial days, the original progenitor having immigrated from England and settled in New England. His parents were early settlers of Rensselaer county, New York, in which state they continued to reside until their death. The subject of this memoir was afforded the advantages of the primitive schools of the pioneer days, and early

began to assume practical responsibilities. It has consistently been said that the discipline of a printing office of the olden days was equivalent to a liberal education, and in the career of Mr. Penniman was given ample justification of this statement. He served an apprenticeship to the "art preservative of all arts" in the office of the New Hampshire *Sentinel*, at Kenne, New Hampshire, and continued to devote his attention to the work of the printer's trade for a period of five years. At the age of eighteen years he went to New York City, where he became identified with the drygoods business, and while in the national metropolis he there met and soon afterward married, Miss Marietta Austin, daughter of Calvin P. Austin, of Salem, New York. His bride had formerly maintained her home at Orwell, Addison county, Vermont, and soon after his marriage he removed to that place, where he formed a partnership with others and engaged in the drygoods business.

In 1840, after disposing of his interests in Vermont, Mr. Penniman came to Michigan and established his home in the little hamlet of Plymouth, Wayne county, where he opened a general store, in the conducting of which he became associated with Messrs. Austin & Fralick, and he thus continued to be actively and successfully identified with the mercantile business in this village for fully thirty years, at the expiration of which, in 1871, he sold his interests to his partners. He had gained high reputation as an honorable and conservative business man and as a liberal and public-spirited citizen, with the result that the trade controlled by his establishment became widely disseminated and proved very profitable. After his retirement from this line of enterprise he conducted a general brokerage and loan business until the time of his death, and in this field of endeavor, which offers so many opportunities for oppression and injustice, he pursued a course diametrically opposed to such methods, as he was ever considerate and liberal and did all in his power to aid rather than to afflict those who came to him for financial favors. The worthy and industrious man was assured of his earnest support in efforts to gain independence, and the fatherless and the widow found in him a generous and sympathetic friend. Concerning him in the following pertinent statements have been made and are worthy of perpetuation in this memoir: "He acquired through honest means a large fortune and he deemed this the chief value of his success in the possibility it afforded him for the aiding of others less fortunate. Thousands of dollars from his purse went to aid the unfortunate,—those destitute or otherwise afflicted—and for years it was his custom to give to every child who extended a Christmas greeting to him a silver quarter. The poor and needy of the community lost a friend when he finished his course in life, and there was sorrow in many a home which had been largely maintained through his kindly counsel and generous benefactions." Mr. Penniman did much to further material and civic progress in his home village and county and was broad minded and well fortified in his opinions concerning public policies, both generic and local. He was primarily instrumental in the organization of the First National Bank of Plymouth and was president of the same at the time of his death, besides which he had other large and varied capitalistic interests. He served in various local offices of public trust and in 1850 there came to him well merited honor when he was elected to represent his district in the United States Congress, as a candidate on the Whig ticket. He served throughout the thirty-second congress, and in this body exerted emphatic influence in settling the many important questions and problems which confronted the national legislature at the time when the institution of slavery was a matter of national strife, when the fugitive slave-law was in operation, and when political lines



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were being disrupted by these and other issues. He served his one term with marked ability and characteristic loyalty, and then returned to his home to devote his attention to his private business interests. He joined the Republican party at the time of its inception and ever afterward continued a stalwart supporter of its principles and policies. He was one of the venerable and revered pioneer citizens of Plymouth at the time of his death and he retained to the last a marked control of his mental powers. His final illness was of but five days' duration and death resulted from the infirmities attendant upon advanced years, he being eighty-six years old at his death. His life was gentle, kindly, earnest and productive, and his name and deeds well merit this tribute in a history that touches so closely the county which was his home for so many years.

The first wife of Mr. Penniman died in 1841, soon after their immigration to Michigan, and the two children of this union died in infancy. His second marriage was to Miss Eliza Connor, a sister of Michael Connor, another of the sterling pioneers of Plymouth. Of the second marriage three children were born,—Marietta and Julius being deceased, and Katherine, the widow of William O. Allen. She resides in the old Penniman homestead—a house erected by her father nearly half a century ago.

WILLIAM OSCAR ALLEN. The late William Oscar Allen was a scion of one of the old and influential pioneer families of Wayne county, with whose history the name has been identified from the territorial epoch, and here he was a representative of the third generation of the family, a fact that implies that he himself was a native son of the county. He became one of the most prominent and influential factors in furthering the material upbuilding and civic advancement of his native village of Plymouth and in all the relations of life he well upheld the prestige of the honored name which he bore. Mr. Allen had varied and important capitalistic investments at the time of his death and his success in temporal affairs was but equal to his sterling characteristics as a man and as a loyal and public-spirited citizen. Such was his standing and such his achievement as one of the world's workers that he is well entitled to representation in this publication, the text of which touches most closely the history of his native county.

William Oscar Allen was born in the village of Plymouth, Wayne county, Michigan, on the 13th of August, 1856, and his death occurred on the 23d of March, 1909, at the Alexandrine Hotel, in the city of Los Angeles, California, whither he had gone in company with his devoted wife in the hope of recuperating his health, which had been impaired for the two preceding years. Mr. Allen was the son of John and Mary (Cady) Allen. His grandfather, Moses Allen, came from his native state of New York to Wayne county, Michigan, in the early pioneer days. This worthy ancestor secured from the government a tract of heavily timbered land in Plymouth township, where he established his home in a log house of the type common to the locality and period and where he eventually reclaimed a productive farm. He passed the remainder of his life in Michigan and here today may be found many of his descendants in the third and fourth generations, as well as an appreciable number in the fifth.

William O. Allen was reared to adult age in his native town and after duly availing himself of the advantages of its public schools he was enabled to secure higher academic training in Detroit and in the state normal school at Ypsilanti. After leaving school he was associated in the work and management of his father's fine farm in Plymouth township for a number of years. He then went to the present state of North Dakota, where he was identified with farming pursuits for several years,

after which he passed some time in the south where he associated himself with progressive movements at various points. Returning to Plymouth he thereafter continued as a valued and influential factor in the promotion of those measures and enterprises through which had been compassed the splendid advancement of this most attractive little city. He became prominently concerned with real estate operations, and these included the successful handling of various properties of the estate of his father-in-law, the late Hon. Ebenezer J. Penniman. A tract of ninety acres owned by Mr. Penniman and adjoining Plymouth on the west was platted by Mr. Allen as an addition to the town and was most effectively exploited by him. He not only sold many lots in this addition but also made building improvements of excellent order. He erected many fine residences which he sold on contract, and by this means he built up the entire west section of the town, thereby developing one of the most beautiful residence districts in this part of Wayne county.

Nothing that touched the material, social and governmental welfare of Plymouth failed to enlist the earnest support of Mr. Allen and he was recognized as one of the most progressive and influential of its citizens, as well as one eminently entitled to the unreserved confidence and esteem reposed in him in his native county. He had no predilection for public office, but his sense of civic pride and duty prompted him to serve for some time as a member of the village council, in which he was a staunch advocate of progressive policies, but of conservative administration of municipal affairs. He was unswerving in his allegiance to the Republican party and was well fortified in his political convictions and opinions. In addition to the varied interests of financial order in his home village, where he was a director of the Plymouth Savings Bank, he was a stockholder in the Buick Motor Company, at Flint, this state, as well as being a director, and he was also a stockholder in the Dime Savings Bank and the Scotten-Dillon Tobacco Company of Detroit. He also had other large financial interests and was known as a business man of marked initiative and executive ability.

In the Masonic fraternity Mr. Allen completed the circle of both the York and Scottish Rites, in the former of which his ancient-craft affiliation was with the Plymouth Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and his maximum with Detroit Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templars, while in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite he received the thirty-second degree in Michigan Sovereign Consistory, in Detroit, where he also held membership in Moslem Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is survived by two brothers, David and Charles, both of whom reside in Plymouth, and by an adopted sister, Nellie, who is the wife of A. M. Boice, of Lansing, this state. The death of Mr. Allen was an irreparable loss to his home town and county, where his circle of friends was coincident with that of his acquaintances and where he was ever instant in the promotion of those things which tend to conserve the general welfare, his whole hearted interests in the advancement of his native place having found most practical and beneficent expression and having been potent in the furtherance of its material and civic prosperity.

On the 18th day of August, 1896, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Allen to Miss Katherine Penniman, who was likewise born and reared in Plymouth and who is a daughter of the late Hon. Ebenezer J. Penniman. Mrs. Allen is a popular and valued factor in the leading social activities of her native village and county and occupies the beautiful old homestead in the western part of Plymouth that was erected by her father nearly half a century ago, the atmosphere of which has ever been one of peace, prosperity and gracious hospitality. Mr. and Mrs. Allen had no children.

WILLIAM BRYAN CADY, well known and successful member of the Detroit bar and member of the prominent legal firm of Shaw, Warren, Cady & Oaks, was born in Canton township, Wayne county, Michigan, on February 10, 1861, the son of James B. Cady.

The Cady family is an old one in Michigan, having been founded in the state by David Cady, the great-grandfather of William Bryan Cady, in 1832. The family is of English stock and has been in America for eight generations. Nichols Cady, founder of the family in this country, came from Kent, England, in 1620, settling in New England. The direct line of descent from Nichols Cady is James, born in 1655; John, born in 1680; Ebenezer, born in 1714; David, born in 1754; Samuel P., born in 1800; James B., born in 1830, and William Bryan in 1861.

David Cady served in the Revolutionary war and came to Michigan 1832, bringing with him three generations of the family. He settled in Wayne county, on land which is the site of the present Wayne County Home farm. He returned to the old home at Freeport, New York, late in life, and there died, living to reach the age of ninety years.

William Bryan Cady attended the public schools of Wayne county and the Ann Arbor high school, graduating from the latter in 1878. He was graduated from the University of Michigan in 1882, with the degree of Ph. D., after which he attended the law department of the University of Michigan for one year, being admitted to the bar soon thereafter. Following his university experience he studied in the offices of the law firm of Sawyer & Knowlton, in Ann Arbor, then came to Detroit. In this city he entered the law office of Brennan & Donnelly, but a year later located at Sault Ste Marie, Michigan, where he engaged in independent practice until January, 1897. Returning to Detroit at that time, Mr. Cady entered into partnership with John C. Shaw, under the firm name of Shaw & Cady. In 1901, Mr. Charles B. Warren and Mr. Herbert K. Oaks were admitted to the firm of Shaw & Cady, the firm becoming that of Shaw, Warren, Cady & Oaks, and so continued until the death of Mr. Shaw in January, 1911. After the death of Mr. Shaw, Mr. Sanford W. Ladd became a member of the firm, Mr. Oaks retiring from practice to enter business in Cleveland. Mr. Cady had made a specialty of real estate and corporation law.

Previous to the campaign of 1896, Mr. Cady was an active member of the Democratic party. In that memorable campaign, however, he broke away from the supporters of Mr. Bryan, bolted the Democratic ticket and stumped the Northern Michigan district for McKinley as a Gold Democrat, although he had been a member of the Democratic State Central Committee for the previous six years.

Mr. Cady is a member of the Detroit, University, Country and Detroit Boat Clubs, and is a Knight Templar in the Masonic order.

On June 30, 1904, Mr. Cady married Myra, the daughter of the late Hoyt Post of Detroit, and to them have been born one daughter, Elizabeth Winsor Cady.

GEORGE WILLIS DUNHAM, is vice-president and consulting engineer of the Chalmers Motor Company of Detroit, a leading member of the Society of Automobile Engineers, and one of the organizers of the Detroit branch of that society. As the designer of the Chalmers "Thirty-six" and the Chalmers "Six," he occupies a prominent place in the automobile industry and is a well known figure among the widespread manufacturing interests of Detroit.

Mr. Dunham is one of the few leading automobile engineers prac-

tically all of whose life since the completion of his schooling has been spent in the motor manufacturing industry. He was born in Cleveland, Ohio, May 4, 1876, and is the son of W. H. H. and Mary E. (Adams) Dunham. His maternal grandparents were George H. and Margaret Adams, while on the paternal side he is the grandson of John Willis Dunham, who, in his day, was one of the leading physicians of Cincinnati, Ohio.

In Cleveland, Mr. Dunham studied in the public schools and the Cleveland University School. This preliminary education was followed by a course at Swarthmore and later at Kenyon College. He was a member of the class of 1898 at Kenyon, but left there in 1895 to take an apprenticeship course in the shops of the Warner-Swasey Company, Cleveland, Ohio. This practical course lasted until 1897, when Mr. Dunham went to Alaska to engage in mining and prospecting. Returning to Cleveland in 1900, with two others, he organized the American Motor Carriage Company of Cleveland, and had particular charge of all engineering work.

Mr. Dunham continued in this position until 1904, when he became associated with the Olds Motor Works as assistant chief engineer. This position he held for two years, being promoted to chief engineer of the Olds Motor Works in 1906. This position was resigned in 1909, when Mr. Dunham assisted in the organization of the Hudson Motor Car Company, with which concern he had charge of the engineering and manufacturing departments of the business. After one year in that position, he severed his connection with the Hudson Motor Car Company to accept the position of vice-president and consulting engineer of the Chalmers Motor Company. Since 1910 he has been associated with the Chalmers Company, and the notable work he has done as a designer of the well known Chalmers cars has amply justified his selection for that position. He is respected as one of the leading designers in the automobile industry, and his past work is a sufficient indication of a most successful future.

Mr. Dunham is a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and the Society of Automobile Engineers. He was married in 1904 to Mary Norton Clarke of Mt. Vernon, Ohio, and has one child, a daughter, Mary Ellen, aged seven months.

DAVID E. HEINEMAN, son of Emil S. and Fannie (Butzel) Heineman, was born in Detroit, October 17, 1865, at the well-known family homestead on Woodward avenue where he has made his home ever since. The family on the father's side has resided for centuries in the City of Schesslitz, Bavaria, where up to the period of the Seven Years War in 1756 they were land owners and mill owners. The war swept away their possessions and the family retired to the small neighboring town of Burg Ellern. His grandfather subsequently, as a small boy, went to North Germany, locating in the city of Neuhaus, at the junction of the Elbe and Oste Rivers, near the city of Hamburg. Here he became the leading citizen of that place. His family residence and the warehouses erected by him are still standing. His oldest son became mayor of the city. Of the younger sons, the father of the subject of this review came to America after the Revolution of 1848 and located in Detroit in 1851, residing there until his death in 1896. He was a successful business man, an educated gentleman and an honored citizen.

His mother's family were also from Bavaria, residing at an early date at Mainneck, then at Burg Ellern and about 1830 at Schesslitz, com-

ing to this country during the early '50s and locating at Peekskill, New York. He is of Jewish descent from both parents and is a well informed and loyal student of his race and religion.

Mr. David E. Heineman, as a youth, received an excellent education in private schools and with tutors. He was the youngest of the pupils of the old-time Patterson School. He entered the Detroit high school, where he graduated as president of his class in 1883. He spent the entire subsequent year in European travel, entering the University of Michigan in 1884, where he took his degree in philosophy in 1887. He was subsequently made an honorary member of Phi Beta Kappa fraternity, Michigan Chapter. He studied law both at the University Law School and in the offices of Walker & Walker in Detroit and was admitted to the bar May 4, 1889, and subsequently to the Federal and United States Supreme Court practice. He is a member of the Michigan State and Detroit Bar Associations.

Aside from his profession Mr. Heineman devoted himself with constant interest to the betterment of civic conditions. The year he became of age he became head of the committee of his ward, redeeming the politics of the ward from a notoriously bad condition. From 1893 to 1896 he was chief assistant city attorney of Detroit, having charge of all the court work of the office. During this time he completely revised and compiled the ordinances of the city. In 1899, at the urgent request of Governor Pingree, Michigan's great reform governor, who was in sore need of disinterested and loyal legislators, he became a candidate for the state legislature from the city at large and of the ten legislators so elected he received the highest number of votes throughout the city. He served for one regular and three special sessions, all of them the most strenuous in the history of the state. When the battle for tax reform was won, Governor Pingree showed his appreciation by having him introduce the tax law at the last special session called for that sole purpose and which embodied the hard won results of the struggle. While in the legislature he secured the passage of many laws of general and local interest.

A lasting monument of his legislative service is the public aquarium on Belle Isle Park, which was originated by him. It is the pioneer public aquarium in this country, as well as the most beautiful, its reputation being world-wide and its annual patronage being over a million.

After his legislative service he announced his retirement from official work, but local conditions compelled him to enter the Common Council and he was elected from his home ward, the most representative residential district of the city. In 1907 he was elected president of the common council. His special attention was given to fiscal matters, seeking to maintain the city's reputation which in this respect is recognized as foremost among the larger American cities. Among other recent matters he procured the acceptance of the Carnegie Library gift of seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, which had been given up as lost to the city; he redeemed the county debt at a lower rate of interest, saving a large sum for the next twenty years; was the author of the first sane Fourth of July ordinance and of the present model traffic ordinance. Of minor matters, perhaps the most interesting is the adoption of the official flag of the city, which he designed.

In 1903 the governor of the state, recognizing his interest in matters of general education, appointed him a member of the state board of library commissioners, which exercises state supervision over all the libraries of the state. He has served as president of this board and is still a member, being the only incumbent who has ever served on the same

under three separate gubernatorial appointments. Mr. Heineman has been very active in many municipal organizations other than local. Besides being director and vice-president he has been twice chosen as president of the Michigan League of Municipalities. In 1909, at Montreal, he was elected president of the American League of Municipalities, the leading organization of its kind in America, the membership of which is made up from the leading cities of the United States and Canada.

In July, 1910, Mr. Heineman was appointed controller of the city of Detroit, of which office he is at present incumbent. As is generally known, the position is one of very high repute, the list of men who have served therein being made up of persons standing high in the commercial and financial world. For a number of years he has been a member of the National Civic Federation, has been connected with municipal publications and published a large number of articles and addresses.

He belongs to many organizations and clubs, among them the University Club, the Detroit Boat Club, the Old Club at St. Clair Flats, the Detroit Tennis Club, the Acanthus Club and the Fine Arts Society. He was formerly president of the Bohemian Club and in more recent years became founder of the Robert Hopkin Club. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, being a member of the pioneer Blue Lodge of Michigan, Zion No. 1; of Monroe Chapter; Monroe Council; Michigan Sovereign Consistory and Moslem Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He belongs to the Detroit lodge of Elks; Detroit Lodge of Odd Fellows, No. 128; Woodward Court of Foresters, and Banner Tent of the Maccabees. He also belongs to the Board of Commerce and Detroit Real Estate Board.

In societies occupying special fields he has been a member and officer of the Detroit Society of the American Institute of Archæology since its foundation, a member of Palestine Exploration Fund, the Egypt Exploration Fund, and of the Michigan Historical Society, to whose publications he has contributed. He was for many years a member and officer of the Unity Club, of the executive committee of the Detroit High School alumni and chairman of the board of directors of the University of Michigan Alumni Association of Detroit.

Mr. Heineman is a director in the Detroit Fire & Marine Insurance Company, the leading insurance company of the state, and also a director of the Merz Capsule Company, and president of the Heineman Realty Company. He was formerly managing director of the Fort Wayne & Belle Isle Railway Company. He is a director and life member of the State Anti-Tuberculosis Society. At one time he was secretary of the D'Arcambal Home Association.

Mr. Heineman leads a very active life, disposes of business quickly and is thus enabled to get results. He is absolutely democratic in his ways, taking every man on his merits and asking no odds himself. He has one of the largest acquaintances in the city and a very large one throughout the state. A ready speaker, he is in demand on civic, political and social occasions and it is a quiet year when he does not average at least one address a week. He has traveled a great deal abroad and is conversant with the German, French and Italian languages, in all of which he has made public addresses. He belongs to the Alliance Française. Mr. Heineman in his busy career has not stopped to enjoy matrimonial bliss, but is still an eligible bachelor.

GEORGE MAURICE. On May 8, 1905, there was removed in the prime of life and usefulness George Maurice, one of those substantial and honorable citizens who, although not identified with public life in any

manner, yet contributed in a quiet, forceful way his share to the best interests of the city. It is safe to say that the memory of this esteemed citizen will long live in the hearts of the many who knew and loved him. His particular sphere of activity was as cashier of the firm of Baldwin & McGraw, dealers in boots and shoes, and in whose regard and confidence he held highest place, as evidenced by his long term of service with them.

Mr. Maurice was a native son of Detroit, his birth having occurred on Woodward avenue, near Grand River avenue, August 25, 1845. He was the son of George and Margaret Maurice, who came to Detroit from Scotland, of which country they were natives. Here they established a grocery store which they conducted until about the time of the Civil war, when the father retired from business. George Maurice, the younger, was reared in Detroit and received his education in the old Patterson school. When a very young man he became bookkeeper in a foundry in Detroit and not long subsequent became identified with his life-long patrons, the H. P. Baldwin Company, later known as the firm of Baldwin & McGraw. He was eventually advanced to the office of cashier, in which he was serving at the time of his demise.

JOHN JACOB MARKER, M. D. One of the well known physicians of Wayne county is Dr. John J. Marker, medical superintendent of the Wayne County Hospital for Mental Diseases, at Eloise. Dr. Marker was born in the town of Wayne, Wayne county, Michigan, on August 30, 1863, and is descended from one of the pioneer families of the county. His grandfather is Jacob Marker, who was a native of Germany, where he married Elizabeth Orth, and they came to America in 1830, coming direct to Detroit, where he became a pioneer blacksmith. Later in life he removed to Ruth, Michigan, and there he died. His wife died in Detroit.

The father of Dr. Marker was Frederick F., who was born in Detroit, on January 9, 1838, and he married Martha A. Norton, who was born in Huron township, Wayne county, Michigan, on November 15, 1839, the daughter of Abel and Judith (Watkins) Norton, the former a native of New York state and the latter of Connecticut. They died respectively in Wayne county in 1841 and 1862. Frederick F. Marker removed with the family to the town of Wayne in 1856 and followed his father in the blacksmith trade, dying in that place on November 7, 1911. His widow yet survives him.

The early education of Dr. Marker was obtained at the high school of Wayne. He entered the medical department of the University of Michigan in 1887 and was graduated with the class of 1890 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He entered practice in 1890, in Wayne, with the late Dr. Thomas Morrison, but after a year in private practice he became house physician to the county house. In 1893 he was appointed assistant medical superintendent to the Wayne County Hospital for Mental Diseases, and in 1900 was appointed medical superintendent of that institution. The only comment as to the doctor's success in his official capacity is his record of twenty years' continuous service in the Eloise Hospital, twelve years of which time he has been in full charge of the medical department.

Dr. Marker is a member of the Wayne County Medical Society, of the Michigan State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He is also a member of Alpha Chapter of Nu Sigma Nu fraternity.

Dr. Marker married Anna P. Morrison, who was born in Wayne, Wayne county, Michigan, the daughter of the late Dr. Thomas Morrison, a pioneer physician of the county. Dr. Morrison was a native of Paisley, Perthshire, Scotland. He was graduated in medicine from the Toronto (Canada) University in 1860, and began the practice of his profession in Perrinsville, Wayne county, later removing to Wayne, where he continued his professional work through the remainder of his life, dying there in the spring of 1894. He served a term in the house of representatives and in the senate of Michigan. He married Sarah A. Perrin, who was born in Perrinsville, Wayne county, Michigan, the daughter of Abraham Perrin, a Wayne county pioneer. She died in 1901.

To Dr. and Mrs. Marker two children have been born, as follows: Janet, born June 5, 1894, and Morrison, born June 23, 1901.

CUMMINGS DAVIS WHITCOMB. The death on August 8, 1909, of Cummings Davis Whitcomb marks the passing of one of Detroit's old time railroad men. He was born in Fitchburg, Massachusetts, in 1840, and was the son of Elijah and Mary (Simons) Whitcomb, both of whom were of New England descent. Mr. Whitcomb received his early education in Fitchburg and Boston, in which latter city he had his first business experience as a clerk for the Boston and Worcester Railroad.

At the beginning of the Civil war Mr. Whitcomb enlisted in the Forty-fourth Massachusetts Infantry. After being mustered out of the service he returned to his work on the Boston and Worcester Railroad, ultimately becoming general ticket agent. Later on he accepted a similar position with the Union Pacific at Omaha, and still later with the Michigan Central in Detroit. Subsequently he was general Passenger agent for the Detroit Navigation Company.

On May 10, 1865, Mr. Whitcomb was united in marriage to Mary G. Webber, daughter of Israel and Mary Ann (Gorhan) Webber, of Damariscotta, Maine. Their only child, Edgar B., was born at Newton, Massachusetts, and received his education in Detroit.

Mr. Whitcomb cared little for lodges, clubs or politics, but was greatly attached to his home life.

Mrs. Cummings D. Whitcomb still makes her home in the residence on Henry street which the family have occupied for over forty years. Mr. Whitcomb was buried at Woodmere cemetery.

MILTON CARMICHAEL, secretary of the Detroit Convention and Tourists' Bureau was born in Muncie, Indiana, on February 4, 1868, and is the son of Oliver and Martha (Losh) Carmichael, both natives of Indiana, where the family is an old and highly esteemed one. Both parents are still living.

Mr. Carmichael was reared in Indiana and received his education in the public schools of his community. He learned the printing trade and followed newspaper work for many years, principally on the staffs of the different Indianapolis newspapers. He first came to Detroit in 1889, spending some time on the city newspapers, and then sought other fields of journalistic work, but returning to Detroit in 1893, since which time he has made his home in this city. He was engaged in newspaper work in Detroit chiefly on the staff of the *Evening Journal* until about ten years ago, when he gave up the work, entering the civic organization field in Detroit and Milwaukee, being three years in the latter named

city. He became secretary of the Detroit Convention and Tourists' Bureau in 1904. He was the organizer of the Bureau, and, indeed, is the pioneer of the entire country in convention work of this sort, being recognized as an authority in the work and being consulted by civic organizations throughout the country.

Mr. Carmichael is secretary of the American Association of Commerce Executives, which is an organization of all the commercial associations of the United States and Canada; he is a member of the American Play Grounds Association; a member of the American Civic Association; a member of the Central Association of Commercial Secretaries; secretary-treasurer of the Michigan Association of Agriculture and Commerce; member of the executive committee of the "See America First" Congress; member of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and a member of the Detroit Ad-Craft Club.

Mr. Carmichael married Isabelle, the daughter of John C. Sullivan, of Detroit. They have one daughter, Isabelle Frances.

MILTON G. GOFF, M. D. Within the pages of this work will be found individual mention of many of the representative Detroit physicians and surgeons of the younger generation, and to such recognition is Dr. Milton Guy Goff well entitled. He claims the fine old Keystone state of the Union as the place of his nativity and is a scion of one of its old and honored families, the Goff lineage tracing back undoubtedly to stanch Scottish origin. Dr. Goff was born in the city of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on the 31st of December, 1880, and thus became a right welcome New Year's guest in the home of his parents, Albert and Kate (Leach) Goff, both of whom were likewise born and reared in Pennsylvania. The Goff family was founded in America in the Colonial era of our national history, and the Leach family has long been one of prominence in Pennsylvania. Albert Goff has devoted the major part of his active career to real estate and contracting, and he and his wife still maintain their home in Pittsburgh.

The public schools of his native city afforded Dr. Goff his early educational advantages and the discipline included the curriculum of the high school. Thereafter he was a student for a time in Alleghany College, at Meadville, Pennsylvania, and in 1901 he came to Detroit for the purpose of entering the Detroit Homeopathic Medical College, in which admirable institution he completed the prescribed course and was graduated as a member of the class of 1905, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. On the very day of his graduation he opened an office in the village of Inkster, Wayne county, where he proudly displayed his professional sign and prepared to serve his novitiate. He soon secured excellent vantage ground in the confidence and esteem of the community and thus was enabled to build up a substantial practice, to which he continued to devote his attention for three years, at the expiration of which he felt justified in seeking a broader field of professional endeavor. He accordingly returned to Detroit and opened an office at 683 Chene street, where he maintained his headquarters until April, 1911, when he removed to his present location, at 515 Mack avenue. His success in the work of his profession in Detroit has been such as to justify amply his removal to this city, and his practice shows a constant tendency to expand in scope and importance, as he is energetic, hard-working and self-abnegating and most earnest in his devotion to the vocation of his choice. Dr. Goff holds membership in the Homeopathic Practitioners' Society of Detroit, and Wayne County Medical Society, is a stanch Republican

in his political adherency, and is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America.

On the 29th of May, 1902, Dr. Goff was united in marriage to Miss Ethel Armstrong, of Butler, Pennsylvania, and she presides most graciously over their pleasant home. They have two children, one son aged nine and a daughter, aged one and one half years.

CHARLES W. RESTRICK. By force of his own energy and perseverance Charles W. Restrick has carved for himself a career which should stand as an example to young men starting out in life. Self-made, overcoming seemingly insurmountable difficulties, and never for a moment thinking of giving up, Mr. Restrick has earned his laurels and the respect of his fellow men.

Born at Otterville, Canada, December 6, 1856, he was taken to England at the death of his father in 1858, in which country he was educated. When fifteen years of age Mr. Restrick returned and settled in Detroit. This occurred in 1872 and his start in life was made as a messenger boy in the general offices of the Grand Trunk Railway. Shortly after this, however, W. D. Morton, a banker, being favorably impressed with the boy, offered him a position in his bank as clerk. The offer was accepted and Mr. Restrick remained with the Morton bank four years, at which time he was appointed teller in the Peoples Savings Bank, a position held by him for four years when ill health compelled him to seek outdoor employment. About this time Mr. W. D. Morton having become engaged in the lumber business again sought the services of his former clerk, who accepted a position, remaining with him for four years.

In 1884 Mr. Restrick embarked in the lumber business for himself on Vinewood avenue on the west side of the city, where his main lumber yard is still located, doing business at that time under the firm name of C. W. Restrick. The business having expanded very greatly, necessitating the establishment of extensive yards and mills on both sides of the city, it was in 1908 incorporated under the name of the Restrick Lumber Company, of which Mr. Restrick is president, Charles F. Meagher first vice president, James Hannon second vice president, and Robert C. Restrick secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Restrick is extremely popular in business and social circles. He holds membership in the Fellowcraft Club, Detroit Cribbage Club, Detroit Curling Club, Detroit Golf Club, Detroit Board of Commerce, Milwaukee Junction Manufacturers' Association, and attends the Westminster Presbyterian church. In politics Mr. Restrick is a Republican. On October 12, 1882, he was united in marriage to Miss Jane Cowie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Cowie, one of the oldest families in Detroit.

JOHN E. MOLONEY. One of the best known attorneys in Detroit is John E. Moloney, who is personally popular and successful in the practice of his profession.

The son of William E. and Mary Gertrude (Fey) Moloney, he was born in Detroit, October 3, 1868. The foundation of his education was laid in the parochial schools of this city. Graduating from these, he attended Canisius Jesuit College at New York City from 1882 to 1885. Returning to Detroit he took up the study of the law and graduated from the Detroit College of Law, class of 1893, with the degree of LL. B. He was admitted to the bar in 1892, and was in the office of Brennan & Donnelly until 1893, when he opened an office of his own, practicing his

profession alone until 1895, when he formed a partnership with Charles Flowers, under the firm name of Flowers & Moloney. From 1904 to 1910, the firm was that of Moloney & Bishop, and he is now in practice alone.

Mr. Moloney is a prominent and popular member of Detroit Lodge 34, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is identified with the Knights of Pythias and the Detroit Yacht Club. He has been interested in several business enterprises, is considered a successful and able attorney and commands the friendship of those with whom he comes in contact.

THOMAS P. McCULLOUGH, M. D. One of Detroit's able specialists in the medical profession is Dr. Thomas P. McCullough, whose offices and residence are located at No. 737 Twenty-fourth street. His skill as a physician and surgeon is to some extent hereditary, his father, John Robert McCullough, having been a medical practitioner of note. The latter was a native of Ireland, where he was born in 1812. He was a graduate of the medical college of the University of Dublin, but soon after receiving his degree he came to America, where he became one of the pioneer surgeons of Ontario. He subsequently removed to the state of New York, where he conducted the practice of his profession, until, in November of 1863, he commissioned by Governor Horatio Seymour, surgeon of the Eighty-second regiment of New York Volunteer Infantry. During the progress of the war he was made a surgeon in the United States navy, and upon the conclusion of the Civil war returned to Ontario, where he continued in the practice of his profession until his death in 1900, at which time he was the oldest medical practitioner in Ontario. He was a member of the Presbyterian church and of the Masonic order. Mrs. McCullough was in her girlhood Miss Lizetta Potter, a daughter of Elias Potter, who was a scion of the old Potter family, which being allied with the Empire Loyalist element at the time of the War of the Revolution, had retired from New York to Ontario during that period. Mrs. John Robert McCullough died six years after the passing of her husband.

Thomas P. McCullough was born in the county of Dunham, Ontario, on May 11, 1860. He received his earliest schooling in the rural districts of that section of Ontario and later pursued further educational development in the Bowmanville high school. His first medical studies were those of the courses given in the Royal College of Physicians of Queen's University in Kingston, Ontario. After a year as a student there he transferred his enrolment to Trinity Medical College at Toronto, from which institution he received in 1888 his degree of M. D. C. M.

The initiatory field of Dr. McCullough's practice was the village of Arthur in Wellington county, Ontario, where he settled in 1888 and remained for two years. At the end of this time he went to New York city to take advantage of the opportunities for post graduate study provided by the medical college of Bellevue Hospital. He next located in Port Huron, Michigan, where he was rewarded with such success that he sought the larger field for professional activity to be found in the metropolis of the state. While in Detroit, he has been even more successful, his specialty being that delicate and complex one of obstetrics and the diseases of women and children.

Not only professionally and socially is Dr. McCullough prominent in Detroit circles. He is a member of Friendship Lodge A. F. & A. M. and of Monroe Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; he is also a member of the Woodmen of the World, the Modern Woodmen of America and of the Degree of Honor.

Mrs. Thomas McCullough was formerly Miss Susan M. Savigny, who was of Canadian birth and Scotch ancestry. Dr. and Mrs. McCullough have one daughter, Sarah Maude, and four sons, John Robert, William Hugh, Thomas and Wallace.

PETER HENKEL. In studying a clean-cut, sane, distinct character like that of the late Peter Henkel, interpretation follows fact in a straight line of derivation. There is small need for indirection or puzzling. His character was the positive expression of a strong nature, and his strength was as the number of his days. His name looms large in connection with the industrial and civic history of Detroit, where his course was marked by admirable achievement and governed by the highest personal integrity and honor. In Detroit he built up industrial enterprises of broad scope and importance and he was a citizen who was ever ready to lend his aid in the promotion of measures advanced for the general good of the community. He held various offices of public trust. For more than sixty years he was identified with business activities in Detroit and his success, which was large, represented the tangible results of his own well directed energies.

Mr. Henkel was a native of the province of Westphalia, Germany, on the 30th of January, 1824, and he died at his home in Detroit, on the 23d of May, 1904, at the venerable age of eighty years and four months. His father was a wool-dyer and was engaged in this line of enterprise at Beilstein, Germany, to whose schools the subject of this memoir was indebted for his early educational discipline, which was limited in scope. At the age of thirteen years Mr. Henkel entered upon an apprenticeship to the trade followed by his father. He was soon made a representative of the concern as a salesman on the road and later held a clerical position with the same. At the age of twenty years he was conducting a business of his own, and thus was shown the industry, initiative energy and ambition which marked so significantly his later career in Detroit. As he often said, he left Germany because of the despotism he there encountered during his career as a salesman, and it may well be understood that his loyalty to American institutions became of the most insistent order. In 1842, when eighteen years of age and accompanied by his parents and his younger brother, Mr. Henkel embarked on a sailing vessel and set forth to seek his fortune in America. The family landed in New York city and thence came to Detroit, where the venerable parents passed the remainder of their lives—subjects of his deepest filial solicitude. Concerning the career of Mr. Henkel the *Detroit Free Press* gave a most appreciative estimate at the time of his death, and, with certain paraphrase, the statements thus given are found worthy of perpetuation in this sketch.

Mr. Henkel's business life in America began by his engaging in the retail grocery trade in Detroit, in partnership with Anthony Pulte. They occupied two stores—one opposite the city hall and the other on Woodbridge street. Mr. Henkel started in with a cash capital of one hundred and ten dollars, and the competition was keen. Strict attention to business won, however, and within the next twenty years he became successively wholesale grocer, pork packer and miller. He was the first in Detroit to do pork packing, though many others tried it later. His rise was rapid and during the period between the '60s and '80s, inclusive, he did a business of a million dollars a year. He was the pioneer miller of the city and was the founder of the great milling business now conducted under the title of Commercial Milling Company. His success was worthily won and was of the most substantial order, while his incidental contribution to the industrial and commercial prestige of Detroit was such as to give lasting honor to his name. As the



J. H. P. Henkel

L. J. P. Henkel

Peter Henkel

years passed and his financial standing became secure, Mr. Henkel retired from the more active responsibilities of business, relegating the same largely to his sons, and in 1878 he began making annual trips to Europe.

The secret of Mr. Henkel's long life and exceptional strength lay in his abstemious habits and the good care he took of himself. He was of robust constitution, and though never considering himself an athlete he could, when a young man, hold out a barrel of flour with his two hands. It is related that on one occasion a prize-fighter entered his store and made himself disagreeable, whereupon Mr. Henkel caught him by the shoulders, dragged him to the door and thumped his head on the sill until he promised to be good. Heart failure was the immediate cause of the death of Mr. Henkel, although his health had been impaired for some time prior to his demise, which took place at his home, 706 Fort street, west, at eleven o'clock on the night of May 23, 1904. He was one of the sterling pioneer business men of Detroit and his loyalty to the city was shown in manifold ways. No citizen was more progressive and public-spirited, and none more ready to aid worthy objects—religious, charitable and benevolent.

In politics Mr. Henkel gave stanch allegiance to the Democratic party, and in 1865 he was elected a member of the city board of aldermen. Later he was a delegate to the constitutional convention of the state and for eleven years served as a member of the board of fire commissioners of Detroit. Prior to this, in 1847, he had joined the old volunteer fire department, in which he took deep interest. He served as president of the board of fire commissioners in later years and upon his retirement from this office he was presented with a gold commemorative medal, which he ever afterward prized most highly. Though a stalwart Democrat in a generic way, he was independent in local affairs and gave his support to men and measures meeting the approval of his judgment, irrespective of partisan lines. He erected a fine mansion of thirty rooms on West Fort street, and after his death his widow disposed of this property and built her present beautiful home, at 340 East Grand boulevard, in one of the most attractive residence districts of the city. A man of fine social instincts and genial personality, Mr. Henkel won and retained friends in all classes. He was appreciative of the refining influences of life, especially music, and was a lifelong member of the Harmonic Society, the leading German social and musical organization of Detroit. He also held membership in the German Bowling Club and the Detroit Board of Trade. In his death the city mourned the loss of one of its sterling citizens and pioneer business men, and his name merits enduring place on the roster of those who have contributed much to the development and upbuilding of the fair metropolis of Michigan.

On the 27th of January, 1859, Mr. Henkel was united in marriage to Miss Julia Mordhorst, who was born and reared in Germany and who is a daughter of John and Anna Nordhorst, her parents passing the closing years of their lives in Detroit. Mrs. Henkel came to America when seventeen years of age, in company with her brother John, and her marriage was celebrated in a frame house that stood on the site of the present county building. She has been a resident of Detroit since her girlhood and is now one of the venerable and loved pioneer women of the city in which she and her husband lived their wedded life of nearly a half century and which is endeared to her by the gracious memories and associations of the past. Mr. and Mrs. Henkel became the parents of eleven children, of whom four died in infancy. Concerning those who attained to years of maturity the following brief record is given in conclusion of this memoir: Robert, who is one of the representative business men of Detroit, married Miss Athene Yemans and they have

three children—Robert Y., Athene Julia and Frederick; Julia H. is the wife of Albert H. Sternberger, of Detroit, and they have two children—Elsie, and Albert H.; Walter, who likewise is a prominent business man of his native city, married Miss Minnie Kenzie and they have one child—Julia; Herman married Miss Anna Salmon and is likewise identified with prominent business interests in Detroit; Louis D., died in Germany, at the age of twenty-three years; Julius F., another son who is well upholding the prestige of the name in Detroit, married Miss Emeline Lichtenberg; and Lillian Martha is the wife of Julius H. Haass, president of the Home Savings Bank, of Detroit, their only child being a daughter, Constance.

HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY. To organize a new business and market four million dollars' worth of product the first season is a rather remarkable record. So far as is known, it has never been equalled even in the automobile industry, and the Hudson Motor Car Company is the corporation that accomplished this unusual feat.

The company, which was organized in 1909, produced first a low priced roadster model, and gradually since that time has increased the size and improved the quality of its output until now it stands as one of the dominant producers in the class of moderate-priced cars. The remarkable thing about the company's progress is that it is operated on "inside capital." There are ten stockholders and they are all actively engaged in the work of expanding the company's business. This means that every man's heart is in his work, and the unusual growth of this institution is indicative of such a policy. The company is essentially a young man's organization. At the present time, the average age of its officers is thirty-six years, and the aggressiveness that goes with youth has surely characterized the yearly growth of the company.

The business was first started in a small, rented factory, but the demand for Hudson cars quickly necessitated more room. It was decided to purchase a large plot of land, and twenty-five acres were secured on Jefferson avenue, across from the old Grosse Pointe race track. A modern, concrete plant was built, and additions to this factory have been in progress almost continuously ever since. Today the factory has 341,525 square feet of floor space and a manufacturing capacity of fifty machines a day. It has been the policy of the officers of the company to obtain a commanding place in a certain field of the motor car industry and continue in that field. Each new season has served to more strongly entrench them, and a radical increase in the volume of business over the original four million of the first year has been annually attained.

A great specialty has been made of bringing together unusual engineering brains within the Hudson organization. It is felt that however good all the other departments might be, the company must stand or fall upon the design of its cars. Engineers have been secured from all of the reputable automobile makers in the world and an engineering board formed composed of specialists in every line of motor car structure. At the head of this board of engineers is Howard E. Coffin, perhaps the most famous designer within the industry, and vice president of the Hudson Company. Complete and thorough organization necessitates that every department be well rounded out, and running through the whole institution is to be found a class of men who have had long experience in their own particular line of endeavor. There is essentially an esprit de corps among the Hudson employees that is invaluable. This very spirit of satisfaction and helping one another certainly argues much for the successful future of this corporation.

The officers are Roy D. Chapin, president; Howard E. Coffin, vice

president and consulting engineer; Frederick O. Bezner, secretary; Roscoe B. Jackson, treasurer and general manager, and E. H. Broadwell, vice president. Messrs. Chapin, Coffin, Bezner and Jackson have been intimately connected with several of the well known motor car companies, and their experience runs back practically with the beginning of the industry, all of them having started with the Oldsmobile Company when it produced the extraordinarily successful curve-dash roadster, many of which are running even yet on the streets of Detroit.

Mr. Chapin was general sales manager of the Olds Company, Mr. Coffin chief engineer, Mr. Bezner, purchasing agent, and Mr. Jackson, factory manager. Mr. Broadwell was for years identified with one of the larger tire companies, and in this way came closely in touch with the needs of the motor car user. Through this early experience it may be seen that an unusual diversity of ability has been gathered together among the Hudson officials.

Popular approval has stamped the worth and attractiveness of the Hudson motor cars, and Detroit has emphatically gained by having this concern added to its long and splendid list of manufacturing industries.

HOWARD E. COFFIN. Fortified through fine technical knowledge and skill, comprehensive practical experience and marked facility and resourcefulness as an executive, Mr. Coffin has won for himself a prominent place in connection with the automobile industry, and is now identified with one of the important concerns of this line in Detroit, where he is vice president and consulting engineer of the Hudson Motor Car Company, concerning which due mention is made elsewhere in this publication. His status as a business man and as a progressive citizen well entitle him to recognition in this history of Detroit, where he has achieved success worthy of the name.

Howard Earl Coffin reverts with a due measure of pride and satisfaction to the fact that he can claim the fine old Buckeye state as the place of his nativity. He was born on the homestead farm of the family, near the village of West Milton, in Miami county, Ohio, and the date of his nativity was September 6, 1873. He is a son of Julius Cestal Coffin and Sarah E. (Jones) Coffin. The genealogy of Mr. Coffin is traced back to the well known Coffin family of Nantucket, Massachusetts, where Tristram Coffin the original American progenitor settled, upon his immigration from England early in the seventeenth century. The name has been one of no little prominence in the annals of New England and other sections of the United States.

Reared to the sturdy discipline of the farm, Howard E. Coffin gained his rudimentary education in the district schools, and after leaving the same he continued his studies in the public schools of the village of West Milton, where he partially completed the curriculum of the high school. In November, 1889, in pursuance of a natural predilection for a line of activity radically different from that to which he had been reared, he came to Ann Arbor, Michigan, and entered its admirable high school, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1893. In the same year he entered the department of mechanical engineering in the University of Michigan, where he continued his studies until 1896, when he withdrew from the University to enter the United States civil service, with which he continued to be actively identified until 1901. He then resumed his studies in the university, and he left this institution six months prior to the completion of his course in mechanical engineering, but in June, 1911, the university conferred upon him the degree of Mechanical Engineer, in recognition of his practical accomplishment and marked ability in his profession.

In leaving the university six months prior to graduation, Mr. Coffin

took this action in order to accept, in 1902, employment in the shops of the Olds Motor Works in Detroit, and in the following year he was advanced to the position of engineer in charge of the experimental shops of this company. This incumbency he retained until 1905, when he became chief engineer of the concern. In the spring of 1906, however, Mr. Coffin severed his connection with the Olds Company and assisted in the organization of the E. R. Thomas-Detroit Company, which engaged in the manufacturing of automobiles and of which he became vice president and chief engineer. In the following year he further amplified his duties and responsibilities by assuming the position of consulting engineer to the E. R. Thomas Motor Company of Buffalo, New York. The Detroit concern was reorganized as the Chalmers Motor Company in 1908, and Mr. Coffin continued as vice president of this company until 1910, in which year he instituted operations of a more independent order in the same line of industrial enterprise. In January, 1910, he became vice president and consulting engineer of the Hudson Motor Car Company, and this dual position he has since retained. It is mainly due to his fine professional skill and executive ability that the Hudson car has been brought up to so high a standard and gained that distinctive popularity which makes for cumulative success. The company now has one of the finest automobile plants in the world, with the best of modern appliances and facilities, and the products of the same attest the skill of Mr. Coffin and his able corps of assistants in the practical details of the industry. In 1910 Mr. Coffin had the distinction of serving as president of the Society of Automobile Engineers. He was chairman of the rules committee of the Automobile Manufacturers' Contest Association for 1911. He has been a member of the executive committee of the American Automobile Association since 1909, is a member of the council of the Society of Automobile Engineers, and was for five years chairman of the committee on tests of the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers. These connections amply indicate his high standing in the automobile world, and also offer assurance of his enthusiasm in his chosen field of endeavor. In a more localized way Mr. Coffin is identified with the Wolverine Automobile Club, the Detroit Automobile Club, the Detroit Motor Boat Club and the Michigan Aero Club; besides which he is identified with the Aero Club of America and the Engineers' Club of New York City. In his home city he holds membership in the Detroit Club, the Country Club, the University Club and the Detroit Boat Club. Aside from his connection with the Hudson Motor Car Company, he is a stockholder in the Detroit Metal Products Company and several other manufacturing concerns.

In politics Mr. Coffin is arrayed as a stalwart advocate of the principles and policies of the Republican party, but he is essentially a business man, and political office has had no allurements for him. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, in which he now holds membership in Palestine Lodge, Free & Accepted Masons, of Detroit.

In November, 1907, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Coffin to Miss Matilda Vary Allen, daughter of Edwin A. Allen, a representative citizen of Battle Creek, this state. The Allen family in America was founded by Samuel Allen, who emigrated from Dorchester, England, in 1630, and settled at Windsor, Connecticut. The father of Mrs. Coffin is a direct descendant of Joseph Allen, who was father of the illustrious patriot, Ethan Allen. Mr. and Mrs. Coffin have no children.

ROY D. CHAPIN. Well worthy of recognition in this work as one of the representative business men of the younger generation in Detroit, where he fully exemplifies that progressive and vital spirit that has made

the city forge so rapidly to the forefront along industrial and commercial lines, Roy D. Chapin, president of the Hudson Motor Car Company, is a native son of Michigan and a scion of one of the old and honored families of the state. His grandfather, Rev. Seth S. Chapin, was an early representative of the clergy of the Protestant Episcopal church, in connection with the work of which he was long rector of churches, at Grand Rapids, and St. Johns, Michigan, and at other points within the state.

Roy Dikeman Chapin was born in the city of Lansing, Michigan, on the 23d of February, 1880, and is a son of Edward Cornelius and Ella (King) Chapin, who still maintain their home in the capital city of the state, where the father has long held prestige as one of the representative members of the Michigan bar. He has been a resident of Lansing for forty-five years. He whose name initiates this review gained his early educational discipline in the public schools of his native city and thereafter prosecuted his higher academic studies in the University of Michigan, where he remained a student for two years.

Mr. Chapin has been identified with the automobile industry since the virtual inception of the same in its practical form. In February, 1901, he left Ann Arbor and identified himself with the Olds Motor Works, in Detroit, in 1904 becoming the first sales manager for this well known concern, which was at the time the largest manufacturer of automobiles in the world. In 1906 he severed his connection with the Olds Company and, with Edwin R. Thomas of Buffalo, New York, organized the E. R. Thomas-Detroit Company, for the manufacturing of the Thomas-Detroit automobile. He established his home in Detroit in the year mentioned, and later he was the principal factor in securing to this concern the cooperation of Hugh Chalmers, whereupon the title of the corporation was changed to the Chalmers-Detroit Motor Company. With the new company, as with its predecessor, Mr. Chapin held the dual office of treasurer and general manager. While still maintaining his connection with the Chalmers-Detroit Company he became concerned in the organization of the Hudson Motor Car Company, and in January, 1910, he was associated with Howard E. Coffin and Frederick O. Bezner in purchasing control of the business of this new company, of which he became president. He simultaneously severed his connection with the Chalmers Company, and, as president of the Hudson Motor Car Company, has brought to bear his fine executive and initiative powers in the up-building of one of the most important and successful of the many automobile-manufacturing enterprises centered in the Michigan metropolis. Concerning the company specific mention is made in the preceding article, in which likewise appears a brief review of the career of the vice president and consulting engineer of the company, Howard E. Coffin. Mr. Chapin has found other fields for the exercise of his energies and is identified with a number of other representative industrial institutions of Detroit, where he is also a stockholder in several banks, and a director of the Old Detroit National Bank. He is president and a director of the Eastern Realty Company, is treasurer and a director of the Sterling Realty Company, and is a member of the directorate of the Detroit Metal Products Company. Resourceful, vigorous and progressive as a business man and loyal and public-spirited as a citizen, Mr. Chapin takes a lively interest in all that touches the welfare of his home city and state, and his personal popularity, of unequivocal order, testifies to the sterling personal characteristics of the man. He is a member of the executive committee and also secretary of the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers, and is a member of the Automobile Board of Trade, in each of which organizations he is chairman of the Good Roads committee, besides which he is a member of the Good Roads board of the American Automobile Association and treasurer of the Central Good Roads finance committee.

Though never desirous of the honors or emoluments of public office, Mr. Chapin is loyal to all civic duties and responsibilities, and his political allegiance is given to the Republican party. He is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church, in whose faith he was reared, and he is affiliated with the Phi Delta Theta college fraternity. In addition to his supreme interest in automobile affairs, he has also taken a lively interest in air navigation, in connection with which he is identified with the Aero Club of America and the Michigan Aero Club. He holds membership in the Wolverine Automobile Club, the Detroit Automobile Club, the Detroit Boat Club, the Detroit Racquet & Curling Club, the University Club, the Country Club and the Detroit Club, his identification with which essentially representative organizations vouches for his popularity in both business and social circles. Mr. Chapin is a bachelor. Mention has already been made that he is a representative of one of the sterling pioneer families of Michigan, and it may be further noted that he is a direct descendant of Deacon Samuel Chapin, who came to America from England in 1639 and who later became the founder of the city of Springfield, Massachusetts.

CHARLES SILL WITBECK. In the death of Charles Sill Witbeck on January 22, 1882, there passed away one of the ablest hotel men of this country and a citizen who for many years had been prominently identified with the city of Detroit. During his active career in this city, from about the close of the war until his death, he gave a reputation to the old Russell House which still lingers as pleasant reminiscence among old travelers and local citizens. As the leading hotel of the time the Russell House was known far and wide, and Mr. Witbeck as one of the proprietors shared in its large popularity, and his ability was deservedly credited with the successful prestige which the hotel maintained during the eighteen years of his connection with its management. The Russell House, the site of which is now occupied by the Pontchartrain, was an important institution of earlier Detroit and was associated with many of the historic events of the time.

Charles Sill Witbeck was born in Lockport, New York, in 1835, and belonged to a prominent family of New York state. The original American settler, Johann Witbeck, of Holland, was among the first of that sturdy people to come to the Dutch colony, and during his lifetime owned Berwick Island. For a great many years the members of the family have lived in and about Albany. Mr. Witbeck's parents were John and Harriet (Lockport) Witbeck. His father owned hotels in Albany and Lockport, while his uncle was proprietor of a hostelry in Buffalo.

Coming thus of a family of hotel men, Mr. Witbeck, after receiving a good education in his native city of Lockport, began his career as a hotel clerk, and, as the business of his life, mastered all its details, in later years being regarded as one of the most efficient hotel managers in America. During his early life he went west and was clerk of the old Linden Hotel in St. Louis at the time of the Civil war. He soon afterward located in Detroit, where he was clerk of the old Biddle House for some time. With William J. Chittenden he then leased the Russell House, which continued under the management of Witbeck & Chittenden for eighteen years, and during that time attained its greatest distinction as a hotel. On account of ill health Mr. Witbeck spent the last year of his life retired from active business, and his final resting place is the beautiful Elmwood cemetery.

The deceased was a prominent Mason, having taken most of the degrees in that order. Broad-minded and progressive, he gave his support to the best interests of his home community, and was always esteemed one of the leading citizens. An independent Democrat in

politics, he would never accept public office for himself, but gave his assistance to men and movements that he considered best for the general welfare. He was an attendant of the Episcopal church.

Mr. Witbeck is survived by his widow and two sons. Mrs. Witbeck before her marriage, which occurred in Detroit, June 25, 1867, was Miss Harriet E. Strong, a daughter of Josiah and Cloey L. (Rogers) Strong, who were New England people. Josiah Strong, her father, was a prominent merchant in Canada, beginning business there in 1835, and during the last years of his life was a resident of Detroit. Mrs. Witbeck has been a resident of Detroit since 1864. Her present home is an elegant residence on Jefferson avenue, and she still owns the old home-place where she lived for thirty years on West Fort street, the Saturday Night Publishing Company's building being now located on that site. She is a member of the Episcopal church.

Charles Strong Witbeck, the older of her two sons, after graduating from Yale, studied law in the University of Michigan, was admitted to the bar at Detroit, and is now legal adviser in the United States Reclamation Service, being stationed at Phoenix, Arizona.

Ernest Strong Witbeck, who lives at home with his mother, is a construction engineer and one of the able representatives of his profession in Detroit. He is also a graduate of Yale, having taken the scientific course. During the Spanish-American war he served as gunner's mate with the Michigan Naval Reserves.

CHARLES M. GULDEN. For more than half a century Mr. Gulden has maintained his home in Detroit, to which city he came with his parents when he was a young man. He has been long and prominently identified with business interests in the Michigan metropolis, the greater portion of the time as an efficient and valued employe of the Grand Trunk Railroad Company, and after years of earnest and well directed endeavor he is now living virtually retired, at No. 226 John R. street, corner of Adelaide. Mr. Gulden is well known in the city that has so long been his home and here he holds a steadfast place in the confidence and esteem of all who knew him. He gave to the land of his adoption the most loyal and meritorious service as a soldier of the Union in the Civil war and is one of the influential and valued members of the Grand Army of the Republic in his home city.

Charles M. Gulden was born in Germany, on the historic Rhine, son of Gottlieb and Mary Gulden. In 1854 the family emigrated to America and landed in Quebec, Canada, whither the memorable cholera scourge of that year had penetrated, and the mother was attacked with the dread disease, with the result that the family had to tarry in Quebec until she was convalescent. They then set forth for Chicago, which city had been selected by the father as a permanent place of abode, but upon arriving in Detroit he met friends who prevailed upon him to establish his home in this city. Here he engaged in the work of his trade, that of cabinet-maker, and here both he and his wife passed the residue of their lives, secure in the high regard of all who knew them and popular in the leading German social circles of the city. Both were devout communicants of the Catholic church and were members of the cathedral parish of Sts. Peter and Paul. The children comprised two sons and a daughter. Anthony, Mr. Gulden's brother, serving in the Civil war as a member of the Ninth Michigan Cavalry.

Charles M. Gulden secured his early educational discipline in the excellent schools of his native land and after the family home had been established in Detroit secured employment as clerk in the retail hard-

ware store of Limbrock & Barnes, of that city, remaining with this representative firm for twenty years.

When the Civil war commenced Mr. Gulden was an earnest Union man, and his enlistment was the result of sudden inspiration, if not an accident. On the 16th of October, 1861, he had gone to Fort Wayne, the government military post at Detroit, for the purpose of viewing the recruiting and other military operations. He had accompanied friends to the fort and while there his loyalty was quickened to decisive action, as he forthwith enlisted as a private in Battery B, First Michigan Volunteer Artillery. His name was incorrectly given on the roster, as the result of misinterpretation of the same, and he thus went to the front under the name of Carl Golden. His record as a valiant and faithful soldier is one that will redound to his lasting honor. His command was assigned to the Army of the Potomac and in the battle of Shiloh, Tennessee, on the 6th of April, 1862, he was shot in the neck, the injury being so severe that he was sent to a hospital in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he remained about two weeks, after which he returned to his home in Detroit, on furlough. Here he remained about three months, within which period he recuperated from his wound, and he then rejoined his command, at Memphis, Tennessee. On the 21st of February, 1863, he was made bugler and on the first of the following November was promoted to the office of corporal. On the 24th of December, of that year, at the expiration of his original term of enlistment, he reenlisted as a veteran, at Pulaski, Tennessee, and at this time was enrolled under his proper name. He continued in active service with his regiment until the close of the war and participated in many of the important engagements that marked its progress. He was mustered out, at Detroit, on the 14th of June, 1865, and duly received his honorable discharge.

After the close of the war Mr. Gulden reentered the employ of Limbrock & Barnes, and was subsequently identified with the Grand Trunk Railroad, being connected with the latter corporation at the time of his retirement from active business.

Retaining a deep interest in his old comrades of the Civil war, Mr. Gulden is one of the influential and popular members of Parker Post, Grand Army of the Republic in which he has served as officer of the day. He is also a member of the board of directors, having in charge the magnificent Grand Army building in his home city. Mr. Gulden is a patriotic and good citizen. As a churchman he is one of the earnest and zealous communicants of the parish of the cathedral of Sts. Peter and Paul, and his deceased wife was likewise a devoted communicant of that church. In the year 1867 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Gulden to Miss Mary Malkumus, a native of the province of Ontario, Canada, of German parentage, whose death occurred in September, 1908. Mrs. Gulden was a woman of gentle and unassuming ways and won and retained the affectionate regard of all who came within the compass of her influence. She is survived by two children—Anthony S., who is a traveling salesman and who resides in Detroit; and Miss Theresa B., who presides over her father's household.

NATHANIEL BREWSTER WEBBER, M. D. We cannot refuse to believe that the doctrine of inherited characteristics is a true one, for wherever we turn we find proof of it. The Webber family of Detroit is a very striking instance. The late Dr. Nathaniel Webber was one of the leading medical men in the city, prominent not only as a physician but as a surgeon, and noted as one of the instructors in the Detroit College of Medicines. His son, Dr. Nathaniel Brewster Webber, has followed closely in his father's steps, and seemingly has inherited the

traits that made the elder doctor so successful. The son seems to possess the strength of character of the father, and, through his close association with him, has gathered wisdom and experience beyond his years. Dr. Nathaniel W. Webber was one of the most popular lecturers in the College of Medicine, because he not only was a thorough master of his subjects, but had the dominating intellect and will that enabled him to hold the interest of his classes. It is easily seen that a man of this kind would make a successful physician. This trait is also to be seen in the son and he has established himself in the confidence of the people, as is evidenced by his success in his profession and the number of official positions which he has been called upon to fill. His friends and fellow practitioners all predict for him as brilliant a future career as the life of his father presented.

Nathaniel Brewster Webber was born on the site of the Detroit Moose Temple, which is on Rowland avenue, now in the heart of the business district. The date of his birth was the 11th of September, 1882. He was the son of the late Nathaniel W. and Catherine (Brewster) Webber. He grew up in the city of his birth, watching its phenomenal growth and the rapid encroachment of the business district upon the one-time residence portion, and he received his education in the public schools of the city, followed by a two years' literary course in the University of Michigan. He took his medical degree from the Detroit College of Medicine, graduating from that institute with the class of 1902.

During the year in which he was graduated, Dr. Webber began his practice as assistant surgeon for the Sante Fe Railway Company at Raton, New Mexico. He remained there for a year and then, having acquired considerable experience in surgery, returned to Detroit and entered into partnership with his father. He was wise in having spent his first year in practice by himself, for it gave him confidence in his unaided abilities. Dr. Webber continued to practice with his father until the death of the latter in 1907. The value of these few years of association is inestimable to the younger physician.

In 1906 Dr. Webber was appointed health officer of the Village of Highland Park, and he has held this position ever since. He is likewise surgeon to the village police and the fire departments. The people who placed him in these positions discovered that he was not only capable, but that he was conscientious about his duties, and so they further showed their confidence in him by electing him school inspector. He is also medical examiner for the United States Marine Corps at Detroit. He is a member of the Wayne County Medical Association, of the State Medical Society and of the American Medical Association. He is much interested in the work of these various bodies and keeps in close touch with all the recent developments in his field. His wife was Miss Bessie Rippon, of Woodstock, Ontario, Canada.

Nathaniel Wilbur Webber, the father, was an eastern man, born at Gardiner, Maine, on the 9th of February, 1839. He was a son of Nathaniel Webber, and his mother was a Miss Wadsworth previous to her marriage. His parents came to the west at an early date and settled at Chicago. At that time the city did not possess more than ten thousand inhabitants and life was exceedingly crude and seemed very strange to these easterners. They sent their son to the public schools, and after finishing his work in Chicago, he was sent to Rock River Seminary. He had always cherished an ardent desire to study medicine, and he was not more than twenty when he assumed it. This was in 1859, and he attended the first two courses of lectures that were offered at what is now the Medical department of the Northwestern University, Chicago.

After completing these courses he was compelled to reside for a time in Colorado, and while living there was appointed hospital steward in the Third Regiment of Colorado Infantry.

After a time spent in the west Dr. Webber returned to Chicago on a furlough, and while here he went before the board of examiners, from whom he received the appointment as assistant surgeon in the Sixteenth Regiment of Illinois Cavalry. Later the surgeon of this regiment was forced to resign on account of poor health, and Dr. Webber received his promotion to fill the vacancy. He served with this regiment until the close of the war in 1865, when he was mustered out of the service. He was a most successful army surgeon, because of his courage and coolness which he never lost in the most crucial circumstances. He was as daring as any soldier in the regiment and never hesitated to go into the thickest of the fight if his duty called him there. He always chafed at the necessity that kept him beyond the range of fire, for, although he knew that upon his safety depended the lives of many, it was hard for him to realize that while others were giving away their lives for their country that he could not be with them. He did not have time for many regrets, however, for the life of an army surgeon during that period was very strenuous—indeed, it was work all day, and oftentimes all night, with snatches of sleep at intervals. He was with his regiment through all the campaigns of General Sherman, and during this period was once taken captive and held as a prisoner of war for a time. He was under the command of General Thomas at the siege of Nashville. At the close of the war he returned to his home in Chicago and took his third and last course at the Northwestern University; but, although still the student, he had probably seen more actual suffering and death than many of his instructors, and after his years of practical surgery it must have been at least a novel experience to become again a regular pupil. In 1866 he was graduated, with the degree of M. D., and immediately assumed the practice of his profession in Chicago.

Dr. Webber rapidly rose to prominence in his profession and gained a reputation for self-sacrifice and courage (which after his war experience were ingrained in his nature), when he had charge of the cholera hospital of Cook county during the epidemic of 1866. He served one term as county physician of Cook county, Illinois, and in a very short period his reputation had spread beyond the limits of Chicago. In fact, he became so well known that in 1869 he was invited by the Detroit College of Medicine to take the chair of anatomy in that institution, and he willingly accepted the honor. He then moved to Detroit and took up his work in that city. Upon the death of the late Dr. Edward W. Jenks, the first president of the Detroit College of Medicine, as well as its founder, Dr. Webber was appointed to succeed him in his position of professor of gynecology. He continued to fill this chair until his death, and was undoubtedly one of the ablest men of the college faculty.

In addition to the above honors, Dr. Webber was many times honored with various public positions. In 1885 he was appointed health physician of the city of Detroit. He held this position for only a few months, and then resigned on account of his physical condition which was none too robust at the time. The work of the office was not congenial to him, and his own constantly growing private practice made such demands upon his time that he found it impossible to do justice to the office; hence his resignation. For sixteen years he was a member of the Board of Pension Examining Surgeons for Wayne County, and he was always interested in this work, through his old-time connection with the army. For many years he was medical examiner for the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, New Jersey, and for the last few years

before his death he was state referee of that company in the state of Michigan. These duties were arduous and, together with his failing health, forced him to partially relinquish his private practice. In 1905 he removed to Birmingham, Michigan, a suburb of Detroit, and there he lived quietly until his death in 1907.

Dr. Webber was a member of the Masonic order and past master of the Oriental Lodge of Detroit. He was a firm believer in the principles of Masonry, as was shown by his own life, and, more than most men, had an opportunity to see the practical good that this ancient order does among all classes of people. He was married to Miss Catherine Brewster, a native daughter of Detroit and the child of the late Captain Brewster, who for many years was in charge of the Hudson Bay Trading Post for the state of Michigan. Mrs. Webber died in 1901.

HON. WILLIAM LOUIS JANUARY. It is not an unusual situation in America to find that the most successful public men have been drawn from the ranks of the law, and neither is it remarkable, for political problems are of infinite importance to every nation, and to their solving should come the trained understanding and broadened method of view that are necessary to the successful practice of the law. Many of these men of eminence in professional life consent to publicly serve their fellow citizens from a sense of duty, others from the natural desire for a wider field of effort, but very few, indeed, from a financial view, for the emoluments of the law are far more satisfactory, and that the life is more congenial may be inferred because so many lawyers, after a period of political struggle, even when successful in their efforts, return to their profession with apparent satisfaction. One of the leading members of the Michigan bar, whose determined efforts in the state legislature have resulted in the passing of many admirable bills particularly valuable to Detroit, is the Hon. William Louis January.

Mr. January was born on a farm near Xenia, Greene county, Ohio, January 9, 1853, and is the son of George Wadman and Mary Standifore (Garnett) January. He acquired his elementary education in the district schools of his native county, and then entered the University of Michigan, taking first an elective course. He was graduated from the law department of the above university with the class of 1883, degree of L. L. B., and in that same year was admitted to the Michigan bar and began the practice of his profession in Detroit. Later he was admitted to practice in the United States circuit, district and supreme courts. In the fall of 1896 Mr. January was elected to the lower house of the Michigan legislature and in that session was the only member from Detroit on the committee on city corporations, a most important body at that time. He introduced bills for the amendment of the Detroit city charter and the first measure providing for the general primary election reforms throughout the state and abolishing caucuses and conventions. This latter bill was not passed, but formed the nucleus for other similar measures which resulted in a primary election law for the city of Detroit. He also introduced and secured the passage of a bill for the protection of parks and boulevards of the city, notably the Belle Isle bridge approach, making it a part of the city park and placing it under the control of the park board. He was also active in the reduction of taxation and the repeal of the Michigan Central charter.

In 1905 Mr. January was a candidate for circuit judge, and in 1907 was a candidate for delegate to the Michigan State Constitutional Convention. He was a delegate to the World's Congress of Lawyers and Jurists at St. Louis, Missouri, in 1904, and was appointed by the Detroit City and Michigan State Bar associations to compile and edit a me-

morial of the John Marshall Day celebration. Mr. January has been prominent in Republican party politics for many years and has rendered valuable aid to his party both on the stump and in the press, being both a brilliant speaker and a fluent writer. He is a member of the Wayne County Bar Association, Michigan State Bar Association, American Bar Association, International Law Association, University of Michigan Association, Ohio Society of Detroit, and the Detroit Yacht Club. His legal abilities, which are unquestioned, are warmly appreciated by his personal and business associates, and he is recognized as a man of sound business judgment and sterling integrity.

Mr. January was married May 25, 1886, at Shelby, Ohio, to Miss Carrie B. Brucker.

ARTHUR BENNETT, M. D. The personal records incorporated in this publication as touching the representative physicians and surgeons of Detroit indicate how remarkable a quota the province of Ontario, Canada, has contributed to the personnel of the profession in the fair "City of the Straits," which has manifold interests in common with its neighboring Canadian province. Dr. Bennett is one of the popular physicians who thus claims Ontario as his birthplace, and in the paternal line is of staunchest English stock. He was born in the little city of Chatham, the judicial center of Kent county, Ontario, on the 5th of February, 1864, and is a son of Farmer and Charlotte (McLeod) Bennett, the former of whom was born in Southampton, England, and the latter on the Isle of Skye, Scotland, the largest island of the Inner Hebrides. Thomas Bennett, grandfather of the doctor, was a member of the band maintained by the Duke of Wellington on the ducal estate and was skilful in the playing of both fife and drum. He received a collegiate education and held in England the title of esquire, together with a landed estate. He came to America about the year 1851 and established his home in Ontario, Canada. He passed the closing years of his life at Red Wing, Minnesota, where he died at the patriarchal age of one hundred and one years, his wife having preceded him to eternal rest by a number of years.

Farmer Bennett, father of him whose name initiates this review, was but one year old at the time of the family immigration to America and was reared to maturity in the province of Ontario, where he has continued to reside during the long intervening period and where his active career has been one of close and successful identification with agricultural pursuits. Though he is now an octogenarian he is alert, mentally and physically, and occupies his time with the activities of business and the management of his finely improved landed estate in Kent county, Ontario. His religious faith is that of the Church of England, of which his wife also was a devout communicant, the latter having passed to the life eternal in 1910, secure in the loving regard of all who had come within the sphere of her gentle influence. She was a child at the time her parents came from Scotland to America, and her father, Malcolm McLeod (a sailor), established the family home on Prince Edward Island. He was one hundred years old at the time of his death, and from the data thus noted concerning him and Thomas Bennett it may be seen that Dr. Bennett comes of long-lived stock and has the heritage of a sound mind in a sound body.

In the public schools of his native place Dr. Bennett gained his early education and graduated from its high school, winning the scholarship prize of his class. After leaving the high school the doctor applied the most effective test to his scholastic attainments by engaging in teaching in the public schools of his native province. In that field he continued

for a year. He then entered the medical department of the University of Michigan, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1887, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. In the same year he opened an office in Detroit, and there he has since engaged in general practice, meeting with substantial success in every way. The doctor is a member of the Michigan State Medical Society and the Wayne County Medical Society, and holds membership in the alumni association of the University of Michigan. He has also been an earnest supporter of the work of the Detroit Young Men's Christian Association, of which he has long been a member. In short, he is both a physician and a citizen of high standing.

WILLIAM STUART GRIMES, M. D. prominent physician and surgeon of Detroit, with offices and residence at No. 120 Edmund Place, where he is superintendent and proprietor of the Edmund Sanitarium, was born in Des Moines, Iowa, October 19, 1870, and is a son of the late Dr. William Stuart and Julia (Kramer) Grimes. The former was a native of West Virginia (then Old Virginia), whence he went to Ohio when a young man; was graduated from the medical department of Miami University, Cincinnati, class of 1857, and practiced in Ohio until his removal to Des Moines, Iowa, previous to the Civil war. He served as surgeon with the rank of major of the Twenty-ninth Regiment, Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and after the close of hostilities returned to the practice of his profession in Des Moines, and later opened and conducted free eye and ear dispensaries in that city and Council Bluffs. In 1870 he removed to Denver, Colorado, and there practiced until his death in 1889. He was surgeon to both St. Luke's (Episcopal) and St. Joseph's (Roman Catholic) hospitals in Denver, was well known in public circles (being fast friends with a number of the prominent men of his time), and was related to the Taft family of Ohio.

The early education of William Stuart Grimes, Jr., was secured in the public schools, at Orchard Lake Military School, near Pontiac (Mich.) and at Cornell University. He was graduated in medicine from the University of Buffalo, New York, with the class of 1901, receiving the degree of M. D., and also took post-graduate work at that university. He began the practice of his profession in 1901 in Buffalo, where for a time he was assistant surgeon to the Hospital for Women. Dr. Grimes was county physician of Wayne county in 1908 and 1909, and in 1911 was a candidate for county coroner before the primaries, but was defeated by only 119 votes. In October of the same year he opened the Edmund Sanitarium in the old Cheany Strong residence, at No. 120 Edmund Place, which property he remodeled into one of the best and most complete private hospitals in Detroit, to which he now gives all of his professional attention. He has three wards, twelve private rooms and two operating rooms, the latter being removed from the wards and private rooms and has accommodations for thirty-seven patients. The sanitarium is a modern and homelike hospital for the medical and surgical treatment of women and children, and is patronized by a large number of the leading physicians and surgeons of the city.

Dr. Grimes is examining physician for the Detroit Order of Eagles, the American Annuity Association and the Endowment Rank, Knights of Pythias, and is professionally connected with other fraternities. He is a member of the Wayne County and Michigan State Medical societies and the American Medical Association, and also holds membership in the Alumni Association of the University of Buffalo. He stands in the front rank as exemplifying the modern sciences of medicine and surgery,

and it is scarcely necessary to say that success has attended his efforts, for his zeal and ability render this a natural sequence.

Dr. Grimes was married to Miss Gertrude Smith, of Pontiac, Michigan, and they have two children—William Stuart III and Dorothy Burry.

CLAUD ALLEN SMITH, M. D. Even in an age which expects much of its young men and from which the professional men of the younger generation can secure ready recognition of their abilities, few have gained the success in so short a period as that which has come to Dr. Claud Allen Smith, of No. 14 LeRoy avenue, River Range, Detroit, a physician and surgeon who during the six years of his residence here has displayed such marked ability in his profession at a comparatively early age. He has the further distinction of being a native son of Michigan, and on both the paternal and maternal sides of his family is descended from pioneer residents of the state. Dr. Smith was born on the old Smith homestead farm in Genesee county, Michigan, March 11, 1883, and is a son of Arretus Allen and Susan (Baldwin) Smith.

William Smith, the paternal grandfather of the doctor, who came from New York state during the early 'forties bought a farm in Genesee county, Michigan, and for many years was engaged in clearing and cultivating it, reclaiming the land from the wilderness and establishing a home for his family. At the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted as a private with a Michigan regiment, and gave his life in defense of his country, dying in battle in the south. The maternal grandfather of the Doctor was Morgan Baldwin, also a native of New York state and the son of a Revolutionary soldier. He came to Michigan as early as 1834, being the first white settler in Genesee county, where he spent his life in agricultural pursuits and died at an advanced age. Arretus Allen Smith, father of the Doctor, was engaged in farming on the old family homestead, where he had been born, but died when still a young man, in 1887. His widow still survives, and lives in Genesee county.

Dr. Smith was only four years of age when his father died, and when he was still a lad the family removed to Flint, Michigan. There he was reared, his early education being secured in the public schools of Flint. He prosecuted his technical studies in the Detroit College of Medicine, which he entered in 1902, and from which he was graduated in 1906 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Being fully prepared to begin his professional career, he did not waste any time, but on the morning after his graduation opened an office in Detroit, where his success was almost immediate. He came to his present location in 1908, and River Range has since known him as one of its leading practitioners. He has built up a large and representative professional business, giving to each feature of his work careful and conscientious attention, and always displaying a courtesy and grace of manner that wins all who come in contact with him. The Doctor is, and has been for more than four years, physician and surgeon to the Great Lakes Engineering Company's plant in Detroit, and to the Detroit Bridge and Steel plant, both of these being large and important industries of the city. He is a member of the Wayne County Medical Society, the Michigan State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and is well known in Masonic circles as a valued member of Union Lodge, F. & A. M.

Dr. Smith was married to Miss Nettie Brewer, the daughter of Alexander Brewer, a well-known resident of Jackson, Michigan.

ALEXANDER KLOKA. A native son of Detroit and one who gained for himself secure place as a progressive and reliable business man and

loyal citizen, Alexander Kloka was in the very prime of his useful manhood when he was removed from the scene of life's activities. He died at Harper Hospital, on the 17th of August, 1911, following an operation for appendicitis, and passed away with an untarnished reputation as a citizen of sterling worth and a young man who had won worthy success through his own well ordered efforts. At the time of his death he was engaged in the retail grocery business at the corner of St. Joseph avenue and Dequinder street, where he had built up a large and representative trade, based upon fair dealings and excellent service to an appreciative patronage.

In the family home at 677 Riopelle street, Detroit, Alexander Kloka was born on the 11th of May, 1878, and thus he was but thirty-three years of age at the time of his death. He was a son of Anthony and Anna Kloka, who were born in Austrian Poland, and who established their home in Detroit about forty years ago, continuing their residence in this city during the long intervening years, the father having been employed much of the time in railroad work. Of their seven children, all of whom were born in Detroit, the subject of their memoir was the eldest son.

Alexander Kloka gained his rudimentary education in a Polish school in the vicinity of his home and later attended the public schools of Detroit, after which he served a thorough apprenticeship at the tailor's trade, under the direction of his paternal grandfather, who was long engaged in this line of enterprise in Detroit. Finally he purchased the grandfather's business in this city and for a period of about six years he continued to conduct a tailor shop at 677 Riopelle street. He then sold the place, and having carefully conserved his financial resources purchased the substantial brick building at the corner of St. Joseph and Dequinder streets, where he opened a retail grocery store, to the conducting of which he devoted the remainder of his all too brief young life. His experience in the grocery business was attended by signal success, and had he but lived, would undoubtedly have reached a high place in the business life of the city.

Mr. Kloka was both loyal and progressive as a citizen, and he manifested deep interest in all that in any way touched upon the welfare of the city. He was a member of the Michigan Good Roads Association and was a staunch adherent of the Democratic party. He was a devout communicant of the Catholic church, in whose faith he was reared, and held membership in the parish of St. Albertus, from which church his funeral was conducted, interment being made in Mount Olivet cemetery. He was affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Royal Arch, the Polish Roman Catholic Union and the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association. Besides his parents he is survived by two brothers and four sisters.

On the 23d of September, 1903, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Kloka to Miss Martha Grubba, who likewise was born and reared in Detroit, to which city her parents, John and Marcella Grubba came from Austrian Poland more than thirty years ago. Mrs. Kloka has assumed full charge of the business established by her husband and is showing marked ability in the management of the same. Mrs. Kloka, as was her husband, is a devout communicant of St. Albertus church and is active in the work of that body. Mr. Kloka is survived by two children, Anna and Clarence, to whom the widowed mother is giving the best of educational advantages in a preliminary way, with the attention of affording them further opportunities which shall properly fit them for the fuller duties and responsibilities of life.

WILLIAM J. HOWARD. Among the prominent citizens of Detroit, now gone on to that Undiscovered Country, was William J. Howard, for many years active in business circles of the city as president of the Howard & Northwood Malting Company. Although his demise occurred on May 10, 1895—more than seventeen years ago, his memory remains undimmed in those circles of life in which he was active and where he was pleasantly known for his high civic ideals. Mr. Howard was a Canadian, born at Amherst Island, Ontario, in 1839, and his years numbered fifty-six at the time of his death. He was reared and educated in his native locality and as a young man went to British Columbia, where for a period of something like ten years he was engaged in the somewhat adventurous and varied occupation of a miner. Eventually he returned to Canada, locating at Chatham, there embarking in the malting business in which he was destined to continue for the remainder of his life.

The identification of Mr. Howard with the City of the Straits dated from 1880 in which year he opened a large malting business in that place. He proved an aggressive and enterprising man of business and the splendid success of the firm which bore his name was due largely to his executive capacity and tireless energy. He was president of the Howard & Northwood Malting Company at the time of his death, and had been for a considerable period.

Mr. Howard was for many years an active member of the Detroit Board of Trade. He was well advanced in Masonry and was past master of the lodge at Chatham, Canada, his old home, while in his daily life he exemplified all those ideals of moral and social justice and brotherly love for which the order stands exponent.

In 1870 Mr. Howard married Miss Mary Jane Degge at Chatham and they have three children, as follows: Mrs. Gertrude Hazen, of Cincinnati, Ohio; Frank C. Howard, of Detroit; and W. Bruce Howard, a graduate of the Detroit University and well and favorably known in business circles in Detroit, where he is president of the Detroit Foundry Supply Company. He is unmarried. Mrs. Howard, the widow of William J. Howard, maintains her residence at No. 26 Elliott street, and enjoys the high regard and confidence of a wide circle of friends and acquaintances throughout the city.

ROLAND S. EVERITT, factory manager of the Briggs Manufacturing Company, of Detroit, was born in Ridgetown, Ontario, Canada, on February 12, 1879, the son of Seth and Florence (Haskins) Everitt. The Everitts are of Irish stock. Roland S. Everitt was educated in the Ridgetown public schools, and as a boy entered the employ of T. S. Agar, decorator of Ridgetown, with whom he learned decorating and painting. He continued with Mr. Agar until 1893, when he came to Detroit and entered the employ of the J. C. & C. R. Wilson Body Company. He next became foreman painter for the Economy Wall Paper Company, where he continued for about four years.

Mr. Everitt then became identified with his brother, Byron F. Everitt, in the latter's automobile business and has ever since continued that association, passing through the positions of painter, foreman painter, assistant superintendent, superintendent and factory manager of the Briggs Manufacturing Company, which is one of the large and important industries of the city. Mr. Everitt is a member of the Detroit Board of Commerce.

Mr. Everitt married Miss Nancy Barr, of Ridgetown, Ontario.

DR. EDWIN STANTON SHERRILL, is one of the best known physicians in Detroit, being especially well known through his activity in the move-



More Robert.

ment for the prevention of tuberculosis. Dr. Sherrill was born in Pike county, New York, on the 8th of November, 1854, the son of Abram P. and Elizabeth (Saxton) Sherrill. He received his early education in the public schools of Detroit, and then matriculated at the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated in 1880, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He next went to the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City, and was graduated from that institution with the M. D. degree in the class of 1885. He went abroad immediately following his graduation and took post-graduate work in Vienna, Austria, and upon his return to this country located in Detroit, where he has been a successful practitioner ever since.

Much of Dr. Sherrill's time is given to the work of the various professional societies of which he is a member. He belongs to the Wayne County Medical Society, American Medical Association, Michigan State Medical Society and the American Academy of Medicine. When the law was passed in the early 'eighties, creating a board of health for the city of Detroit, Dr. Sherrill was made its first secretary and health officer. He served on the medical legislation committees which assisted in securing the passage by the legislature of the present medical registration law. He was a member of the legislation committee of the State Medical Society which secured the appropriation for the state sanatorium at Howell for the treatment of incipient tuberculosis. He has also been active in the fight against tuberculosis carried on in Detroit, having been secretary of the Detroit Society for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, during the four years preceding and leading to the establishment of the Detroit Tuberculosis Sanatorium. Dr. Sherrill is also a member of the Detroit Club and of the Fine Arts Society. He served five and one-half years as school inspector from the second ward, from 1904 to 1908 serving by right of election, and during the other year and a half holding the office through appointment.

HON. MORSE ROHNERT. Very often death aims at a noted mark prematurely. When it removed the Honorable Morse Rohnert, judge of the Wayne circuit court, it took from among the citizens of Detroit, a high-minded, whole-souled gentleman, an honor to the bar and an ornament to the bench.

Judge Rohnert, son of Franz L. and Eleonore (Sichler) Rohnert, was born in Detroit, February 29, 1864. He was educated in the public schools of the city and the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Arts at nineteen years of age. Two years later he completed the study of law and was admitted to the bar in Detroit. In June, 1886, he was made clerk and register of the probate court under Judge Durfee, continuing in that office until 1896. Four years thereafter he was elected judge of the Wayne circuit court, and at the expiration of his term, six years later, he was reelected.

Judge Rohnert was married February 20, 1895, to Miss Emma Uihlein, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, daughter of Henry Uihlein, president of the Schlitz Brewing Company of that city. She and three daughters, Eleonore, Helen and Kathryn, survive him. Two sisters, Mrs. J. Henry Carstens and Miss Louise E. Rohnert, and a brother, Mr. Frederick Rohnert reside in Detroit and another brother, Waldo Rohnert in Gilroy, California.

Judge Rohnert was an honored member of the Knights of Maccabees of the World; Detroit Lodge No. 34, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Detroit Boat Club; Harmonie Society; Country Club; Detroit Club; and many more. At one time he served on the supreme court of the Elks, and held several high offices in the local organization. He

was an indefatigable worker and his surprising energy was the marvel of his associates on the bench. In the court room, his manner was short and brusque without being harsh, and because of this, uselessly prolonged litigation was unknown when he heard a case. His delight in hard work and dislike for slipshod methods drove him to a characteristic outburst of energy to clear his docket before he placed himself under the care of surgeons to undergo an operation. His death occurred March 26, 1911, at Rochester, Minnesota, where he had gone for treatment. Not until he had gathered and settled all the loose ends of business would he consent to go.

In speaking of the Judge, his colleagues on the bench were profuse in their praise of his splendid qualities. "Coming as it does, the news of his death is a terrible shock, so much so, that I scarcely know what to say," remarked Judge John W. Donovan. "We all thought a great deal of him—we who were brought in contact with him in our official life."

"Judge Rohnert was an exceptionally good judge," said Judge George S. Hosmer. "A man of earnest convictions who strove to do that and only that which he thought right. I was associated with him to a large extent, and learned to know and admire him."

"Judge Rohnert's death is a distinct loss to the bench," said Judge Henry A. Mandell. "He had a keen appreciation of the dignity of the bench and strove to do his duty in an honest and straightforward way."

In addition to the personal tributes paid him by his friends and associates, the *Detroit Free Press* had the following to say in an editorial, and, as it voiced the public sentiment, it is here reproduced: "Few recent deaths have brought so keen a sense of loss as that of Morse Rohnert. The dramatic coincidence of his removal, just at the moment when he was on the point of being reelected to the place he had filled so well—for there can be no doubt that he would have been one of the six judges to be chosen—added to the feeling of shock occasioned by the unexpected news from Rochester, Minnesota; but, in any event, the realization that Judge Rohnert was dead would have evoked the most sincere sorrow in the city where he was a part of its every-day life. He was distinguished by many admiring traits of character, but perhaps his untiring industry, and his unswerving impartiality in his judicial duties most commended him to those with whom he came in contact. Conscientiousness was a predominant trait in his personality. He left nothing undone which would enable him to determine justly the matters that came before him, and spared himself no labor to discharge his duties to the full satisfaction of his oath.

"His associates in the law have the fitting methods of testifying to their high regard for his memory, and their recognition of the loss to the entire community in his death. Their words were not mere formulas in this case. The vacancy on the bench will be filled, but, whoever his successor may be, or however able, some qualities that were peculiarly Judge Rohnert's own cannot be supplied by another. He takes away with him an identification that was counted high in our judicial councils, and in both the official and private circles in which he moved he will be sadly missed. Untimely as was his death, his friends have the compensating thought that his life was crowned with greater public recognition than comes to most men. He had not only occupied places of the highest honor by the choice of his fellow citizens, but he had been chosen president of the Circuit Judge Association of the state, a testimony to the regard in which he was held by his associates that must have meant much to him. It mingles some degree of satisfaction with



W. A. Shafer M.D.

the sentiments of sorrow over his death that his worth had not been without reward during his lifetime, and that the generous tokens of appreciation now being heard merely confirm those that he himself had experienced during the busy days of his active career."

HARRY A. SHAFOR, M. D. With an excellent practice to represent the concrete results of his professional ability, personal popularity and effective work, Dr. Shafor is well entitled to consideration in this publication.

Dr. Shafor claims the fine old Buckeye state as the place of his nativity and is a scion of one of its sterling pioneer families, in fact of two, as his maternal ancestors likewise were early settlers of that commonwealth, the paternal grandparents, who were of stanch German lineage, having removed to Ohio from Pennsylvania in an early day. Dr. Harry Andrew Shafor was born at Amada, Bulter county, Ohio, on the 24th of May, 1875, and is a son of Peter M. and Christina (Law) Shafor, who removed to Trenton, in that same county, when he was a boy. The parents are deceased, and the father devoted the major part of his active career to carpenter work. He was a Republican in politics and both he and his wife held membership in the Methodist church. Of their children, three sons and one daughter are living.

Dr. Shafor gained his early educational discipline in the public schools of his native county, where he was graduated in the Trenton high school as a member of the class of 1893. Shortly afterward he went to the city of Cincinnati, where he secured employment in connection with a commercial house, in the meanwhile residing in the home of Dr. E. T. Behymer, under whose able preceptorship he began reading medicine while giving his attention to his daily work. He finally entered the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical Institute, now the Eclectic Medical College, in which he was graduated in 1899, and from which he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine. He had manifested distinctive ambition and energy in his work as a student, and these qualities offered emphatic presage of the success which he has since gained as an able and progressive representative of his exacting profession. For eighteen months the doctor served as an interne in the Cincinnati City Hospital, having held this position during his senior year in college. In the autumn of 1899 he came to Detroit, where he has since devoted himself with earnestness and zeal to the work of his profession. In 1908 he built his handsome residence at 2363 Woodward avenue, in one of the most attractive residence districts of the city, and here he maintains his fine office, fully equipped with every appliance and convenience for his work. He holds membership in the Michigan State Eclectic Medical Society and takes a lively interest in its affairs. He is an enthusiast in the use of the automobile and holds membership in the Wolverine Motor Club. His political allegiance, though not marked by any desire to enter into so-called practical politics, is given to the Republican party, and both he and his wife hold membership in the North Woodward Methodist Episcopal church.

On the 30th of October, 1902, Dr. Shafor was united in marriage to Miss Helen Wyrick, who was born and reared in Detroit, where her father, Charles S. Wyrick, is a prosperous merchant. Dr. and Mrs. Shafor have one child, Helen Ethel, born October 15, 1905, whose winsome presence lends added attraction to their pleasant home.

EBER B. WARD. He who serves is royal, and such patent of nobility can justly be claimed for the late Captain Eber B. Ward, who stood as one of the distinguished types of the world's workers and who wrote his

name large upon the civic and industrial history of Detroit and the state of Michigan. His life was characterized by impregnable integrity of purpose and a high sense of his stewardship. He was a typical American citizen, thoroughly in harmony with the spirit of the Republic, and he made the most of his opportunities, through which he worked his way upward to the plane of large and worthy success. It is even short of the facts to assert in the words of one of his admirers, "he did more to open up this western country than any ten men in it." Like other representatives of the family, Captain Ward was especially prominent and influential in connection with navigation interests on the Great Lakes and his fine powers were also directed along other lines of legitimate enterprise which touched the general welfare. A man steadfast and true in all the relations of life, he left a definite impress upon the activities of the city that so long represented his home, and it is most consonant that in this publication be entered a brief tribute to his memory, though it is to be regretted that more ample data concerning his career could not have been secured in the preparation of this memoir.

The only son of Eber and Sally (Potter) Ward, and a brother of "Aunt" Emily Ward, a noble woman to whom special tribute is dedicated in other portions of this review, Eber Brock Ward was born at New Hamburg, Waterloo county, province of Ontario, Canada, on the 25th of December, 1811. His parents were born and reared in Vermont and soon after their marriage they removed to Onondaga county, New York, whence they later transferred their residence to Waterloo county, Ontario, not far distant from the present site of Toronto, Canada. They remained in the Dominion until the inception of the war of 1812, and, leaving Canada on the day hostilities were declared between England and the United States, they returned to their old home near Rutland, Vermont, where they remained five years. They then started for Kentucky, but the devoted wife and mother died while en route, at Waterford, Pennsylvania. The stricken father then diverted his route from his original destination and established his home at Conneaut, Ashtabula county, Ohio, in which state he maintained his home for a number of years. He passed the closing years of his life at Newport, now Marine City, and was well advanced in years at the time of his death. Remaining faithful to the memory of the wife of his youth, he never contracted a second marriage. Of their four children, the eldest was Emily, who remained a spinster until her death and who lived a life of signal self-abnegation and graciousness. Sallie was the second child, Eber Brock the third, and Abbie the youngest.

When the tragic death of the mother occurred, Emily Ward was but nine years of age, and henceforth she assumed the duties and responsibilities of a mother, as well as elder sister to the young children.

In the meanwhile the family home had been established at Marine City (then Newport), St. Clair county, Michigan, and after the younger children had reached maturity and been established in homes of their own, she resided for a number of years at Newport. In 1845, after the death of her two sisters, both of whom left large families, Aunt Emily again found her mission in the caring for and proper rearing of these motherless children, for whom her solicitude was as enduring and as gracious as it had been for her younger brothers and sisters. She made men and women of the second generation entrusted to her care and at one time there were to be found ten children in the old homestead at Marine City, a place of peace and comfort and one of not a few attractions, as the grounds were large, the gardens productive of both fruit and flowers, and the home atmosphere of a most grateful order. Aunt

Emily reared fourteen children to years of maturity and also had many others in her care for periods of several years. What sacrifices she made to her high sense of duty can never be known, for she made no protest and seemed to think that her course of self-abnegation was the one and only way to pursue. Her reverence for the spiritual verities were of the deepest order, and hers was indeed the faith that makes faithful in all things. She was a devout attendant of the Methodist church and "she went about doing good" for all those in any ways afflicted or distressed. Though literal motherhood was not vouchsafed to her, yet there were children and children's children who might well "rise up and call her blessed."

In 1867, Aunt Emily Ward came to Detroit, where her brother, the immediate subject of this memoir, had established his home some years previously, and in 1869, this only brother manifested his love and solicitude by erecting for her a large, old-fashioned home at 807 Fort street, West, where she passed the remainder of her long and beautiful life, whose later years were made happy through the love and kindly ministrations of those to whom she had been a veritable mother.

She was born on the 16th of March, 1809, and she died at her home in Detroit on August 28, 1891, secure in the affectionate regard of all who had been privileged to know her.

Sallie Ward became the wife of Malachai Brindel; and Abbie married Benjamin F. Owen. Both sisters died in early married life, leaving their young children to the loving care of their devoted sister, Emily, as mentioned previously.

Eber Brock Ward was a boy of about six years when his family removed to the west, and his early experiences touched the trials and hardships incident to pioneer life, the while he was carefully reared by his father and elder sister. As a boy and youth, Eber B. Ward worked at gardening and farming, fishing and trapping, and it may well be understood that his educational advantages were limited in so far as regular attendance at school was concerned. The pioneer schools were of meagre order and he attended them during the short winter terms only. His father, a man of excellent intellectual powers, gave him supplementary instruction, and thus he was enabled to lay the foundation for the broad and accurate knowledge which eventually made him a man of liberal information and well fortified views. He learned also the valuable lessons of industry, frugality and honesty in all things, and was thus worthily equipped for fighting the battle of life on his own responsibility. He left the paternal home soon after attaining his legal majority and in 1832, when twenty-one years of age, came to St. Clair county, Michigan, to enter the employ of his uncle, Samuel Ward. His father at that time expressed much regret in that he was unable to give his only son financial aid at the initiation of his independent career, but he gave to the young man the most timely counsel, in the following words, which the son ever afterward recalled with sentiments of deep appreciation: "You are going, my son, without money, but you have hands hardened with labor, a mind inured to thought, and good and well established principles. Stick to these, my boy, and your success in life is assured."

In 1836, Captain Ward secured a one-fourth interest in a small schooner, and thus he initiated the partnership with his uncle that continued until the death of the latter. In 1840, they built their first steamer for river service and they soon owned and operated a fleet of twenty boats. In 1845, Captain Ward placed in commission two steamers, in connection with the western terminus of the Michigan Central Railroad at Marshall, from which point of transportation was made by

stage to St. Joseph, the most available port on Lake Michigan. In 1846, the road was completed to Kalamazoo, and the same connections by steamer were continued from that point instead of Marshall. The fare from Detroit to Chicago by this route was six and one-half dollars. In 1849, the road was completed to New Buffalo and the Ward steamers made their connections with the line, being placed in commission on the lake route to Chicago and Milwaukee. In the same year the Ward steamers also connected the Michigan Central with Buffalo, New York, and the eastern railroad running from that point. In 1852, the Michigan Central entered Chicago and in 1856, the Great Western was completed and formed connections with the former road at Detroit. The Ward boats afterward did good service in connection with passenger and freight transportation on lakes Huron, Michigan and Superior. The first steamboat that ever sailed on Lake Superior was built and operated by Captain Ward. There being no canal at that time from St. Mary's river, it was placed on rollers and in that manner was brought across the country to Lake Superior, covering the same course as that now covered by the canal. No misfortune ever discouraged Captain Ward, as he had the great reserve forces of a strong and self-reliant nature and always pursued his course with energy and power and with abiding hope and confidence. He made many investments in Michigan pine lands, and owned several large tracts of land which he purchased in the early sixties. He also operated a number of saw mills. In addition to his Michigan timber lands, he owned large areas of timber land in Ohio. He established the first glass factory in the United States in Crystal City, near St. Louis. He built a rolling mill at Wyandotte near Detroit, which was the first mill of its kind in the United States west of Pittsburgh. He began operating it in 1857, and finally constructed and placed in operation rolling mills both in North Chicago and Milwaukee, all erected and financed out of his own capital. He was one of the pioneers in these lines of industry and was one who did much to further the material and social upbuilding of Michigan. He established his home in the city of Detroit in the year 1850, and there he continued to maintain his residence and business headquarters until his death, which occurred on the second of January, 1875, his remains being interred in Elmwood cemetery. Concerning him the following pertinent and appreciative words have been written: "He believed in God, in universal law, in the communion of spirits, in life everlasting and in eternal progress. His heart was large, his charity abundant, his foresight wonderful. A host of friends and kinsfolk remember with gratitude his kind heart and open purse." Though he had no desire for the activities of practical politics, Captain Ward was essentially liberal, broad-minded and public-spirited as a citizen, and his influence and co-operation were freely given in support of measures projected for the general good of the community. His allegiance was given to the Republican party and he was well fortified in his opinions as to matters of public polity. He made his life count for good in all its relations and his name merits enduring place on the roster of the hundred pioneers of Michigan, within whose borders he took up his abode several years prior to the admission of the state to the Union.

In 1837, was solemnized the marriage of Captain Ward to Miss Mary McQueen, who died in 1869. They became the parents of five sons and two daughters, of which number one daughter, Elizabeth Virginia, is now living.

EMILY WARD. One of the loved and venerated representatives of a sterling and influential pioneer family of Michigan was the late "Aunt

Emily'' Ward, as she was familiarly known to a wide circle of friends and to her many relatives, and it is a matter of gratification to be able to enter in this publication a brief memorial in recognition of her gracious and gentle life, which was given unreservedly to the service of others and which was animated by the finest spirituality and the most generous motives. She never married and was, indeed, "guide, counselor and friend" to her only brother and her younger sisters, to their children and to others who came within the sphere of her gentle influence.

Emily Ward was born at Manlius, Onondaga county, New York, on the 16th of March, 1809, and she passed the closing years of her long and noble life in a fine old residence erected for her many years ago, at 807 Fort street, West, Detroit. There she was summoned to eternal rest on the 28th of August, 1891, secure in the affectionate regard of all who had known her. "Aunt Emily" was the eldest of a family of four children, and the others were Sallie, Eber Brock, and Abbie. Sallie became the wife of Malachai Brindel; Eber B. is the subject of an individual memoir on other pages of this work; and Abbie became the wife of Benjamin F. Owen. The father, Eber Ward, was born in Vermont and was a son of a pioneer Baptist clergyman of that state, the family having been founded in New England in the early colonial days and the lineage being traced back to stanch English origin. The maiden name of the mother of "Aunt Emily" was Potter and she was a daughter of Captain Potter, a retired English shipmaster who had established his home in Connecticut. Eber Ward was reared to manhood in his native state and there his marriage was solemnized. He was a trader and within a short time after his marriage removed to Onondaga county, New York, and engaged in mercantile pursuits, in the vicinity of the present city of Syracuse. Later he removed to the province of Ontario, Canada, and engaged in trading near the site of the present city of Toronto, where his only son was born. On the day when war was declared between England and the United States—the war of 1812—he set forth with his family for his former home near Rutland, Vermont, where the family continued to reside for the ensuing five years, or until the close of the war.

In December, 1817, Eber Ward started with his family, in a canvas-covered wagon, for the long overland journey to Kentucky, where he had decided to establish his permanent home. While en route he was stricken with pleurisy and the journey was interrupted, as he was ill and incapacitated for six weeks. Further misfortune was in store for the little family, as the burden involved in caring for her husband during his critical illness and for her little children, when many miles from home and friends, proved too much for the strength of the devoted wife and mother, and after the journey was resumed she was threatened with a danger incident to motherhood. At Watertown, New York, her death occurred, after a few hours' illness, and this great loss and bereavement caused a radical change in the plans of Mr. Ward. With his motherless children, he diverted his course from Kentucky to Conneaut, Ashtabula county, Ohio, where he brought his journey to a close. He passed the closing years of his life at Newport, and never contracted a second marriage. He reared his children with the utmost solicitude and care, though his resources were very limited under the conditions and influences of life on the frontier. The daughter Emily became housekeeper for her father when she was but nine years of age and she also assumed the duties and loving responsibilities of mother, as well as elder sister of the other children. Concerning this noble woman the following appreciative statements have been made: "Aunt Emily's character was earnest, practical and just, and she reared the younger children in an old-fashioned

way, enforcing homely truths and virtues which they never forgot and which gave her great influence with them through life."

In the meanwhile the family home had been established at Marine City, then Newport, St. Clair county, Michigan, and after the younger children had attained to maturity and been established in homes of their own she resided for a number of years at the place named. In 1845, after the death of her two sisters, both of whom left large families, Aunt Emily again found her mission in the caring for and proper rearing of these motherless children, for whom her solicitude was as enduring and gracious as it had been for her brother and sisters. She made men and women of the second generation entrusted to her care and at one time there were to be found ten children in the old homestead at Marine City, a place of peace and comfort and one of no few attractions, as the grounds were large, the gardens productive of both flowers and vegetables, and the home atmosphere of the most grateful order. Aunt Emily reared fourteen children to years of maturity and also had many others in her care for periods of several years. What sacrifices she made to her high sense of duty can never be known, for she made no protest and seemed to think that her course of self-abnegation was the one and only way to pursue. Her reverence for the spiritual verities was the deepest and hers was, indeed the faith that makes faithful in all things. She was a devout attendant of the Methodist church and "went about doing good" for all those in any ways afflicted or distressed. Though literal motherhood was not vouchsafed to her, yet there were children and children's children who might well "rise up and call her blessed."

In 1867, Aunt Emily Ward came to Detroit, where her brother had established his home several years previously, and in 1869 this only brother manifested his love and solicitude by erecting for her a large, old-fashioned home at No. 807 Fort street, West, where she passed the residue of her long and beautiful life, whose later years were made happy through the love and kindly ministrations of those to whom she had been a veritable mother.

FITZ ALBERT KIRBY. Among the men who have won success and distinction in their line of endeavor and are entitled to a conspicuous place in these annals is Fitz Albert Kirby, of Wyandotte, who for nearly thirty years was closely identified with the shipbuilding interests of Wayne county.

The father of Mr. Kirby was the late Captain Stephen Rogers Kirby, who for years was prominently connected with shipping interests of the Great Lakes, and as a pioneer and very successful mechanical engineer of Michigan, and later of New York City. Stephen R. Kirby was born at Spring Port, New York. As a boy he began sailing the lakes, and by degrees rose to the command of a sailing vessel with his headquarters at Cleveland, Ohio, and was thus engaged when he married Martha Ann Johnson, who was born and reared near Dover, Cuyahoga county, near Cleveland. Becoming acquainted with the late Jesse Hoyt, the New York and Saginaw millionaire, in 1854 Mr. Kirby was induced by that gentleman to locate in Saginaw, where he entered the ship building and general mercantile business in Mr. Hoyt's interests. Under his supervision a number of large vessels were built, among them the well remembered steamer "Magnate," and various other craft, both steam and sailing. At Saginaw he also built the old Bancroft Hotel and other structures, and sunk the first salt well in that vicinity. In 1865, backed by Mr. Hoyt, he bid on the work of building five revenue cutters for the United States government, was awarded the contract for two of the cutters, and successfully built the "Fessenden" and "Sherman." In 1866,

he was sent by Mr. Hoyt to Montana as chief engineer in charge of the Montana Mineral Land and Mining Company, of which Mr. Hoyt was president. Returning from Montana, Mr. Kirby built a copper mine on Lake Superior for Mr. Hoyt, and in 1871, became general superintendent of the Detroit Dry Docks. This enterprise was originally the Campbell, Owen and Company Yards, in which Mr. Kirby bought a large interest. Later it became a stock company known as the Detroit Dry Dock Company. Under the latter name the company built the passenger steamer *Detroit I*," in the Wyandotte shipyards, leased for that purpose from the late E. B. Ward. Later the Wyandotte yards were absorbed by the Detroit Dry Dock Company, which corporation became the Detroit Shipbuilding Company, and this latter corporation subsequently became amalgamated with the corporation now known as the American Ship Building Company.

When the great Erie elevators were to be erected in Jersey City, New Jersey, Mr. Kirby went east, secured the contract for the same, and carried that stupendous task to a successful completion, notwithstanding the fact that expert engineers had pronounced the building of the elevators at that particular location, impossible. Mr. Kirby thenceforth made his home in New York City, occupying apartments in the Hotel Martinique, where he died on January 29, 1906, leaving a large and valuable estate. His widow, now in her eighty-ninth year, continues to reside in New York City, occupying the same apartments in the Hotel Martinique.

Fitz Albert Kirby was born eleven miles from Cleveland, near the town of Dover, on December 30, 1847. He received his early schooling in the public schools of Saginaw, where his parents moved when he was a boy. He finished his education at the University of Michigan. Being a natural mechanic and a mathematician of more than average ability, Mr. Kirby naturally followed in the footsteps of his father in mechanical engineering. He succeeded his father as head mechanic for the Montana Mineral Land and Mining Company and spent four years in that state. He returned from the west in 1870, and the following year, in company with his brother, Frank E. Kirby, who had just completed his studies at Cooper Institute, New York City, located at Wyandotte, to superintend the ship yards above mentioned, and became general superintendent, with Frank E., as general designer. Under the superintendency of Mr. Kirby, one hundred and one vessels were built at the Wyandotte yards, the "*City of Detroit I*," being number thirty-one on the books, and the numbers following from that on. The "*Frank E. Kirby*," one of the most familiarly known steamers in the passenger business of Detroit, and named for his brother, was among the boats built in the Wyandotte yards under the supervision of our subject. Mr. Kirby also became a stockholder in the yards, and so continued until their sale in 1904, when he resigned his position as general superintendent and practically retired from active business.

On November 26, 1874, Mr. Kirby was married to Elizabeth Robinson, who was born in Wyandotte, Michigan, the daughter of John Robinson. She died May 8, 1884, leaving the following children: Stephen R. and Lafayette O., president and cashier, respectively, of the First National Bank, of Hibbing, Minnesota; Albert, engaged in the insurance business at Duluth, Minnesota, and Myrtle, wife of M. E. Trummer, of Minneapolis, Minnesota. On June 9, 1886, Mr. Kirby married Maria Carter Elder, who was born in Rochester, New York, and reared and educated in Detroit, where her father, the late Adam Elder, was a well known business man for many years. To this second marriage one son was born, Frank C., who died in 1900, at the age of twelve.

HON. ROBERT YOUNG OGG. Among the younger men of Detroit who are prominent both in business and public life is the Hon. Robert Young Ogg, well known and successful manufacturer's agent, and a member of the Michigan State Senate. From boyhood Mr. Ogg has worked his way upward in life. He has advanced from the status of a newsboy to that of a senator practically by his own efforts, climbing the ladder from one position of honor and responsibility to another, each higher than the other, until he has fully established himself and won recognition in a city noted for its progressive and able men.

Mr. Ogg was born in Dundas, Ontario, on July 22, 1860, and is of Scotch parentage, both his father and mother having been natives of Aberdeen, Scotland. They came to America in 1832, locating in Ontario, where the father followed the vocation of gardening. He died in 1884, and the mother survived him until 1906.

Robert Y. Ogg received a common school education and began life as a newsboy. He learned the printer's trade and worked as a journeyman printer for a number of years in twenty cities and in a score of states. He came to Detroit in 1879, because Detroit looked better to him than any city he had yet visited, a view which he holds very strongly at the present time. He worked on the *Detroit Free Press*, the *Post and Tribune*, also the *Journal*, as a journeyman printer, and in the days of hand composition was among the fast typesetters. He was always active in union matters, joining the Typographical Union at Worcester, Massachusetts, in 1878, and upon his arrival in Detroit in 1879, he deposited a traveling card from Buffalo, New York. He was elected a member of the executive committee of the Detroit union, and for two years served as recording secretary of that body. In the years 1886 and 1887, he was president of the union, during which time two of the big dailies were brought into the fold of the union. In the summer of 1886, at a convention of trade unionists and Knights of Labor, Mr. Ogg was nominated for the Michigan State Legislature, and elected to that office. As a member of the legislature he was active in labor, prison and reform legislation, and he secured the passage of several bills along those lines. Mr. Ogg worked for years as newspaper reporter on the *Tribune*, and later on the *News* in the same capacity, incidentally being a contributor to a number of labor papers and magazines. He served as delegate to the International Typographical Union and was elected delegate to two conventions of the American Federation of Labor held at St. Louis and Boston. For two years Mr. Ogg was president of the Trades and Labor Council and assisted in the organization of the State Federation of Labor. While doing the municipal beat for the *News*, Mr. Ogg was appointed to the position of secretary of the Board of Public Works of Detroit, a position he held through changing administrations for five years. He was elected to the State Legislature for the session of 1909 and reelected in 1911, leading the Republican ticket at the primaries in a list of thirty candidates. During the latter session of the legislature Mr. Ogg figured in much the same kind of legislation as in the session of 1887, and he was particularly prominent in the battle against contract labor and corporal punishment in prisons, his work being rewarded by the wiping out of both these evils. In the election of 1912, Mr. Ogg was elected state senator from the Fourth senatorial district; which comprises the eighth, tenth, twelfth and fourteenth wards of the city of Detroit.

For the past eight years, or since resigning his position as secretary of the Board of Public Works, Mr. Ogg has maintained an office in the Majestic building, in Detroit, as manufacturers' agent for paving ma-



ROBERT Y. OGG

terial, representing four large companies and handling the sale of paving brick, creosoted wood blocks, Medina curbing and granite blocks.

Mr. Ogg is married, but has no children. He lives comfortably in his own home at No. 291 Avery avenue, Detroit.

JOHN WALKER. Among the men of Detroit who have won success in business and standing among her foremost citizens is John Walker, general manager and principal owner of the Walker Manufacturing and Supply Company, which is one of the leading concerns in its line in Michigan.

Mr. Walker was born at Sterling, Scotland, in August 21, 1853, the son of James and Margaret (Sharp) Walker, both natives of Scotland. The family came to America in 1859, locating in Detroit the same year, where James, the father, became one of the city's pioneer copper and sheet iron manufacturers. He is still living, at the age of eighty-five years, in the enjoyment of good health and the use of his mental and physical faculties. His wife is deceased.

John Walker graduated from the Detroit public schools and the old Capitol High School of that city, and then attended a commercial college. He finished his education at the University of Michigan, which he entered in 1870. He began his business career in the hardware line, and in 1876 engaged with his father in the manufacture of metal goods. Mr. Walker organized the Walker Manufacturing and Supply Company, which was incorporated in 1905 and of which he is the guiding spirit and chief owner. Under his able management that company has flourished from year to year until it now ranks as one of the leaders in its line. As a citizen Mr. Walker has always been interested in all movements having for their aim civic improvement and the general welfare, and has ever given cheerful support to such. He is prominent in civic, social, business and fraternal organizations, being a member of the Detroit Board of Commerce, Detroit Golf Club, Fellowcraft Club, and the Royal Canadian Yacht Club. He has twice been president of national trade organizations in his line.

The Republic of Paraguay, wishing to extend its commercial relations with the United States, requested, in 1902, our government to designate a man to act as vice-consul at Detroit. The choice fell upon Mr. Walker, and his appointment followed, his exequator having been among the first documents signed by Mr. Roosevelt upon his succession to the presidency. Mr. Walker still continues as vice-consul of Paraguay.

In Masonic circles Mr. Walker is very active and prominent. He has attained the greatly desired and most highly honored thirty-third degree in Scottish Rite Masonic, belongs to Detroit Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar, and to Moslem Temple of the Mystic Shrine.

Mr. Walker's career as a business man has been one of constant endeavor and merited success. He is essentially a self-made man, one who began his operations in a necessarily small way, and has climbed the ladder rung by rung, relying solely upon his own ability, enterprise and unflagging industry to attain his present position in the business world, a position which has been gained without the sacrifice of any of his inherited Scotch ideas of fair dealing and rugged integrity.

In 1880 Mr. Walker was united in marriage with Miss Isabel Paton, who was born in Detroit, the daughter of the late Alexander Paton, who during the fifties and sixties was one of Detroit's leading grocers.

JAMES WILLIAMS. One of the interesting figures in the early history of Detroit was James Williams, a pioneer merchant and loyal and honored citizen who came to the city from Massachusetts about the year

1811, when a young man, and it is indeed appropriate that a review of his life should be incorporated in this work devoted to past and present-day makers of the city, for he contributed substantially to its civic and commercial standing. The Williams family is one of the earliest founded in America and its record is adorned with many distinguished names. It is also related to the Adams family which produced John Adams and John Quincy Adams, presidents of the United States. This particular branch of the Williams family is now represented by Miss Cornelia D. Williams, a lady of high standing in Detroit and well known here by reason of life-long residence within its pleasant borders.

James Williams was born at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, January 17, 1789, and is the son of Oswald and Mary (Brattle) Williams. The father was likewise born at Pittsfield and was a Revolutionary soldier. The mother's family, the Brattles, came to the United States from Scotland and brought the first organ to America. Brattle church and Brattle street in Boston, Massachusetts, are named after this family. James Williams was the youngest member of a family of seven children and he attended school at his native Pittsfield. He was married at Batavia, New York, in 1810, to Olive Whipple, daughter of Nathaniel and Lavina (Cummings) Whipple, who was born at Washington, New York.

James Williams was about twenty-two years of age when he followed the tide of immigration westward and came to Detroit. His first business venture was a tannery and he later engaged in the forwarding and transportation business and shipped the first flour out of Detroit to the east. His wife followed shortly after his arrival, having taken about two weeks to make the journey which was accomplished by rail, boat and wagon. Subsequently Mr. Williams opened a grocery and feed store on Woodward street, between Congress and Fort streets, and afterward removed the scene of his activities to State street, opposite the old Capitol. While located there he was burned out and lost not only almost all his stock, but also the building which he owned. Nothing daunted, he opened a store on Woodward street and after conducting a thriving business there for some time, removed to Griswold street, which was his last business location. He was a successful, enterprising man, and one with the highest principles, sharing with his Colonial ancestors their staunch ideas of citizenship. His health failed when in the prime of life and he was compelled to give up business, but lived retired for a number of years, his lamented demise occurring in August, 1864. He erected the first brick buildings in Detroit, these being located where the Ford building stands at the present time. His residence of brick was on one side of the alley and his brick store on the other. He attended the Presbyterian church and was helpfully interested in the many-sided life of the community. His admirable wife survived him for nearly twenty years, her death occurring in 1883, and the remains of both are interred in the city which was so long their home. In a Detroit directory, published in 1837, and which is in the possession of his daughter Cornelia is entered: "Williams, James. Grocer. No. 44 Woodbridge street."

James Williams and his wife were the parents of five children. The eldest, Harriet, now deceased, married Colonel Pinkney Lugenbeel, also deceased, and became the mother of five children. Her daughter and namesake, Harriet, the only one of the family living, married Mr. Gruber, an attorney of Portland, Oregon. Eliza, second daughter, is deceased. James died young. Mary, now deceased, married Henry Buckley, an early resident of Detroit (deceased), and had four children, namely: Mary, who married Homer Sawyer, of New York; Henry, of California;

Cornelia, who married Wilson Cressie, of Bay City, Michigan; and James of Detroit, who married Lillian Bogart. Cornelia D., the only living child of James Williams, was born in Detroit where the Moffit block now stands and has always made her residence in this city.

In this connection it cannot be otherwise than appropriate to give some account of the Williams family which is of very ancient and interesting lineage, and the following history by Eleanor Lexington is here appended: "The name of Williams is very ancient. Most of the original members of the name were doubtless of Welsh extraction. They form a large portion of the principality of Wales—somewhat like the O's of Ireland and the Mac's of Scotland. Not a few of the name in Wales trace their lineage as far back as Adam, thereby making a genealogical tree of imposing proportions. It seems to be well established that the family is lineally descended from Marchudel, who belonged to one of the fifteen tribes of North Wales. He lived in the time of Roderic the Great, King of the Britons, about 849. The royal house of Tudor is descended from him.

The earliest form of the name is Wilhelm, which is composed of Will and Helm. It is a little tautological to say that 'will' means 'will,' but not quite so to say that 'helm' signifies 'helmet,' it being the diminutive form. Originally then Wilhelm meant something very like 'stout warrior.' William the Conqueror spelled his name Wilhelm, though the form Pillelm occurs most often on his coins, which bear the legend, 'Pillelm Rex,' or 'Pillelm Rex.' The P stands as the old English form of W, but his great seal reads Willelmus.

Another distinguished member of the Williams family was Oliver Cromwell, the protector and pretender. His ancestor in the fourth remove, was Morgan Williams, or rather Morgan ap Williams, a Welsh gentleman of considerable property, whose father, William ap Yevan, held a position of honor in the house of the Duke of Bedford, and even, it is said, in the house of his nephew, King Henry VII. Morgan Williams married a sister of Lord Thomas Cromwell, afterward Earl of Essex, and his descendant assumed the name of Cromwell. Carlyle says that Cromwell descended from General Williams of Berkshire, or from Morgan Williams. 'Cromwell, alias Williams,' he has it. One encyclopedia says that the genealogy of Cromwell is traced to Richard Williams, who assumed the name of Cromwell from his maternal uncle, Thomas Cromwell, secretary of state to Henry VIII, and through William of Yevan, back to the barons of the eleventh century. Roger Williams, the founder of Providence in Rhode Island, was an intimate friend and contemporary of Cromwell's, and some say, a relative. Both were born in 1599.

Robert Williams is the common ancestor or pioneer of the family in America. He was born in Great Yarmouth, England, in 1593. With his wife, Elizabeth Stratton, he came to America in the ship *Rose*, in 1835. He settled in Roxbury, Massachusetts, and lived to the age of one hundred years. There is a tradition that his wife, Elizabeth, was much opposed to coming to this country, but, being strangely impressed by a dream that if she came she would be the mother of a long line of men who would become prominent in church and state, she consented, fully believing that her dream would be realized. As the fame of many Americans of the name of Williams is world wide, her dream has apparently been fulfilled. Prominent in church and educational matters, they have left enviable records. They were also ready with pen and sword to lead the way to independence. William Williams, fifth in descent from Robert Williams, was a member of the American congress in 1776 and 1777, and as such was one of the signers of the Declaration of In-

dependence from Connecticut. In confirmation of the patriotism of Mr. Williams the following anecdote is told: 'Toward the close of the year 1776, the military affairs of the colonies had such a gloomy aspect that strong fears began to prevail that the contest would go against them. In this dark time the council of safety for Connecticut was called to sit at Lebanon.

" 'Well, if success crowns the British arms,' said Mr. Williams, with great calmness, 'it is pretty evident what will be my fate. I have done much to prosecute the contest, and one thing I have done, the British will never pardon. I have signed the Declaration of Independence. I shall be hanged.'

"One member of the council observed, that, in case of ill success, he should be exempt from the gallows, as his signature was not attached to the declaration, nor had he written anything against the British government. To this Mr. Williams replied, his eyes kindling as he spoke: 'Then, sir, you deserve to be hanged for not having done your duty.' "

In the War of the Revolution, many Williamses were enrolled in various branches of the service, from colonels to drummer boys. Major General Joseph Warren, who fell at Bunker Hill, was fifth in descent from Robert Williams, a grandson of Deborah Williams. General Otto Holland Williams was a distinguished officer and a confidant of Washington. David Williams was one of the captors of Andre, the spy. The offer of money and the splendid gold watch of Andre could not bribe the incorruptible soldier, and a county in Ohio is named for him in commemoration of this event. One of the most distinguished and learned men of the name of Williams was Colonel Jonathan Williams. He was related to Benjamin Franklin and was in France with him about the commencement of the Revolution. His father was chairman of the meeting which voted to throw the tea into Boston harbor in the year 1774. Colonel Jonathan Williams was a major in the United States artillery and was afterward appointed colonel in the corps of engineers at West Point. He was a discoverer of the marine thermometer, by means of which, by showing the difference of temperature of the water in the Gulf Stream and the surrounding ocean, marines could readily tell whenever they were in the stream.

Colonel Ephraim Williams, who was born in 1715, took part in the colonial wars. In his regiment, at one battle, the chaplain and surgeon and quartermaster were his relatives, all Williams by name, and his brother Joseph, was an ensign. By his will, Colonel Williams made a liberal donation for a free school at Williamstown, Massachusetts, called after his name, which was the foundation of the college at that place. Colonel Williams' body rests where he fell in battle, at the head of Lake George. A large rock bears his name. The trustees of Williams College have more than once proposed to erect a monument to him. A tablet to his memory is seen on a wall of the chapel of the college. One of the distinguished presidents of Williams College, Mark Hopkins, was a connection of the Williams family.

One family of prominence to which the Williamses are allied by marriage is the Gallup family. Captain John Gallup, the pioneer—or Gallop, as it was then spelled—fought the first naval battle on the Atlantic coast, July, 1636, capturing and destroying a large number of Indians. The Williamses also claim relationship to John Alden and Priscilla, who have been immortalized by Longfellow in his poem, "The Courtship of Miles Standish."

The Williams' arms bear a lion rampant argent, on a sable field. The crest is a cock. The motto is "Y Fyno Dwy y Fydd (What God willeth will be). The side motto is "Cognosce Occasionem" (Watches his op-

portunity). Different coats-of-arms have been borne by various branches of the Williams family. The lion is confined to families of Welsh descent. Other heraldic columns are the stag, fox, greyhound, wolf, boar, horse, eagle, dragon and griffin.

CHARLES C. CHENE. For eighty-seven years the late Charles C. Chene called Detroit his home, his birthplace and his personal property having, as the years passed, become closely merged into the life of the city. He was the son of a long line of French ancestors who settled in Detroit at the beginning of the eighteenth century. His grandfather bought from Jean Baptiste Campeau, a French-Canadian pioneer, a valuable farm of river frontage, narrow but very long—as was the desirable arrangement in those days when conditions demanded water transportation for necessary trade and close proximity to neighbors in case of Indian attacks. This farm became by inheritance the property of Gabriel Chene and his wife, Calisty (Sanguine) Chene, both of whom had been born in Detroit; and there, in the little house on the Detroit river, in the year 1825, Charles C. Chene was born. He was one of eleven children, of whom only three—Isador, William and Charles, are now living.

With his brothers and sisters, Charles Chene attended a country school in a rough log building in which the benches were also of the same crude material. He subsequently carried his education somewhat further by attendance at Mr. Marsach's school in the town. His school days were ended, however, when he was thirteen years of age, and for more than a dozen ensuing years Mr. Chene gave his time and energies to the cultivation of his father's farm. His frequently expressed interest in the life of the lakes led his father to purchase a boat for his use, and for three years Charles Chene sailed the inland seas in partnership with an uncle. By that time he realized that the paternal acres held a stronger attraction for him than the water, and that the manipulation of landed property was a truly promising vocation. He sold his boat and returned to the farm, on which he remained, engaged in its numerous and varied activities, until the death of his father in 1864.

By that time the growing city had already begun to absorb the Chene estate, which became a vast one when considered as to value and its city proportions. As its administrator and chief heir, Charles Chene found it necessary to give his entire time to handling the continuous negotiations, by means of which the city of Detroit gradually and completely encompassed and claimed the Chene acres. It is interesting to note that on the site of the little house in which Mr. Chene was born and which was long ago destroyed by fire, today stands—at what is now the corner of Chene and Atwater streets—the structure of the Northern Engineering Works. The greater part of the farm is now a portion of the city which is occupied by many of Detroit's finest residences.

A goodly part of this very valuable real estate remains the property of the Chene family, although, as we have indicated above, most of it has been sold. After settling the immense amount of business necessary in the transference of so many acres of property, Mr. Chene lived a retired life in his Jefferson avenue home.

Through the commercially eventful years of his life, Charles Chene had reared a creditable family. When about twenty-eight years of age he had married Miss Elizabeth Parent, a direct descendant of that General Parent, who was a distinguished French officer in the early period of the sixteenth century. His family was represented in French military activities until the time of Cadillac, when its chief members

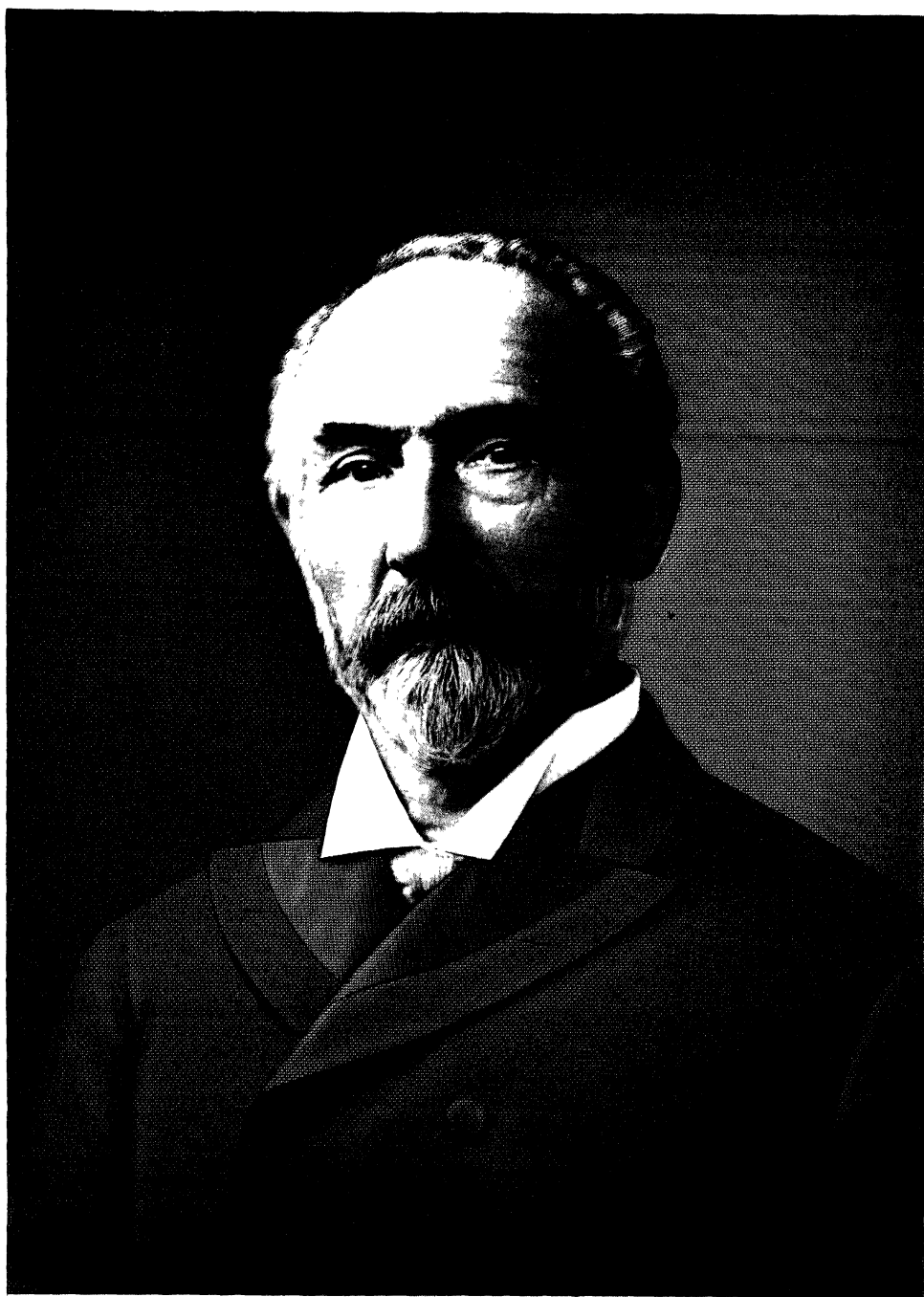
accompanied the chevalier to New France and settled in Detroit. Anthony Parent, a Detroit pioneer, was Mrs. Chene's immediate progenitor. She and Mr. Chene became the parents of seven children, four of whom lived to reach the years of maturity, as follows: James Chene, a citizen of Detroit; Daniel M., who married Miss Laranger, settled in Detroit and reared one son, Daniel A., who is married and the father of a son named Daniel M.; Felix L., of New York, who is married, but without children; and Marie H., who has devoted her life to the care of her father. Mr. Chene was a second time married, the wife of his later years being Catherine Baby, whose only child was a daughter, Frances, who married Matthew Finn.

The public interests of Detroit were always of great moment to Mr. Chene, who in his younger days was notably active in them. A marked line of his civic activity was his membership in the Volunteer Fire Company of Detroit. He was a sincere churchman, being a veteran member of St. Anne's Roman Catholic church, and later of St. Joachim's church, with which he was prominently identified, as well as devoted to the spiritual interests of the Blessed Sacrament Society. Mr. Chene's last days were quiet ones, closing peacefully on July 4, 1912, at his home, No. 783 Jefferson avenue. The last sacred services were said over his body, at St. Joachim's church. Though he is no longer a participant in the city life, of which he had so large a part, his name is a permanent one in Detroit, where memories of him will long endure.

AUGUST MARXHAUSEN. Few men who finish their course in this life leave so many still in the conflict who feel that a friend and helper has been taken from them, as did August Marxhausen. His death on December 27, 1910, was felt as a personal loss not only by the circle of his relatives and by the larger and scarcely less intimate one of his associates in the newspaper, but by hundreds of his fellow citizens who knew him personally in various relations and by others who knew only his many good offices to the community.

Mr. Marxhausen was born in Kassel, the old capital of the principality of Hessen, in 1833. Educated in the German schools, he early identified himself with the business which has been his life-work. In 1852, he came with an older brother to America and found work on a New York paper. After a year in that city, he was called to Detroit where he and his brother were offered positions on the *Michigan Democrat*. The brothers accepted the offer, but as they were not in sympathy with the politics of the paper they severed their connection with it and founded a new news sheet, the *Michigan Journal*. This the brothers conducted for thirteen years and then dissolved partnership. Two years later, August Marxhausen founded the *Detroit Abend-Post* which he so ably conducted to the time of his death.

Persecution did not spare Mr. Marxhausen. In 1872 he found himself in the ranks of the Liberal Republicans who had selected Horace Greeley as candidate for the presidency. The citizens of Detroit had selected Mr. Marxhausen as delegate to the national convention at St. Louis. He knew that this decision to leave the regular wing of the party would be a costly one for him, but that did not weigh against his convictions. In those days party lines were much more strictly drawn than at present, and he was called upon to endure defection of his followers and slander and misunderstanding. However, he was not discouraged; he built up his business without being turned aside from the path of his convictions and finally they who had distrusted him came not only to believe in his sincerity of purpose, but to agree with the wisdom of his choice. From that time his influence and popularity have



August Marxhausen



A. W. Rickel.

steadily increased. The Republican party have twice chosen him to represent them in their national conventions; when McKinley was nominated and again in Chicago in 1908. His attendance of the latter convention was prevented by the serious illness of his wife.

Mrs. August Marxhausen was Miss Marie Eberts before her marriage in 1857. The union of August and Marie Marxhausen was an ideal one. For fifty-one years they were loyal and loving companions and his life was almost literally bound up in hers. He would not consider leaving her at the time of the convention which nominated Taft, as she was seriously ill, and when two weeks later she drew her last breath he was at her side—a fact which consoled him for the rest of his life, as far as anything could console for an irreparable loss. Grief for her was the real cause of his own death two years later.

In the affairs of the city, Mr. Marxhausen was as active as in national concerns. He was a member of the famous "four M's," the commission which gave Detroit its beautiful island park, Belle Isle. The place is a monument to the commissioners who planned it and the city is fortunate in having these plans carried out so well. Upon this as upon every other matter in which he was engaged, Mr. Marxhausen worked unremittingly and conscientiously. It was said of him that in his mind "duty" was always written in capitals. Any public office with a salary he would never accept. "Give it to some one that needs it; I don't want it," he would say when offered such a post. His service to the community was rendered without money and truly without price.

In his association with the members of his newspaper staff, Mr. Marxhausen was as a father in the last days of his life and always his relations with them were the most cordial. He had asked them to a "before-Christmas Trinkfest," and had given out his gifts to them before the day, fearing no doubt that he might not be there to make merry with them at the time. The paper which he has made into such a power in Michigan will be carried on under the able management of his son, but the loss of the founder and original proprietor of the *Abend-Post* will be felt by the journalistic fraternity, as well as by Mr. Marxhausen's personal friends. At the time of his death, he was the oldest active newspaper man in the United States.

Mr. Marxhausen leaves two children: Mrs. Louise Burghard, widow of Julius Burghard, and August Marxhausen, Jr., proprietor and manager of the paper which his father founded more than forty years ago. Besides his children, five grandchildren survive the departed: Elsa and Robert Burghard, and Erna, Curt and Thelma Marxhausen.

President of the Harmonic Society, and a member of nearly every German society in Detroit, as well as of the Lutheran church, Mr. Marxhausen's loss in one which the whole city must feel, even as the whole city had a share in the many good offices of his life. It is well said of him: "He has brought us the proof that a good German can also be a good American; something which is questioned by so many who have not heart enough to love both mother and wife devotedly at the same time. To August Marxhausen, Germany was the mother, America the wife."

HENRY W. RICKEL. Measured by its sterling worth and large and definite accomplishment, the life of the late Henry W. Rickel counted for much. For more than half a century he was identified with business interests in Detroit, and here he rose through his own efforts to a position of marked prestige as one of the most substantial and successful business men of the Michigan metropolis. He came to America as a youth, without any financial resources and dependent entirely upon his

own exertions in facing the problems and obstacles of life. He coveted success, but scorned to attain it through any means but honesty and industry. The results of his life are full of inspiration and incentive. His was a valiant, kindly and noble soul, and upon the record of his life there rests no spot or blemish. He was true to himself and to high ideals, and thus he could not be "false to any man." In the city that was so long his home and the stage of his productive activities he held the secured vantage ground in popular confidence and esteem, and here his passing was deeply deplored when he was summoned to the life eternal, on the 12th of November, 1910, secure in the high regard of all who knew him.

In noting the demise of Mr. Rickel one of the leading Detroit daily papers spoke as follows: "Henry W. Rickel, founder of H. W. Rickel & Company, Detroit, one of the best known malt houses in the middle west, died at his home, 95 Adelaide street, at two o'clock this morning, after a few days critical illness from asthma. The sudden death of the retired manufacturer and business man, so long a prominent figure in this city, was a great shock to his former business associates and many friends. Mr. Rickel was in his seventy-eighth year of life. Fifty-five of these years were lived in Detroit. Hotel manager, grocer, malt-maker and grain dealer, the deceased was one of the most industrious and most successful business men of the city."

Henry W. Rickel was born in the vicinity of the city of Cassel, capital of the province of Hesse-Nassau, Germany, on the 18th of February, 1833, and his mother died at the time of his birth. Due to need of hard work, he gained but little educational discipline in the excellent schools of his native city, his education being entirely self-acquired. At the age of seventeen years, finding the home surroundings somewhat unpleasant, he decided to leave the Fatherland and seek his fortune in America, whither he came without capital or other fortuitous influences, save those of personal ambition, self-reliance, honesty of purpose and a determination to win success through individual endeavor. He crossed the Atlantic on a sailing vessel and after a weary voyage of many weeks' duration he landed in the port of New York City. His capitalistic resources at the time of reaching Castle Garden were summed up in the amount of twenty-five cents, and this quarter of a dollar he paid to the ferryman who rowed him over from Castle Garden.

Both necessity and ambition prompted immediate effort on the part of the young immigrant, and he found in New York city employment through which he was enabled to earn enough money to pay his transportation to the middle west, which he had chosen as his ultimate destination. At Erie, Pennsylvania, his first stopping place, he secured employment in sawing wood for use on locomotives, afterwards working on steamboats and later on farms, and in 1854, at the age of twenty-one years, he came to Detroit from Ohio. Better to understand the difficulties Mr. Rickel had to overcome, it might be stated here that he was never a robust or large man, physically. These early experiences at wood-sawing, farming and steamboating on the lakes made him wiry, but his constitution was such that he was ever obliged to be on guard as to his health.

Here in Detroit he found employment in various capacities, and the first definite position of independent trust assumed by him was that of manager of the then famed Mauch hotel, on Cadillac Square. Colonel Mauch, the proprietor, had gone forth as a loyal soldier of the Union and had sacrificed his life in the first battle of Bull Run. The hotel was thus left in the care of Mrs. Mauch, and young Rickel, as manager, saved

it from bankruptcy by exceptionally careful and effective management. He made the hotel turn a fortune for Mrs. Mauch and gained to it distinctive popularity with the general public, who accorded to it substantial and appreciative patronage. Of his connection with this hotel, the following pertinent statement has been made: "He always cherished the success he made of his first venture more than any other."

After resigning his management of the hotel Mr. Rickel engaged in the retail grocery business at the corner of Monroe avenue and Riopelle street, and on this site, after having built up a flourishing enterprise, he finally erected a fine three story brick block.

In 1876 he purchased the Mueller malt house, on Antoine street, at a time when failure had attended the enterprise. Here again his initiative and constructive powers came into play with marked effectiveness and he thus laid the foundation for one of the most important industrial enterprises of the kind in the middle west. After one year of business in this original location Mr. Rickel erected at the corner of Clinton and Hastings streets a malt house of thrice the capacity of the old one. This new establishment had a capacity of sixty-five thousand bushels, and year later Mr. Rickel leased the Hawley malt house, at the corner of First and Congress streets, with a capacity of seventy-five thousand bushels. Shortly afterward he enlarged the capacity of the establishment on Hastings street to one hundred and twenty-five thousand bushels, and later he also secured control of the Duncan malt house, at Champlain and Beaubien streets, while still later he further expanded the field of work by the temporary operation of the malt house of the Goebel Brewing Company. In 1893 he erected the new-method, pneumatic malt house at the crossing of Adelaide street and the tracks of the Grand Trunk Railroad, and the capacity of the plant was eventually increased to five hundred thousand bushels. In 1906 he found it expedient to handle his extensive malting interests by the incorporation of the business, which was done under the present title of H. W. Rickel & Company, and now, venerable in years, he felt justified in assigning the active affairs of the business to the management of others. He accordingly turned over his entire business, including funds in banks, to his children, and thereafter he lived virtually retired until his death, enjoying the rewards of former years of earnest toil and endeavor and the gracious association of his many friends in the community to whose industrial and civic advancement he had contributed in generous measures. At the time of the incorporation of the business his son Carl became president of the company, an office of which he continued the incumbent until his death, in 1908, when the next younger son, Harry, assumed the presidency, which he still retains, and the youngest son, Armin, the executive head of the Rickel Realty Company, organized for the management and handling of the extensive real-estate interests of the family, became secretary. The sons have well upheld the prestige of the honored name and the two surviving are numbered among the progressive business men and loyal citizens of their native city.

While ever ready to give his earnest co-operation in the furtherance of measures and enterprises tending to advance the best interests of the community and while a staunch supporter of the cause of the Republican party, Mr. Rickel had naught of predilection for public office of any description. He was a popular and valued member of the Harmonie Society and of the Germania Bowling Club.

On the 11th of April, 1859, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Rickel to Miss Martha Immel, of Sandusky, Ohio, and she survives him, sustained by the gracious memories of their long association in a wedded

life covering more than half a century. Of the children, three sons and three daughters survive the honored father, namely: Anna, who is the wife of Louis Henze, of Iron Mountain, Michigan; Shiloh A., who is now a resident of Chicago; Elise, who is the wife of George Osius, of Grosse Pointe, one of the beautiful suburbs of Detroit; Harry, who is president and active manager of the extensive malt and grain business founded by his father; Martha, who is the wife of William Eurich, of Minneapolis; and Armin, who is associated in the management of the various interests of the extensive family estate in Detroit, and is secretary of the malt corporation of H. W. Rickel & Company.

Fidelity and scrupulous fairness characterized every detail of the long and successful business career of Mr. Rickel, and his reputation was unassailable from every standpoint. His varied charities were performed quietly and with such lack of ostentation that his "left hand never knew what his right hand gave." He was a man who stood "four-square to every wind that blows," and it is most consonant that in this history of Detroit be entered an enduring tribute to his memory and this brief record of his life and labors.

Delivered at the funeral of Henry W. Rickel, by Lee S. McCollester, D. D., November 15th, 1910: We gather in this home of sorrow to do honor to a good man and bring our sincere sympathy to the members of this sad home. This is not an occasion for false consolation and fulsome words, but for a sincere expression of appreciation and sympathy.

If it is ever true that fact is often stranger than fiction, it is surely so in the life of this man, whose death brings us here today. He was born across the sea, and in his birth his mother died. He never knew a mother's love, not even as a child the love of a motherly woman. The early years were sad, heartbreaking years. To wish he might sink beneath the stream that flowed nearby his home is but a hint of the extreme despair of the boy's soul. Fleeing from his own home, finding no sympathy in the homes of kindred, he at last, at that age when a boy needs mothering and fathering,—took ship for the far away land of America. When he had paid the landing charges at New York, he was penniless; friendless, penniless, a stranger in a strange land, he still had ideals and visions.

As another is to tell you, as you gather at the cemetery, of the business career of this man, I will say of his business life only this: He started at the bottom and worked up. Integrity characterized his business career. Success rewarded his efforts. He arose to a position of respect and influence in the business circle of this big city.

My part today is to tell you some of the other phases of this man's life. He was a business man, but more; he came here without money, but he also came without education. The barren life in the old country had prevented his enjoyment of the schools, but no sooner was he landed in this free land than he began to study. He sought to master German and English. He had a passion for knowledge. He strove to educate himself broadly and deeply. It was a long, hard road of learning that he traveled. His passion for books was not an aside to business, but in answer to that passion of his soul to know history, science, philosophy and life. His education was life-long and thorough and to the end that he might solve the real problems of life and know the latest phases of philosophy and science. If you would know the friends of his mind, you should go through his library and into his upstairs den. In his library are books of reference; volumes on science and philosophy. Upstairs, hanging on the walls, are his friends; the great minds of many lands and different epochs. His search for knowledge carried

him to the conclusions of evolution, and one of his favorite friends of later years was a renowned scientist and philosopher, whose deductions seemed sane and wholesome to him. Nor did he want education for his own joy and enrichment alone. He planned carefully that his children should enjoy in early life what he missed. Their education was his ambition, and only a few days ago, he talked with one of his sons on the latest ideas of philosophy as one who is abreast of the latest and awake to the finest.

Some things that one has missed in early years are the most precious in value in later life. So it was with him. Never having known in his early years love and friendship, he made home, when it was given to him, the dearest spot on earth. You who have come within his home circle have felt the gentle spirit of this fine man. He was truly a "gentleman" in the highest sense of that word. He was hospitable; he loved his friends; he went out of his home to make friends of those he respected and valued. Here in his home he presided with a quiet gentleness which made all of us who entered here wish that we might often visit with him and with his own.

Around father and mother grew up children and grandchildren, and happy was he when, on a day three years ago or more, without a word from him, all his sons and daughters gathered in this home to congratulate these two lover hearts on fifty years of fellowship. Then it seemed to him as if his cup of joy was full. Fifty years of comradeship, a memory joyous and inspiring, and round about him the children of his heart.

This man was brought up in the old world church. In that stiff and rugged faith he came to this country. The traditions and dogmas of that church for a long time thoroughly enchained him. He was not satisfied, but why he did not know. As his reading and study of science and philosophy increased, he gradually dropped the old opinions and left the old forms. For a time he was disturbed and unsettled, and then, gradually, out of science and philosophy he built a faith by which he lived. In a word, his faith was that of the evolutionist. He believed in law and order, justice and truth, honor and friendship. To a certain extent these lines of the evolutionist poet, Carruth, suggest his faith, for where some spoke of God, he spoke of "evolution" and of "longing" and of "consecration."

The poet says:

A fire-mist and a planet,
A crystal and a cell,
A jelly-fish and a saurian
And caves where the cave-men dwell;
Then a sense of law and beauty,
And a face turned from the clod—
Some call it Evolution,
And others call it God.

A haze on the far horizon,
The infinite tender sky,
The ripe, rich tint of the cornfields,
And the wild geese sailing high;
And all over upland and lowland
The charm of the golden-rod—
Some of us call it Autumn.
And others call it God.

Like tides on the crescent moon beach
 When the moon is new and thin,
 Into our hearts high yearnings
 Come welling and surging in;
 Come from the mystic ocean
 Whose rim no foot hath trod—
 Some of us call it Longing,
 And others call it God.

A picket frozen on duty,
 A mother starved for her brood,
 Socrates drinking the hemlock,
 And Jesus on the rood;
 And millions, humble and nameless,
 The straight, hard pathway plod;
 Some call it Consecration
 And others call it God.

His was a faith that found reality in life. He directed his conduct by firm belief in the desirability of righteousness, in the holiness of friendship, in the kingliness of kindness, in the divinity of the Golden Rule. Once when we were talking of faith, he led me to his upper room, and, pointing to a frame which hung upon the wall, he said: "That describes the church to which I belong," and what I read was this:

"I belong to the Great Church
 That holds the world with its starlit aisles,
 That claims the great and good in every race and clime,
 That finds with joy the grain of gold in every creed,
 And floods with light and love
 The germs of good in every soul."

Such a creed as this is good enough for anyone to live by and to die by; by it he lived, and by it he died. He could not go with some in their worship, but he always honored sincerity, gave to everyone the privilege to think his own thoughts and sympathized with those who tried to work out a faith of reason. Did he believe in another life? He did not say. No one knows. He was not afraid to live, and he was equally unafraid to die. If there is another life he knew it could be nothing else than a fulfilling of what already had been found good. If there was no other life, he had lived here his best, had left a name of honor, had loved many and been loved by many, and he could not do more or other than he had done. Thus unafraid he died. He was always a lover of Nature; the trees were temples, their branches were cathedral arches, and the blowing of the wind through their branches made sweet music amid their dim aisles. Loving nature and trusting her, he said to those who were to make his grave, "Lay me at rest some day at the foot of a great tree, and maybe something of me shall live again in the upper world, in the branches and the leaves."

It is a well known fact that when fruit is nearly ready to drop from the branch there is a "process of letting go" that takes place. It seems as if in the human there is also a "process of letting go," when age is calm and fearless. This man seemed to feel the loosing of the moorings for the final "letting go." He arranged his business; he looked anew on life and death. He threw out of his soul all dread of death, and filled his mind with calm thoughts. The other night he retired to his

room; members of his family would have been glad to stay near by. He would not have it so. He had no fear. The dark was friendly, and should death come he would not say him "No." So, he said "Good Night," as on other nights, "drew the mantle of his couch about him and lay down as for pleasant dreams." In the morning there was a look of peace upon his face and a deep sense of loss was in the hearts of those who came to call on him. It was the fit closing of a noble life. We all have lost a friend. We all have in possession the memory of a noble man. To the friends within his home we bring our sympathy. They are rich in the memory of what he was, and that he was so good a husband, so wise a father, so brave and noble a soul is now their comfort.

With another we say—

"He is not dead, he is just away.

With a cheery smile and a wave of the hand

He has wandered into an unknown land,

And left us dreaming; how fair it needs must be

Since he lingers there."

JAMES RENE ADAM, M. D. Regarded as one of the leading physicians and surgeons of his adopted city, standing high in social circles of his community, and having an influential voice in all matters of public interest, James Rene Adam, M. D., of No. 185 Chene street, holds prestige among the professional men of Detroit, where he has been engaged in general practice for upwards of sixteen years. The Doctor is a Canadian, having been born at Sandwich, Ontario, March 17, 1870, and is a son of Mathew and Julienne (LaFerte) Adam.

Mathew Adam was born in France, in 1830, and was graduated from Louvine College, and later from Paris University. He came to the United States in 1855, locating in Detroit, where he taught the old St. Ann school, but subsequently removed to Ontario, Canada, where he established the Windsor high school. During the remainder of his life he made his home in Sandwich, where his death occurred in 1880. The mother of the Doctor was born in Ontario, and died in Sandwich, in December, 1911, at the age of seventy-nine years.

James Rene Adam was reared in his native place, and there attended the public schools, supplementing this by attendance at the high school and two years in the University of Toronto. Between his collegiate and university courses he taught school for about three years in order to secure money with which to pursue his studies, and in 1893 entered the Detroit College of Medicine, from which he was graduated in 1896 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. During his senior year Dr. Adam served as externe at St. Mary's hospital. At the time of his graduation he entered general practice in Detroit, where he established himself in well-appointed offices at No. 185 Chene street, removing thence to his handsome new residence and office at No. 649 Clinton street, corner of McDougal avenue. He now controls a large and representative practice.

Dr. Adam is highly respected for his worth as a man by a host of warm friends drawn to him by his engaging social qualities, his future is full of promise professionally and otherwise, and he is contributing essentially and substantially to the progress and development of the best interests of the city. He is a member of the Wayne County Medical Society, the Michigan State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and his fraternal connection is with the Knights of Columbus. Aside from his professional business, he has invested to some extent in

real estate; at this time owns some city property and is erecting a handsome brick residence at the corner of McDougal and Clinton streets.

Dr. Adam was married (first) to Miss Charlotte Sallicotte, of Ecorse, Wayne county, Michigan, daughter of Joseph Sallicotte. Mrs. Adam died in 1904, having been the mother of two children, namely: Geraldine and James. Dr. Adam's second marriage was to Miss Alice Mogg, of West Lawn, Ontario, Canada, the only child of Robert Mogg, a retired merchant of West Lawn. Dr. and Mrs. Adam are consistent members of St. Joachim's Roman Catholic church, and are well known in social circles of the city.

GUY B. STALL, M. D. Engaged in the successful practice of his profession in Detroit, with residence and office at 215 Chamberlain street, Dr. Stall is one of the able and popular physicians and surgeons contributed to the Michigan metropolis by the old Buckeye state, of which he is a native son and a scion of one of its honored pioneer families.

On the old family homestead in North Jackson township, Mahoning county, Ohio, Dr. Guy Burwell Stall was born on the 31st of March, 1872, and he is a son of John and Alice (Pocock) Stall. John Stall was likewise born in North Jackson township and is a son of Andrew Stall, who was a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania, a scion of staunch German stock and a valiant soldier in the War of 1812. He was one of the pioneer settlers of Mahoning county, Ohio, where he established his home about 1812, and in North Jackson township, that county, he reclaimed a farm from the forest wilderness. There he passed the residue of his long and worthy life, as did also his wife, whose maiden name was Susan Simon, and who shared with him the hardships and vicissitudes of the pioneer days. The mother of Dr. Stall was born in Antwerp township, Paulding county, Ohio, and is a daughter of Jesse Price Pocock and Clara (Burwell) Pocock, who were honored pioneers of that county, to which they removed from their native state of Maryland. Prior to her marriage Mrs. Clara (Burwell) Pocock secured the first teacher's license ever issued in Paulding county, and thus her name merits enduring place on the pioneer representatives of the pedagogic profession in that now opulent section of the Buckeye state. John Stall, father of the Doctor, was born on the 17th of January, 1837, and his wife on the 12th of October, 1847, and they still reside on the old Stall homestead, which Andrew Stall reclaimed from the wilderness. John Stall has long been numbered among the representative agriculturists of his native county and his landed estate is now one of the valuable and finely improved places of North Jackson township. He holds to the fullest extent the confidence and esteem of the community in which he has lived from the time of his birth and to the civic and material progress of which he has contributed his quota. He is a staunch Democrat in politics. Of their children four sons and three daughters are living.

On the ancestral farmstead mentioned in the foregoing paragraph Dr. Stall passed the days of his boyhood and early youth, and he thus gained definite communion with "nature in her visible forms" as he early began to assist in the work of the home farm. After duly availing himself of the advantages of the public schools he continued his studies for two years in the normal school at Canfield, in his native county, and for a time he was engaged in teaching in the district schools. In 1889 he entered the Homeopathic medical department of the University of Michigan, where he remained a student for one year, at the expiration of which he transferred himself to the Detroit Homeopathic Medical College, in which he completed the prescribed course and was graduated as a member of the class of 1904, with the well earned degree of Doctor of Medicine. For the en-

suing year he served as house physician in Grace Hospital and in October, 1906, he entered upon the general practice of his profession in Detroit, where his success has effectually demonstrated his professional ability, personal popularity, and good judgment in selecting a field of labor. He holds membership in the United Brethren church, the while Mrs. Stall is a member of the United Evangelical church.

On the 9th of May, 1904, was celebrated the marriage of Dr. Stall to Miss Jennie E. Overmeyer, who was born at Lindsey, Sandusky county, Ohio, on the 8th of November, 1874, a daughter of Edward and Susan (Boyer) Overmeyer. Dr. and Mrs. Stall have twin children, Jonathan Edwards and Crystal Dorothy, who were born on the 20th of March, 1910.

DAVID M. KERR. As general manager of the power plant equipment of the Kerr Manufacturing Company, one of the foremost industries of the city of Detroit, David M. Kerr is an important factor in promoting the business growth and prosperity of this section of Wayne county, his achievements along that line entitling him to honorable recognition among the citizens of influence and prominence. He was born in October, 1878, at Detroit, Michigan, a son of Alexander M. Kerr, whose birth occurred in Scotland sixty-five years ago. His father has been a resident of this beautiful city for the past thirty-five years, the greater part of the time having been employed in the manufacture of pumping machinery, in 1905 having organized the Kerr Manufacturing Company.

Receiving his first knowledge of books in the primary schools of Detroit, David M. Kerr passed through the grammar grades with a creditable record for scholarship and was afterwards graduated from the Detroit high school. Starting then upon a business career, he was for awhile salesman for the Kerr Company, of Detroit. Going to Chicago, Illinois, in 1898, he was for sometime in the employ of Fairbank, Morse & Company, having charge of one of the firm's branch stores. Giving up the position, Mr. Kerr returned to Detroit, and for awhile was here in business on his own account. In 1905 he organized the Kerr Machinery and Supply Company, of which he was made general manager and treasurer, and engaged in the manufacture of centripetal machinery. In 1907 the Kerr Manufacturing Company, of which Mr. Kerr's father was the promoter, was incorporated with a paid-up capital of \$20,000, Alexander M. Kerr being made president; Frederick T. Bancroft, vice-president; Benjamin F. Mulford, secretary; and David M. Kerr general manager of the power plant equipment. This enterprising firm, which has a finely-equipped plant at No. 43 Congress street, are manufacturers and jobbers of steam and electric driven pumps, and during the busy season employs a large force of men in filling the orders which come not only from all parts of our Union, but from Canada.

Mr. Kerr married, in 1902, Mary L. Baggs, a daughter of Albert W. Baggs, an old and highly esteemed resident of Detroit, noted as one of the founders of the *Detroit Free Press*, a journal well known throughout the country. Fraternally Mr. Kerr is a member of Palestine Lodge, No. 357, Ancient Free and Accepted Order of Masons; of King Cyrus Chapter, No. 133, Royal Arch Masons; and of Detroit Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templars.

JAMES CLELAND, JR., M. D., a prominent and successful physician of the city of Detroit, which has represented his home from his infancy, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, on December 17, 1863, and is the son of James Cleland, Sr., who has been known in Detroit as a practicing dentist for the past half century, or since 1864, which year marked the advent of the Cleland family in America and in the city of Detroit.

The mother of the subject was Jane Inglis, born in Scotland and died in 1902 at the family home in Detroit. It was after the family had located in Detroit that Doctor Cleland, Sr., studied dentistry, his professional education being secured in the Philadelphia School of Dentistry, after which he established a practice in this city which has with the passing years assumed large proportions and brought him a reputation of no little significance in his profession.

James Cleland, Jr., passed through the public schools of Detroit, and was graduated from the Detroit high school in 1880. In 1884 he was graduated from the Detroit College of Medicine, with the degree of M. D., after which he took post graduate work at Columbia College, in New York City, in the same year. He established himself in practice in Detroit in 1885 in association with his paternal uncle, the late Henry Cleland, M. D., with whom he continued for eleven years. At the end of that time he began independent practice, in which he has since continued.

In 1907 Doctor Cleland further fortified his already wide knowledge of his profession by taking a thorough course in internal medicine at Edinburgh, Scotland, in which subject he has specialized throughout his career.

Doctor Cleland is a member of the Wayne County Medical Society, the Michigan State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. In 1911 he was chairman of the medicine section of the Wayne County Society, and has been active in the work of all three fraternities since he became connected with them. He is a member of the Board of Commerce, and is also affiliated with the Masonic fraternity.

Doctor Cleland married Anna Seibert, of Detroit. Both are members of St. John's Episcopal church, and popular factors in social circles throughout the city.

THOMAS E. ROBINSON. On January 10, 1862, was born to John and Mary Wheeler Robinson a son, Thomas E. Robinson. The parents had come to Detroit from England two years before, and the other three children of the family were born in their parents' native country. At the time of Thomas' birth, the family were living on Orleans street. The boy received his education in the city attending the grade schools and the old high school. At the completion of his work in school, he was employed with the Bradstreets, as an office assistant. Later he took up the hardware business and was soon put at the head of M. A. McPherson's store. This gentleman had a foundry too, and as he liked Mr. Robinson's effective methods of handling business, he selected the young man to be superintendent and to manage the office and the foundry. As long as Mr. McPherson was in business, Mr. Robinson held this position. This was for about five years and at the end of that time, he took charge of the finances of the American Heater Company and was manager of that concern for four years.

When Mr. Robinson left the American Heater Company, he went into business for himself, first on Lyman place and then on Milwaukee junction. Here he established and conducted the plant known as the Northwestern Foundry and Supply Company, remaining in this business until his death on January 10, 1908, his forty-sixth birthday.

The life cut off in its midst was one of singular power and influence. To unusual business ability, Mr. Robinson added the qualities of social and political leadership. He was a Republican of great influence in his party organization, but he would never consent to be candidate for any office. In the Methodist church—the North Woodward congregation—he was a valued communicant and in the lodge circles of Detroit, no man was more widely known.



Thomas E. Robinson

Mrs. Robinson's father and mother, David P. and Catherine Hicks Hartford, came to Detroit from Canada about 1880, and their only daughter, Wilmot, became the wife of Thomas Robinson December 16, 1886. There were four children born of this union as follows: Edwin, who is advertising manager of the Penberthy Company; Regina Pearl, now Mrs. Arthur Gibson, her husband being a representative of one of the oldest families of Detroit; and Leroy Percival and Russel Alger, who are still at home. The family are members of the church to which the father belonged, the North Woodward Methodist. Mrs. Robinson is a member of the Rebekah lodge and of the Keystone Chapter.

CLARENCE A. PFEFFER, treasurer of the Chalmers Motor Company, was born in Dayton, Ohio, March 30, 1886. He obtained his education in the public schools and at Steele high school, where he became the organizer of the Gaval Literary Society, which has developed into one of the most influential organizations of that institution. At the end of his junior year he left high school to enter the Jacobs Business College of Dayton.

Mr. Pfeffer began his active business career in 1904, when he entered the employ of the Platt Iron Works in a minor capacity. In less than two years, he had worked up to the position of cashier and assistant auditor of this company. In 1906 he severed his connection with the Platt Iron Works to become traveling auditor for a public accounting firm. He resigned from this position two years later and went to Detroit as assistant auditor of the E. R. Thomas Motor Company. When this firm was reorganized as the Chalmers Motor Company in 1908, Mr. Pfeffer was made auditor of the new company, and in the fall of the following year was elected treasurer and a member of the board of directors, which position he holds at the present time. Mr. Pfeffer is also a director of the Metal Products Company and of the Fairview Foundry Company of Detroit.

Mr. Pfeffer was married at Dayton, Ohio, October 7, 1909.

HON. EDWIN DENBY, prominent lawyer and public man of Detroit, is a native of southern Indiana, born in the city of Evansville, Vanderburg county, on February 18, 1870. He is the son of the late Hon. Charles Denby, who was for many years prominent at the Indiana Bar, and later in life was a distinguished member of our diplomatic corps. Colonel Denby was a native of the Old Dominion, born in Botetourt county, and was descended from an old Virginia family. He was educated at the Virginia Military Institute, at Lexington, and Georgetown University, District of Columbia. He taught school for a time in Alabama, then located in Evansville, Indiana, where he continued teaching for a period, till in 1854 he was elected a member of the Indiana House of Representatives. Thereafter he fitted himself for the legal profession and was admitted to the bar and entered upon the practice of law in Evansville. When the war between the states came on Colonel Denby, like many another Southern born man of southern Indiana, espoused the cause of the Union, and enlisting, was commissioned in 1861 lieutenant-colonel of the Forty-second Regiment of Indiana Volunteers. In the battle of Perryville he was twice wounded and had his horse shot from under him. In 1863 he was commissioned colonel of the Eightieth Regiment, Indiana Volunteers Infantry, and commanded it until retired for disability. Returning to Indiana after the war he resumed the practice of law, and soon became one of the leading lawyers and public men of Indiana. In 1885 President Cleveland appointed Colonel Denby United States minister to China, where he continued for a period of thir-

teen years, gaining distinction and high reputation in the diplomatic corps, and reflecting great credit upon his government. He died at Jamestown, New York, in 1904, while on a trip through the east.

Colonel Denby married Martha Fitch, who was born in Indiana, the daughter of United States Senator Graham N. Fitch.

Edwin Denby attended the Evansville public schools, and as a boy of fifteen years went with his parents to China, in 1885. Completing his education in that country, he entered the customs service of China under Sir Robert Hart, in 1887, and remained in the service in China for seven years. Returning to the United States, Mr. Denby entered the law department of the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated with the class of '96, with the degree of LL. B. Upon his admission to the bar he began the practice of law in Detroit, and for a time was associated with the law firm of Keena & Lightner. After a period of individual practice he became a member of the law firm of May, Denby & Webster, now the firm of Chamberlain, May, Denby & Webster.

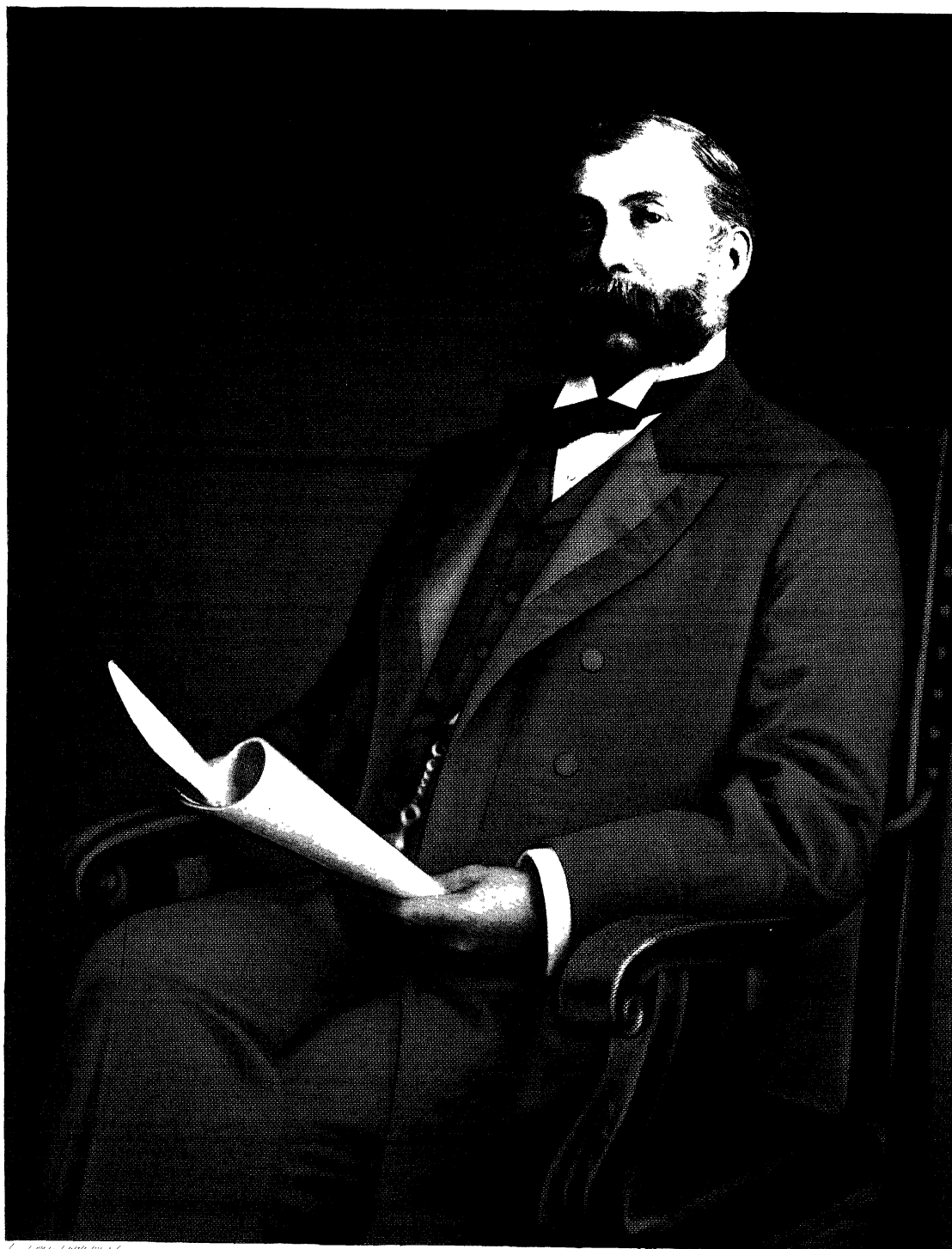
During the Spanish-American war Mr. Denby volunteered and served for a period of four months, in 1898, as gunners' mate, third class, on the United States Steamship "Yosemite," receiving his honorable discharge on August 23, 1898, and returning to his profession.

In 1902 Mr. Denby was elected a member of the Michigan House of Representatives, in which body he served one term. In 1904 he was elected to the lower house of Congress for the First Michigan Congressional District, and was twice re-elected to that body, serving with distinction and honor. In May, 1908, Mr. Denby was chosen one of two American representatives on the commission appointed to effect a settlement of questions in regard to prices and titles of lands held by private parties in the Panama Isthmian Canal zone, and with the commission, passed a portion of that summer on the Isthmus.

Since his retirement from congress, Mr. Denby has devoted himself to his profession and to various business interests with which he is associated. On March 18, 1911, he married Miss Marion B. Thurber, who is the daughter of the late Henry T. Thurber, of Detroit, formerly a member of the firm of Dickinson & Thurber, and private secretary to President Cleveland, 1892-96. They have one son, Edwin Denby, Jr.

OREN SCOTTEN. Not only in the development of the western end of the city, but of the central business portion as well is the name of Scotten prominent. Daniel Scotten, whose tobaccos were known from one end of the United States to the other, and whose real estate enterprises were talked of in Detroit and across the river, had an able lieutenant in his nephew, Oren Scotten, who not only carried the mantle cast upon his shoulders by Daniel Scotten, but wrested from the tobacco trust the Scotten plant, restored to Detroit a most important industry and carved for himself a niche in the hall of local fame.

Born at Palmyra, New York, July 15, 1850, the son of Walter and Almeda (Parker) Scotten, when a young child he came with his parents to Quincy, Michigan, where he attended the public schools. He came to Detroit when about sixteen years of age and entered the tobacco business with his uncle, Daniel Scotten, whose sketch will be found elsewhere in this work. He learned the business thoroughly in all departments and was a trusted aide to the originator of the immense business, and when about twenty-five years of age took entire charge of the property. The business was about to go under and his uncle told him to take it and make what he could out of it. By hard work and ceaseless effort he rebuilt it upon a firm foundation and worked up a splendid trade, a trade that had never been excelled in the palmiest days of the enterprise.



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1. 1000, 1. 1000, 1. 1000

Oren Scott

About three weeks before the death of his uncle, Daniel Scotten, the business and plant were sold to the American Tobacco Company and Oren Scotten temporarily retired from active business life. In response to the earnest request of Detroit business men, and from a feeling that the hundreds of employes would be benefited by the reopening of the plant, which was shut down when purchased by the American Tobacco Company, he negotiated for the repurchase of the plant and formed what was then known as the Scotten-Dillon Company. It was uniformly successful from the start, and he continued in active charge of the business up to the time of his death which occurred September 23, 1906. The business, under the old name, is still in active and successful operation.

Mr. Scotten, whose remains now rest in Woodmere cemetery, was a prominent member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He served as fire commissioner and was much interested in the department, doing much toward bringing it up to its present splendid state of efficiency. He was also a valued member of the Detroit Board of Estimates. He was a Baptist by profession and was greatly interested in all benevolent and charitable work, being a liberal contributor in that direction. His main interest centered in his splendid home on Fort street near Vinewood avenue. It is a work of art and his grounds and greenhouses are the admiration of all who pass by and through them. He was united in marriage to Mary Clark McGregor, daughter of Alexander and Rebecca (Brown) McGregor, who were both born at Glasgow, Scotland. The marriage took place at St. Joseph, Missouri, May 15, 1873. As a result of this happy union eight children were born as follows: Rebecca, married Paul M. Day, and one daughter, Ruth, was born to that union; seven years after the death of Mr. Day the widow married Dr. Angus McLean, and to that marriage were born two daughters, Marion and Bessie, of whom the latter died on July 13, 1912.

Walter, who succeeded his father in the Scotten-Dillon Company, married Miss Edith Morton, and they have one daughter, Virginia Mary.

Bessie Marjorie, married Edwin S. George.

Daniel lives with his mother, and is interested in the Scotten-Dillon Company.

Marion Clark married Harold H. Emmons, and they have two children, Harold Hunter, Jr., and Mary Margaret.

Oren, who died at the age of thirteen years. Priscilla at home with her mother, and Robert McGregor, a student at Yale University.

Mrs. Scotten has been a resident of Detroit since 1873, and has lived in her present stately mansion for twenty years, ever since it was built under the personal direction of Mr. Scotten. It is situated in the central front of five and one-half acres of land and is considered the finest residence in the west end of the city.

Mr. Scotten's death was sudden and unexpected. He was seized with an attack of pneumonia when out with a hunting party about forty miles north of Perth, New Brunswick, which resulted fatally.

The *Detroit Free Press* in commenting upon the death of Mr. Scotten, says: "From the starting point of nothing for capital excepting pluck and sense, he reached the rank of millionaire, of an esteemed citizen and brilliant business man. He was the first man at work in the factory in the morning and the last to leave at night, thus developing a knowledge of tobacco that excited the admiration of the growers, expert in all respects. In addition to his interest in political and municipal affairs, he was devoted to art and a thorough sportsman. His beautiful home on Fort street is filled with art treasures, skins, and other trophies of the chase. Mr. Scotten held the presidency of the fire commission for two years and there was a genuine friendship between him and the men. He

was universally liked and respected and his loss is a serious one to the city of Detroit."

JOHN J. WHIRL. For the past ten years John J. Whirl has been connected with the Employers' Association of Detroit in the capacity of secretary, a position for which he is especially well qualified by reason of his rounded character, his comprehensive viewpoint, and his general understanding and sympathetic nature. He is a man of splendid integrity, who enjoys the friendship and respect of all who know him, and his connection with the organization has proved of incalculable value and far reaching benefit to both capital and labor.

John J. Whirl was born at Coshocton, Ohio, on July 30, 1860, and is the son of John and Annie Whirl. John Whirl, the father of the subject of this sketch, enlisted and served nearly four years during the Civil war, and, as a result of that service, contracted the disease which so decimated the ranks, and died at St. Louis, Missouri, while on his way home from the front.

In the year 1865 the family, consisting of John J. Whirl and his mother, removed from Ohio to Chicago and thence to Kankakee county, Illinois, where young Whirl received his early education in the public schools. In 1868 the mother of Mr. Whirl married Capt. Randolph Grimes, of Michigan, who had also served with distinction throughout the war, and the family continued to reside in Kankakee county until 1878, when they removed to Lincoln, Nebraska, where Mr. John J. Whirl remained until 1881. He learned his trade at the tinner's bench prior to the latter date, when he went to Chicago and became connected with John D. Bangs & Co., a general house furnishing firm, one of the oldest and most substantial in the metropolis of the middle west. Remaining with this firm one year, he became identified with Mason & Davis Company of Chicago, with whom he remained fifteen years until failure of the firm, when he was appointed receiver. His administration of its affairs resulted in the preferred creditors receiving one hundred cents on the dollar, and the other creditors ninety cents on the dollar, after which Mr. Whirl reorganized the firm on a sound basis and remained with it a year. In 1898, John J. Whirl came to Detroit with the Ideal Manufacturing Co., in charge of the gas stove department of that company. He continued in that capacity until the summer of 1902 when he became secretary of the Employers' Association of Detroit, an organization that was inaugurated at that time with but sixteen members, but which today is conceded to be the strongest organization of its kind in the country, and is further conceded by those who have looked into the matter, to have done more perhaps than any other one factor in the business life of the city to regulate industrial conditions, and which has secured to the city a stage of industrial quiet which has radiated a benign influence throughout its length and breadth.

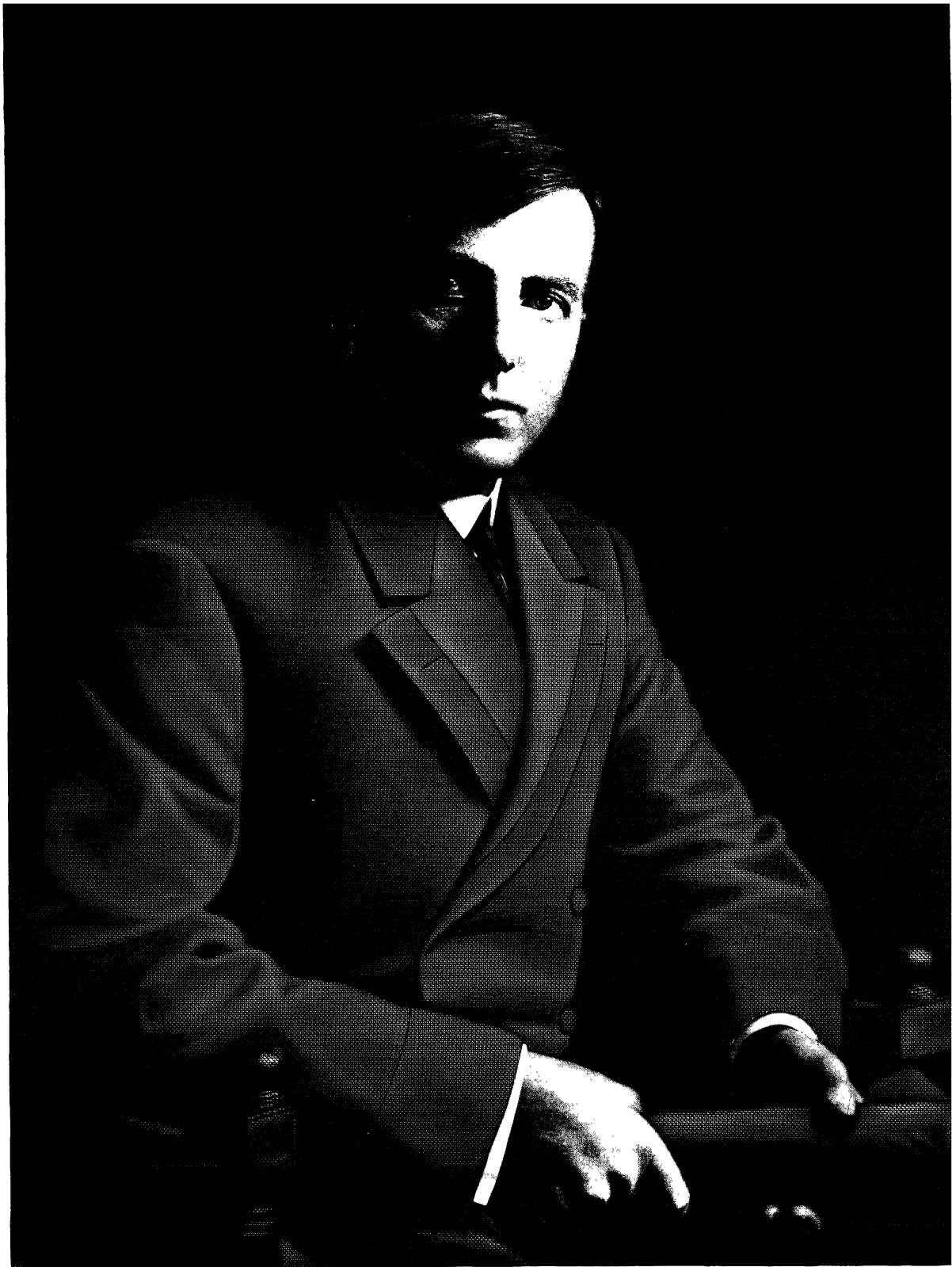
Mr. Whirl was married at Chicago, Illinois, on October 9, 1884, to Miss Emma Sparks, and as a result of that union they have four children now living as follows:

Carl Johnson Whirl, aged 27, who is married and has a daughter. He is successfully engaged in general commercial business in Detroit.

Harry Randolph Whirl, aged 25, who is married and is connected with the employment department of one of Cleveland's leading manufacturing industries.

Alvin Mason Whirl, aged 22, who is at Phoenix, Arizona, connected with the beet sugar industry of that place.

Helen Sparks Whirl, aged 17 years, who attended Liggett College for two years, and who is now attending the National Park Seminary at Forest Glen, Maryland.



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Long for E. A. Williams, New York

William Manchester

John J. Whirl is a member of the Detroit Golf Club, Fellowcraft Club, Detroit Board of Commerce, Detroit Automobile Club, Wolverine Club, Young Men's Christian Association, Dearborn Lodge 310, F. & A. M. of Illinois, Palestine Chapter and Lafayette Chapter, R. A. M. of Chicago, Chevalier Bayard Commandery, Knights Templar, Chicago, and by demit of Detroit Commandery No. 1 of Detroit. He is also a member of the Michigan Sovereign Consistory, Scottish Rite Masons, and of Moslem Temple, Noble Order of the Mystic Shrine, of Detroit.

WILLIAM C. MANCHESTER. The world instinctively pays deference to the man whose success has been worthily achieved and whose prominence is not the less the result of an irreproachable life than of natural talents and acquired ability in the field of his chosen labor. For the past fourteen years William C. Manchester has been actively engaged in the practice of law at Detroit, where he is a man of mark in all the relations of life. He has been eminently successful as an attorney of recognized ability, served as a member of the constitutional convention of 1907-08 and has ever manifested a deep and sincere interest in all matters pertaining to the good of the Republican party, of whose principles he has long been a zealous and active exponent. Mr. Manchester was a member of the National Republican convention, which nominated President in 1908, and in 1911 was a member of the Republican State Central committee.

A native of the fine old Buckeye state of the Union, William C. Manchester was born at Canfield, in Mahoning county, Ohio, on the 25th of December, 1873. He is a son of Hugh A. and Susan Rosannah (Squire) Manchester, both of whom are now passing the declining years of their lives at Canfield. The father began his active career as a rural school teacher and later became interested in farming and banking. Through shrewd management he built up a competency and he is now living in virtual retirement at Canfield, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Hugh A. Manchester became the parents of seven children, six of whom are living at the present time, namely,—two girls and four boys.

William C. Manchester obtained his elementary educational training in the public schools of Canfield, Ohio, and as a youth he attended the Northeastern Ohio Normal College, at Canfield, being graduated in that excellent institution as a member of the class of 1894, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Subsequently he was matriculated as a student in the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, in the law department of which he was graduated in 1896, duly receiving his well-earned degree of Bachelor of Laws. Immediately after completing his collegiate course he took an extended tour throughout the west, and upon his return to the east he decided to establish his business headquarters at Detroit, where he is recognized as a versatile lawyer and a well-fortified counselor. From 1902 to 1907 Mr. Manchester was a member of the law firm of Manchester & Prentis but since the latter year he has practiced alone. In politics he is a stalwart supporter of the cause of the Republican party, in the local councils of which he has long been an active factor. As a valued and appreciative member of the constitutional convention of 1907-08 he helped draw up the new state constitution and as a member of the judiciary committee of that body he was largely influential in bringing about the conditions that resulted in the founding of the juvenile court. In 1908 Mr. Manchester was further honored in a political way by election to membership in the National Republican convention, which met at Chicago and nominated William Taft for president. Since 1910 he has been a member of the Republican State Central committee and in every manner possible has forwarded the good of the Republican party.

At Bay City, Michigan, on the 27th of December, 1899, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Manchester to Miss Margaret MacGregor, a native of Bay City and a daughter of Duncan and Martha (MacDonald) MacGregor. Mrs. Manchester was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy from the University of Michigan in 1896, the same year in which Mr. Manchester completed his law course in that institution. Their college friendship later ripened into love which led to consummation in marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Manchester are the parents of five children, whose names are here entered in respective order of birth,—Hugh A., II, Mary Katherine, William C., Jr., Helen Margaret and Susan Rosannah, all of whom were born in Detroit except Hugh, a native of Canfield, Ohio. The attractive Manchester home is maintained at No. 219 Vinewood avenue and there is dispensed the most gracious of hospitality.

In Masonic circles Mr. Manchester is affiliated with Corinthian Lodge, Free & Accepted Masons; King Cyrus Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; and Detroit Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar. He is also connected with the Kappa Sigma college fraternity and is a prominent member of the Detroit Board of Commerce. He is a man of splendid intellect and broad information; is a great lover and deep student of literature, all his leisure time being devoted to extensive reading and research work. In their religious faith Mr. and Mrs. Manchester are members of the Fort Street Presbyterian church and they are popular and prominent factors in connection with the best social activities of the community in which they reside.

THOMAS H. SIMPSON. This is the age of the man with initiative—of the man who not only has ideas but knows how to develop them for practical use, and at the same time has the ability to organize and carry forward any enterprise he may inaugurate. Such a man is Thomas H. Simpson, president, treasurer and general manager of the Michigan Malleable Iron Company of Detroit, whose genius as an organizer and splendid ability as an executive have so materially contributed to the prestige held by Detroit in the industrial world. His work is, and has always been, along the line of iron and steel manufacture, and he has been a potent factor in giving to Detroit her fame as a manufacturing city from which some of the finest products of iron and steel are sent broadcast throughout the world, while his work has earned for himself recognition as one of the city's most successful men of large affairs and a reputation as an iron and steel authority which extends all over the country.

Mr. Simpson is a native of Ohio, born at McConnelsville, that state, in 1859. He received his education in the public schools, and early in life became interested in the manufacture of iron and steel, and became an expert iron master. Coming to Detroit he became identified with such men as Theodore Buhl, Wells W. Leggett, Allan Bourn, C. H. Davison and H. B. Joy, who were then the officers of the old Michigan Malleable Iron Company. Later he was joined by Senator James and William C. McMillan in the reorganization of the present Michigan Malleable Iron Company, and the Delray plant was built under Mr. Simpson's supervision, which plant has become the greatest of its kind in the United States, with an international fame for the quality of goods turned out. It was not long before Mr. Simpson won his way to the front rank among iron and steel manufacturers, a place rightfully his, and he is today recognized by all men in that line as an authority. Combined with this deep knowledge of his profession is a marked genius for organization, a remarkable executive ability and a shrewd business

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Very sincerely yours
Henry C. Hubbard

sense which destines Mr. Simpson to become one of the greatest iron and steel men in the United States.

Keen in pursuit of all knowledge that would be useful to him, Mr. Simpson early saw the value of seamless steel tubes, and he organized the Detroit Seamless Tubes Company, of which he was vice-president. The result of this venture was that the tubes manufactured in the Detroit plant are used in the boilers of the battle ships of the American navy, in the battle ships of foreign nations, in the boilers of the highest types of locomotives in this and other countries, and in the mines of the United States, of the Canadian northwest and of South Africa.

Mr. Simpson has never been a promotor in any sense of the word, but as an organizer he has done as much, if not more, than any other one Detroit man to build up and develop the industrial interests of the city. Aside from his great work as the head of the Michigan Malleable Iron Company, he has either organized or assisted in the organization of the following manufacturing companies: The Michigan Sprocket Chain Company, of which he is president; the Monarch Steel Castings Company, with which he is still identified; the American Chain and Foundry Company, of which he was president; the Walkerville (Canada) Malleable Iron Company, which he built and of which he was vice-president; the Monarch Brake Beam Company, of which he was vice-president; the Detroit Stoker Company, of which he was president; the American Motor Casting Company; the Detroit Foundry Company; the Wilson Safety Gate Company, and the Detroit Valve Fitting Company. He was also one of the organizers and a director of the Delray Savings Bank.

Possessed of great civic patriotism, Mr. Simpson has been connected in some manner with every movement for the betterment of Detroit that has been started, and those movements he has been most active in have almost invariably been successful. A man of very strong character, he is a fast friend where friendship is deserving and a number of successful men owe their opportunities to that friendship. Broad minded, he has toleration for the faults of others, and thus exercises a charity that is not always found in the churches.

Now possessed of a comfortable fortune, and surrounded by lieutenants who are able and faithful, Mr. Simpson is enabled to take a little enjoyment, and almost every year he takes a trip abroad with Mrs. Simpson, to whom he is most devotedly attached. A constant and intelligent reader, he is one of the best informed men on general subjects to be found. He is especially interested in ancient history, and has trod the historic spots of the Orient with additional pleasure, having absorbed much knowledge of them from his wide research. He is a lover of art, and he seldom returns to his native land without bringing with him some treasure to adorn the walls of his handsome home, or some piece of statuary to be placed where it will be pleasing to the eyes of his many friends. Hospitable, generous, a man of fine sensibilities and of the strictest honor, Mr. Simpson is loved by his friends and respected and admired by the fellow citizens of the community in which he lives.

In New York, on March 28, 1898, Mr. Simpson was united in marriage with Miss Christine McDonald, and their married life has been an ideal one.

HENRY GUERNZIE HUBBARD. This late distinguished scientist, whose work was of national importance and extent, nevertheless claimed no other home than Detroit throughout the forty-nine years of his effective life. In reviewing his career, it is worth while first briefly to consider the notable facts in the history of his father, Bela Hubbard, whose association with the life of this city has been both close and significant.

The Hubbard family is of English descent and of early residence in the eastern states. Thomas and Phoebe Hubbard, the parents of Bela Hubbard became a student at Hamilton College, preparing himself for New York. In about 1825 they removed to Utica in the same state. Bela Hubbard became a student at Hamilton College, preparing himself for the profession of a civil engineer and at the same time mastering geological science and familiarizing himself with technical law. In 1835 he came with his older brother, Henry, to Michigan. They were later followed by another brother, Frederick, also a civil engineer, who with Bela Hubbard assisted in the construction of both the New York Central and the Michigan Central railroads. His activities in this creative period of Michigan also included his practicing of law in those early days and his services were furthermore called in requisition for geological investigation in the upper peninsula. He was a member of the board of control in the state asylums, in which work he took great interest. Bela Hubbard was one of the first settlers in what is now the west end of Detroit, owning a farm on the bank of the river. He later built a home on Vineyard avenue, a part of that property, and in his desire that the west end should become the attractive residence part of the city, he gave a part of his farm to the city for the Grand boulevard and planted many of the elm trees which are now standing in that part of Detroit. Bela Hubbard and his wife—nee Sarah Baughman and the daughter of the Rev. J. C. Baughman, a pioneer Methodist minister of Detroit—were the parents of the following sons and daughters: Henry G., the special subject of this biographical record; Collins B., of New York; Thomas Hill, deceased; Edward King, also deceased; Mary—Mrs. Charles Jacobs of California; Robert, deceased; Alice—Mrs. Frederick Fowler, of Detroit, and Sarah—Mrs. Lancing Brooks, of Detroit. Sarah Baughman Hubbard, the mother of this family, died in 1871; Bela Hubbard's life closed in 1896. They were connected with the old St. Paul's church, of which Bela Hubbard was a charter member. Scarcely any phase of Detroit's advancement in that vital mid-century epoch was untouched by his interest and aid and his name is permanently associated with her growth and achievement.

At the early home of Bela and Sarah Hubbard in Detroit, their eldest son, Henry Guernzie Hubbard, was born on May 6, 1850. He was sent for educational opportunities to Mr. Patterson's school—later Professor Chaliar's, a French school of New York. He next attended Professor Josiah Kendall's famous school at Cambridge, after which he entered upon an unusually thorough and extended period of advanced and specialized study. After four years spent in Harvard University, he pursued further research and investigation in post-graduate work under the direction of that brilliant scientist, Professor Agassiz.

Mr. Hubbard then engaged in special entomological work for the United States Department of Agriculture, which he continued throughout his remarkably efficient life. His biological erudition was so inclusive and reliable and his methods of research so accurate that he became a recognized authority in various lines of his science. His data and discoveries regarding citral fruits in America were of particular service and he also did important work in connection with the cotton plants of the south. As a biological and horticultural authority he became widely known, especially among scientific scholars.

Although his duties required much and varied travel, Mr. Hubbard always retained his old loyalty to the local and social relations of his youth. He was a member of the college fraternity of Xsi Upsilon, in the Harvard chapter of that organization. His religious affiliation was with the St. Paul's church of Detroit.

Mr. Hubbard's useful life came to its close on December 25, 1899, and his passing is marked by the memorial shaft in the family burial lot in Detroit. His memory is worthily represented by the family which survives him, including Mrs. Hubbard and four children, who are rapidly developing their own abilities and advancing to their own careers.

Mrs. Hubbard was formerly Miss Katie Lasier, a daughter of Frederick L. and Martha (Garrison) Lasier. Mrs. Hubbard is of French ancestry and represents early Detroit families in both paternal and maternal lines. Her great grandfather, John Garrison, was a pioneer farmer and country merchant of Detroit; his son, John J. Garrison, was born in Detroit. His daughter, Martha Garrison—who lived to become the mother of Katie Lasier Hubbard—is a resident of Birmingham, near Detroit. Her husband, Frederick Lasier, had come to Detroit when a young man and had been active as a commission merchant. He became a commercial force in Detroit, where he was at one time president of the Board of Trade. Katie Lasier was born in Detroit and her marriage to Henry Guernzie Hubbard was solemnized in 1848. The sons and daughters who were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard are the following: Bela Hubbard, now a student at the University of Wisconsin; Margaret, at school in Virginia; Henry G., at school in Asheville, North Carolina, and Alice, who is at home with her mother, Mrs. Hubbard.

PERCY D. DWIGHT certainly deserves representation among the men who have been instrumental in promoting the welfare of Detroit, where he has resided during the greater portion of his life time thus far. He has done much to advance the wheels of progress, aiding materially in the development of business activity and energy, wherein the prosperity and growth of the state always depend. He has found in each transition stage opportunity for further effort and broader labor and his enterprise has not only contributed to his individual success, but has also been of marked value to the community in which he makes his home. For a number of years past Mr. Dwight has been interested in the manufacturing business at Detroit, and at the present time, is secretary and treasurer of the C. R. Wilson Body Company and vice-president of the Lavigne Manufacturing Company.

A native of Detroit, Michigan, and a scion of an old and honored family of the Wolverine state, Percy D. Dwight was born on the 26th of October, 1862, son of David and Lucretia (Howe) Dwight. To the public schools of Detroit the boy was indebted for his preliminary educational training and in 1881 he was matriculated as a student in the celebrated Harvard College, at Cambridge, Massachusetts, being graduated therein as a member of the class of 1885 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. After the completion of his college course he returned to Detroit, where he began to read law and where he was admitted to the bar of the state in the year 1887. For the ensuing five years Mr. Dwight was engaged in the practice of his profession at Detroit, but in 1892 he became interested in the manufacturing business. In 1897, upon the incorporation of the C. R. Wilson Body Company, manufacturers of carriage and auto bodies, he was elected secretary and treasurer of that concern, continuing as the efficient incumbent of those offices to the present time. He is also vice-president of the Lavigne Manufacturing Company of Detroit. He is a valued and appreciative member of the Detroit Board of Commerce and is recognized as a business man of great shrewdness and remarkable executive ability.

At Troy, New York, in the year 1898, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Dwight to Miss Grace A. Buel. Mrs. Dwight is a woman of

most gracious personality and she and her husband are devout communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church in their religious affiliations.

Mr. Dwight was formerly a member of the Boston (Mass.) Cadets and he is now connected with the Michigan Naval Reserves. In a social way he is affiliated with the Detroit Club, the Detroit Boat Club, the Country Club, and the Harvard Club of Michigan. In politics he is a Republican and while he does not take an active part in local affairs he is ever ready to contribute of his time and means to all matters projected for the good of the general welfare. The beautiful residence of the Dwight family is located at No. 220 Burns avenue and there is dispensed the most generous hospitality.¹⁰

